सत्यमेव जयते

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IX

MADRAS

PART XI-D

TEMPLES OF MADRAS STATE

v KANYAKUMARI & TIRUNELVELI

P. K. NAMBIAR
of the Indian Administrative Service
Superintendent of Census Operations
Madras and Pondicherry

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K. C. NARAYANA KURUP B. .
Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations
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(Census Report—Vol. No. IX will relate to Madras only. Under this series will be issued the following publications)

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*Already published (as on 1-9-68) † Present Volume

PREFACE

Indian Census has, in 1961, along with the main task, undertaken a number of special studies to higblight the social and cultural heritage of India. In keeping with this tradition, a scheme for preparing a compendium volume on the Temples of Madras State was mooted. South Indian temples, marvellous in architectural engineering and having a cultural greatness of their own, have attracted a large number of tourists from all parts of the country and even from abroad. South India has been least affected by the series of invasions which India witnessed because of its geographical isolation and the Hindu culture has been preserved in its most pristine form in Madras State. As Hindu culture is associated largely with temples, it is likely that a study of the Temples of Madras State will give a background of what Hindu culture stands for. A scheme has therefore been evolved in which seven volumes will be published covering all the temples in the State. Four volumes have already been published, the first covering Madras City and Chingleput district, the second covering the districts of Tiruchirapalli and South Arcot, the third covering the districts of Coimbatore and Salem and the fourth covering the districts of North Arcot and Nilgiris.

This is the fifth volume which covers the districts of Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli. The manner of presentation in this volume is similar to that adopted for the second, third and fourth volumes. A detailed description is given of important temples in each taluk, while for the others, the relevant particulars are given in a tabular statement. The procedure adopted for filling up the forms relating to temples in the State has been indicated in the first volume on Chingleput and Madras City. I give below a short account of the manner in which the Government of Madras administer the temples in Madras State.

TEMPLE ADMINISTRATION IN MADRAS STATE

Origin of temple worship

As has been rightly pointed out by learned authorities, Hinduism is more a way of life than a form of worship. There were several stages in the development of Hinduism and Indian thought and philosophy. In the Vedic period, there was no reference to Temple i.e., the sacred place of adoration of God, or Mutt i.e., the place where spiritual instruction is imparted by preceptors. In those times, the various manifestations of the Supreme Being like Agni (fire), Vayu (wind) etc. were propitiated only by hymns and sacrifices without representing them in any form. In the latter Upanishads, however, the idea of a personal God was developed and devotion to such Godhead was inculcated. Such ideas were developed fully in the Ramayana and Mahabharatha. It may therefore be said that it was from the days of the Puranas that the construction of temples assumed considerable importance. A definite mention about temple building was to be found only during the time of Kautilya the famous Minister of Chandragupta Maurya. In the Kautilya's Arthasastra it is said, "In the centre of a city the apartments of houses of Gods such as Aparajita, Apratihata, Jayanta, Vaijayanta, Siva, Vaisravana, Asvina and Goddess Madira shall be situated".

Temples under Hindu rulers

The development of temples in South India took place only during the last 13 or 14 centuries. The construction of the rock-cut temples in the Pallava kingdoms of Kanchi during the 7th century marked the beginning of temple building activities in this part of the country. During the regime of Chalukyas, a large number of Jain and Hindu sculptures and temples sprang up. The Chola period from 1019 A.D. onwards was another notable era in

the temple history. New types like those of Thanjavur and Tiruvarur, Rameswaram and Madurai came up. The Vijayanagar Kings enthusiastically continued and greatly embellished the Chola tradition.

Historical records reveal that the Hindu kings exercised strict supervision over the temples. The inscriptions in several temples speak volumes about the piety of the Kings of the by gone days and their handsome endowments to temples. The rulers had specially appointed officers to supervise the working of the temples in their kingdom.

In the former princely States of Travancore, Mysore and Pudukkottai, the supervision of temple management was recognised as one of the prime duties of the rulers. The very basis of the kingdoms being theocratic, the kings had a responsibility in the protection and management of temples. In Travancore, the kings ruled over their land in the name of Lord Padmanabha. These kings style themselves as Padmanabha Dasa or the servant of the Lord.

British administration and Religious Institutions

The English who arrived in 1600 A.D. in the Coromandal coast respected the native laws and customs. With the acquisition of the Jaghir by the company in 1640, their contact with the religious institutions began. For about 150 years between 1640, and 1790 A.D. there were only isolated instances which signified the contact. But the period 1790 to 1817 witnessed a closer association of the British rulers with the religious institutions. It was found that the income of many endowments had been mis-spent by the persons vested with the responsibility of managing them who outwardly seemed to follow the traditions of former rulers.

The first step at legislation in 1817

Regulation VII of 1817 for the first time gave the company powers of supervision over religious institutions. The position has been clarified in the case of Raja Muthu Ramalingam Vs. Periyanayagam (1874) where the Judicial Committee observed as follows :—

" It is evident that before the Regulation (XVII of 1817), the British Government by virtue of its sovereign power, asserted as the former rulers of the country had done, the right to visit and supervise endowments of this kind and to prevent and redress abuses in their management. There can be little doubt that this superintending authority was exercised by the old rulers ".

The 1817 Regulation laid down that the machinery of supervision should be (1) The Board of Revenue, (2) Local agents i.e., the Collectors, (3) Trustees, Managers, Superintendents etc. who were the managerial staff. The Regulation enacted in 1817 operated till 1839. During this period it is on record that the endowments were protected better and administered on sounder lines.

Two decades of " No law "

In 1839 certain Christian zealots and religious propagandists in the United Kingdom started an agitation urging that it was not one of the functions of a Christian Government to administer Hindu endowments and provide for the maintenance of Hindu temples and Muslim Mosques. During the period upto 1860 or 1861, the decision of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to relinquish the control was implemented. The Board of Revenue severed to the extent possible, its association with the management of religious institutions, although the Regulations themselves continued to be in force. The absence of active Government control led again to mismanagement of temples and misappropriation of temple funds.

During the period 1842-1863, when no law governed the temple affairs, several attempts at legislation were made. All attempts proving futile, the Imperial Legislature, just 20 years after the Government had factually dissociated themselves, legalised the severence.

The Act of 1863, a failure

The Religious Endowment Act XX of 1863 was passed that enabled the Government "to divest itself of the management of religious endowments". The Act applied to all Hindu and Muslim Public religious endowments in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras (excluding Malabar). The enactment of this Act on 10-3-63 marked the first step towards democratisation of temple administration. According to this Act, (1) the principle of direct election was introduced in the management of religious institutions. The committees appointed under this Act were given the powers that were hitherto exercised by the Board of Revenue and the Collectcrs (2) Courts were authorised to take note of acts of misfeasance, neglect of duty etc.

Owing to the inherent defects in the structure of the Act and the attitude of the people in general, the Act of 1863 which was intended to provide protection to religious endowments proved by general admission, to be a dismal failure. The Act made no provision for supervision over an important and large class of temples of which the trustees, though not originally hereditary, became hereditary between the years 1842 and 1863. There were also other defects which affected the smooth working of this Act. This Act, however, did not extend to the Indian State which were not then subject to the jurisdiction of the Indian legislative authorities. The religious institutions in these States enjoyed the encouragement and patronage of the rulers.

Attempts at legislation again

The public voiced their opinion that the legislature and the Government should adopt a more helpful and dynamic attitude in respect of religious endowments. During 1870—1920, 12 attempts at legislation were made at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. The Bills that were introduced in the Madras Legislative Council and the then Imperial Legislature were:

1.	Mr. Rama Iyengar's Bill	(1872)	Madras Legislature Council
2.	Sir W. Robbinson's Bill	(1877)	
3.	Mr. Carmichael's Bill	(1883)	
4.	Mr. Sullivan's Bill	(1886)	
5.	Mr. Muthuswami Aiyer's Bill	(1894)	
6.	Mr. Anantacharlu's Bill		Imperial Legislature
7.	Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh's Bill		

Though none of the 12 Bills was placed on the Statute Book, they were on the whole useful in bringing out certain ideas. These ideas were later incorporated in Act I of 1925 which repealed the Act of 1863.

The short-lived Act of 1925

Within a few months of the enactment of this act, its validity was questioned on some technical grounds. It was asked whether the Governor of Madras was competent to remit the Bill to the Council, other than the one that passed it. The Act passed by such a Council and its remittal were challenged in the Madras High Court in several suits by leading heads of mutts and managers of temples. Many in the legal circle also expressed

their doubt about its validity. Notable among them was Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru of the Allahabad High Court.

The Act of 1927

To circumvent the technical difficulties a Bill repealing the Madras Act I of 1925 and re-enacting its provisions in another Code with a clause validating all the acts carried out under the Act of 1925 was introduced in the Council in 1926. A hot debate was held in the Council on Bill V of 1926. As many as 457 amendments were brought to the 85 clauses of the Bill and its three schedules and the preamble. None of the important amendments was, however, accepted and the Bill was passed on 17—9—1926 and placed on the Statute Book as the Madras Hindu Religious and Endowments Act of 1927 (Madras Act II of 1927).

The main aims of the Act of 1927 were: (1) to ensure better administration of certain Hindu Religious Endowments and (2) to remove doubts as to the legality of actions and things done under the Act of 1925. The new Act applied to the whole Presidency with certain limitations. It did not apply to the City of Madras and it was applicable only to Hindu Institutions. Only Public endowments came under its purview. Religious and not Charitable Endowments came within the ambit of this Act. The machinery of supervision was: (1) The Board of Commissioners, (2) Temple Committees, (3) Trustees of the temples and (4) Servants of Institutions.

Amendments to the Act of 1927

The Act of 1927 had to be amended several times. The amending Acts were, Madras Act I of 1928, V of 1929, IV of 1930, XI of 1931, XI of 1934, XII of 1935, XX of 1938, XXII of 1939, V of 1944 and X of 1946. All these ten amendments may be classified under one or other of the following categories:

(*a*) amendment of an explanatory nature (*b*) to expand the jurisdiction, (*c*) to facilitate administration, (*d*) to remove financial difficulties, (*e*) to make social reforms, (*f*) to effect a change in policy, (*g*) amendments arising out of judicial decisions.

Post-Independence measures

The Acts V of 1944 and X of 1946 did not contain the proposals of the Congress Ministry in 1937 to provincialise the Board. The Congress party which formed the Government in 1946 took up the proposal for re-examination in 1947. The Bill aimed at (1) the consolidation of all the previous laws, (2) Provincial Government being vested with the powers of general superintendence of all religious institutions, (3) a Department of the Government taking the place of the corporate Body of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board, (4) The Charitable Endowments coming within the purview of the proposed legislation and (5) restricting the scope of appeals to Courts. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act of 1951 repealed the Act of 1927.

Within a few days after the Act of 1951 was placed on the Statute Book, it was challenged in the Courts of Law. The challenges aimed at (1) the consistency of some of the provisions of the Act with the Constitutional provisions, especially those relating to Fundamental Rights (2) the consistency of the Act with natural justice. The constitutional and legal implications of the 1951 Act were elaborately studied in what was popularly known as the Shirur Mutt Case. This Act was amended by Madras Acts XXI of 1954, IX of 1956 and later replaced by the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959 (23 of 1959).

Consolidation of the law in the Act of 1959

The 1959 Act consolidated the law on the subject and it applies to all the Hindu Public Religious Institutions and Endowments except the Incorporated and the unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari district and Shencottah taluk.

The salient features of the Act are briefly given below:--

1. Provision for the appointment of one member at least of the Judicial Service either as Commissioner or as Deputy Commissioner has been made compulsory under section 9 (2) of the Act.

2. Appointment of Executive Officers by the Commissioner for religious institutions other than mutts or specific endowments attached to mutts.

3. Constitution of Area Committees by Government with a Chairman and two to four members for each and ex-officio appointment of the Assistant Commissioner concerned as the Secretary of each such Committee but with no right to vote.

4. Constitution of an Advisory Committee consisting of 12 non-official members besides the Minister in-charge of the portfolio, the Secretary to the Administrative Department of Government and the Commissioner to advise Government in respect of the administration of religious institutions and matters referred to it.

5. Provision for the removal of encroachments from lands belonging to religious institutions and the constitution of special tribunals for dealing with claims for compensation from persons dispossessed of such lands.

6. The creation of a Fund called the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Common Good Fund out of the contributions voluntarily made by the religious institutions from the surplus funds or by any person for the renovation and preservation of needy temples and their buildings and paintings and the promotion or propogation of tenets common to any class of such Institutions.

7. Conferment of greater rights to Matadhipathis and hereditary trustees having regard to the provisions of the Indian Constitution and the trend of decisions of the High Court and Supreme Court.

8. Provision for safeguarding the interests of religious institutions by way of surcharging trustees found to have misappropriated institution funds or expended them improperly or illegally even while inspecting the institutions without waiting for completion of audit.

9. Special provisions for the settlement of schemes for mutts by the Commissioner.

10. Provision for enabling the Deputy Commissioner, on being satisfied that the purpose of a religious institution has from the beginning been or has subsequently become impossible of realisation, to direct by order that the endowments of the institution be appropriated to all or any of the purposes enumerated in section 66.

Present Administrative set up

The Act of 1959 has been in force since 1st January 1960. According to the Administration Report of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department for the period from 1—4—66 to 31—3—67, the number of assessable mutts, temples and specific endowments as on 31—3—67 were 105, 8864 and 787 respectively.

The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department is constituted under the provisions of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1959 (Madras Act 22 of 1959) as amended. The Commissioner is the head of the department

and he exercises supervision and control over all the religious institutions in the State subject to the provisions of the above Act. He has judicial functions both on original and appellate sides, under the provisions of the above Act.

A brief note on the set-up of this department is given in Appendix I. The organisational charts are shown in Appendices II and III.

Appointment of trustees

The Commissioner exercises powers under section 17 of the Act by appointing trustees for religious institutions listed under section 10, i.e., those having an annual income of not less than Rs. 20,000 and also for other notified non-listed institutions in the State. The Area Committees for which the Assistant Commissioners of the divisions are ex-officio Secretaries appoint trustees for the institutions not included in the list published under section 46 and not notified under Chapter VI of the Act.

Enquiries

The Deputy Commissioners being the regional officers enquire and decide disputes and matters under sections 63 to 67 of the Act, and also petitions under sections 26, 27, 38 (1), 53, 54, 56 (2), 78, 86, 86 (4), 90 (2) and 101 of the Act. Appeals against the order of the Deputy Commissioners under section 63 to 67 of the Act are heard by the Commissioner. Besides this Commissioner exercises reversionary powers by calling for and examining the records of any Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner or Area Committee or any trustee of the religious institutions other than a mutt or specific endowments attached to the mutt and revises the orders under section 23 of the Act wherever necessary. The Commissioner also deals with the applications under section 36 of the Act, and sanction diversion of funds for purposes specified under section 66 of the Act, besides applications under sections 34 and 41 of the Act, regarding sale, exchange or inam leases of properties belonging to religious institutions. The Deputy Commissioner, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, in addition to his office duty is attending to the judicial enquiries by exercising his powers as Deputy Commissioner.

Verification and appraisement of jewels and valuables belonging to the religious institutions

There is one Verification Officer in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner under the control of the Commissioner assisted by one Gold-cum-Silver-cum-Gem-specialist, one typist and last grade servant. This establishment besides appraising the jewels and valuables of the religious institutions in the State take up their annual verification to detect any substitution, loss due to negligence etc., and also ensure proper preservation of the jewels and valuables.

Supervision of administration over religious institutions

The Commissioner, assisted by the Assistant Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners is supervising the administration of the religious institutions and their endowments in the state. There are Inspectors under the control of the Assistant Commissioners who are field officers of the department. Enquiries into petitions complaining mismanagement or other irregularities committed by the trustees or Executive officers etc., are attended to by the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors on petitions referred to them by the Commissioner or received by them. Such petitions are finally decided by the Commissioner, whenever such decisions involve the exercise of the powers vested in the Commissioner under section 21.

Revenue of the Department

Contribution and Audit fees payable under section 92 of the Act, to the department by every religious institution, whose income is not less than Rs. 200 a year are assessed and demands issued by the office of the Commissioner on the basis of returns of income sent by religious institutions.

For the purpose of assessing the amounts payable, such institutions are bound to submit statements showing the receipts and charges of their institutions during the previous Fasli before the 31st August of each Fasli year and these statements are scrutinised by the Inspectors and reports are submitted by them to the Commissioner, through the Assistant Commissioners. Assessment is fixed by the Commissioner, after examining the reports. Demand notices are then prepared and issued by the Commissioner's office in respect of each institution giving fifteen days time to prefer objections, if any. Objections preferred by the trustees, in each case are examined by the Commissioner and final orders passed thereon. If the payment of dues is not done within a stipulated time, requisitions are issued to the Collector of the District where the defaulting institution owns properties for realisation of the amount by coercive procedure. There are 434 temples having an annual income of more than Rs. 10,000 per annum 2,777 temples having an annual income of Rs. 1,000 to 10,000 and 5,722 temples with an annual income of below Rs. 1,000.

Repairs and renovations

There are elaborate Rules framed under the Act in respect of the procedure to be followed in the matter of renovation and repairs to the temple buildings. All estimates involving Rs. 10,000 and above are subject to sanction by the Commissioner. Estimates less than that amount are sanctioned by the Area Committee. In either case the plans and estimates have to be prepared as required under the rules and got countersigned by different grades of Engineers, as specified in the rules. The cost of repairs and renovations are generally met from the funds of the institutions concerned. In the case of poor and needy institutions grant of Government subsidy is made on the recommendation of the Commissioner. A special procedure is adopted in such cases under which Renovation Committees are constituted to collect donations from the public to supplement the grants made from Government subsidy to meet the cost of renovation and repairs.

Audit of accounts of religious institutions

The accounts of religious institutions, deriving annual income of Rs. 1,000 and above are audited by the Auditing officers of Local Fund Audit Department. The Inspectors of this department attend to auditing the accounts of the institutions, whose income is less than Rs. 1,000. The Assistant Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners scrutinise the audit reports and pass order of surcharge under section 90 of the Act, wherever necessary and issue directions to the Executive authorities of religious institutions for the rectification of the defects pointed out in the audit report.

Tour diaries of the subordinate officers

Tour diaries of all the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners are obtained periodically every month and they are reviewed by the Commissioner and necessary instructions issued to them. The Assistant Commissioners obtain the tour diaries of the Inspectors and review their work every month. The Commissioner approves the tour programmes of the Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioner controls the tour of the Inspectors.

Charitable Endowments

While the Act is mainly applicable to all public Hindu Religious Institutions and their Endowments, section 3 of the Act confers powers to the State Government to extend the provisions of the Act to the Hindu Public Charitable Endowments in the State by notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The preliminary enquiry and investigation in respect of a charitable Endowment to which the provisions of the Act are proposed to be extended, on grounds of mismanagement is made by the Commissioner of this department under authorisation by the Government. The investigation regarding Charitable Endowments is conducted by the local officers of the department *i.e.*, the Assistant Commissioners and the Inspectors, on petitions referred to this department by Government and also *suo motu* on petitions received direct. The Government initiate proceedings for notification only on reports by the Commissioner making out a *prima facie* case for such action.

Register of properties

Register of properties to be maintained by every religious institution under section 29 and the statements of additions and alterations under section 30, prepared and submitted by the Executive authorities of religious institutions are checked and verified by the Inspectors of the department and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner through the Area Committee or the Assistant Commissioner as the case may be, for approval. The power vested with the Commissioner to approve the registers is delegated to the Deputy Commissioner with Government sanction.

Budgets of religious institutions

The Area Committee and the Deputy Commissioner are sanctioning the budgets of the non-listed and listed temples under their control. The Deputy Commissioners approve the budgets of mutts under delegation. They watch whether the income of the religious institution is properly appropriated.

Departmental Journal

A monthly journal 'Tirukoil' is published by the Department. The journal gives wide publicity to various matters of importance relating to administration of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, such as rules and regulations, circulars and instructions etc., besides publishing articles by learned men on topics relating to Agamas, Puranas, Temples, Hindu Religion and Philosophy and great Saints.

Kanyakumari Devaswom Board

The incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari District and in the Shencottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District are administered by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board formed on 1—4—60 under the Madras (Transferred Territory) Incorporated and Unincorporated Devaswom Act, 1959 (Madras Act 30 of 1959). This Board is functioning subject to the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments. The Deputy Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners who are the regional and Divisional officers respectively exercise their powers under the provisions of the above Act.

The working of the Act of 1959, has been found to be generally satisfactory, though certain difficulties are being experienced under the provisions of the Act. These difficulties have not so far seriously hampered the effective supervision of the administration of the religious institutions in the State.

Kanyakumari District

Out of 192 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department in Kanyakumari District, reports were received on 41 temples. My staff collected information on the remaining 151 temples. In addition, information on all the 378 temples under the control of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board, have also been collected by my staff. Thus the Directory for Kanyakumari will cover 570 temples. The narrative report covers 24 temples while the rest are included in tabular statements which have been prepared for each taluk and the villages have been arranged according to the location code used in Census enumeration. The questionnaire has been filled up by the following persons.

Details	Temples under the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board	Temples under the H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Total
1. By the Trustees of the temples		40	40
2. By the Panchayat Board Officers		1	1
3. By Office Staff:			
(a) Particulars collected from the Srikariams	207		207
(b) Particulars collected from the Chandrams	149		149
(c) Particulars collected from the Managers ...	14	...	14
(d) Particulars collected from the Trustees	...	94	94
(e) Particulars collected from the Priests	8	12	20
(f) Particulars collected from the Panchayat Board Officers		4	4
(g) Particulars collected from the the Inspectors, H.R. & C.E. (A) Department		1	1
4. Information not stated	...	40	40
Total	**378**	**192**	**570**

Details of income from immovable properties and the value of jewellery have been given for all temples except seven under the latter. It can be presumed that those seven temples have no jewellery at all. In addition, details of annual expenditure incurred by all the 378 temples under the control of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board have also been given.

Sketches and plans of the following temples (not according to scale) are included in this compendium :—

1. Sri Mahadevar temple, Thirumalai
2. Sri Mahadevar temple, Thripparappu
3. Sri Mahadevar temple, Marthandeswaram
4. Sri Mahadevar temple, Thrippanniyode
5. Sri Nandheeswarar temple, Thirunandikkara
6. Sri Adi Kesavaperumal temple, Tiruvattar

7. Sri Valvechagoshtam temple, Valvechagoshtam
8. Sri Mahadevar temple, Keralapuram
9. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Kumara Koil
10. Sri Ramaswamy temple, Padmanabhapuram
11. Sri Neelakandaswamy temple, Padmanabhapuram
12. Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Hill temple, Vellimalai
13. Sri Bhoothalingaswamy temple, Bhoothapandi
14. Sri Venkatachalapathy temple, Thiruppathisaram
15. Sri Nagarajar temple, Nagercoil
16. Sri Kanyakumari Amman temple, Kanyakumari
17. Sri Sthanumalayaswamy temple, Suchindram

Tirunelveli District

Out of 729 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department in Tirunelveli district, reports were received on 581 temples. My staff collected information on the remaining 148 temples. In addition, information on all the 87 temples in Shencottah taluk under the control of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board and sixty three other temples which are under private management have also been collected by my staff. Thus the Directory for Tirunelveli covers 879 temples. The narrative report covers 40 temples while the rest are included in tabular statements. The questionnaire has been filled up by the following persons.

Details	Temples under the H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Temples outside the Dept.	Total
1. By the Trustees of the temples	101	4	105
2. By the Executive Officers of temples	28		28
3. By Revenue Inspectors	81	6	87
4. By Village Officers	313	49	362
5. By Tahsildars	3		3
6. By Office Staff:			
(a) Particulars collected from the Trustees	138	1	139
(b) Particulars collected from the Srikariams		87	87
(c) Particulars collected from the Inspectors, H.R. & C.E. (A) Department	7		7
(d) Particulars collected from the Dy. Tahsildars	2		2
(e) Particulars collected from the Public	1	...	1
7. Information not stated	55	3	58
Total	**729**	**150**	**879**

Details of income from immovable properties, and the value of jewellery have been given for all temples except 22 under the former and 43 under the latter. It can be presumed that these temples do not have any immovable property or jewellery.

The age of the temple will depend on the view held by the persons who filled the schedule and cannot always be supported by evidence of inscriptions, or other records.

Revenue officials as well as the officials of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board and the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department have been of great help to us in collecting the particulars relating to temples.

Sketches and plans of the following temples (not according to scale) are included in this compendium :—

1. Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy temple, Sankaranayinarkoil
2. Sri Poovananathaswamy temple, Kovilpatti
3. Sri Kallapiranswamy temple, Srivaikuntam
4. Sri Nellaiappar and Kanthimathiamman temple, Tirunelveli
5. Sri Venkatachalapathy temple, Krishnapuram
6. Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy temple, Tenkasi
7. Sri Thiru Kutralanathaswamy temple, Courtallam
8. Sri Papavinasaswamy temple, Papanasam
9. Sri Azhagia Nambiroyar temple, Thirukarangudi
10. Sri Vanamamalai Perumal temple, Nanguneri
11. Sri Adhi Nathar Alwar temple, Alwarthirunagari
12. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple, Tiruchendur

In addition to these temples, there are innumerable shrines for village Gods and Goddesses with and without structures. Where there are structures, they are very small; in other cases, the deities are installed under trees and represented by an idol or a symbol like three bricks or a stone. These shrines are outside the scope of our survey: but I have indicated in the first volume relating to Madras City and Chingleput district, the important role played by them in the religious life of a section of the people in the State.

I am grateful to Sri A. Mitra and Sri A. Chandrasekhar, Registrar Generals, India for the encouragement they have given me in this study of Temples in Madras State.

P. K. NAMBIAR

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3.	Sri N. D. Rajan	Photographer
4.	Sri A. Rajamani	Draughtsman
5.	Sri T. Balakrishna Kurup	Upper Division Clerk
6.	Sri D. Chandrasekaran	Lower Division Clerk
7.	Sri A. R. Narayanan	do

P. K. Nambiar

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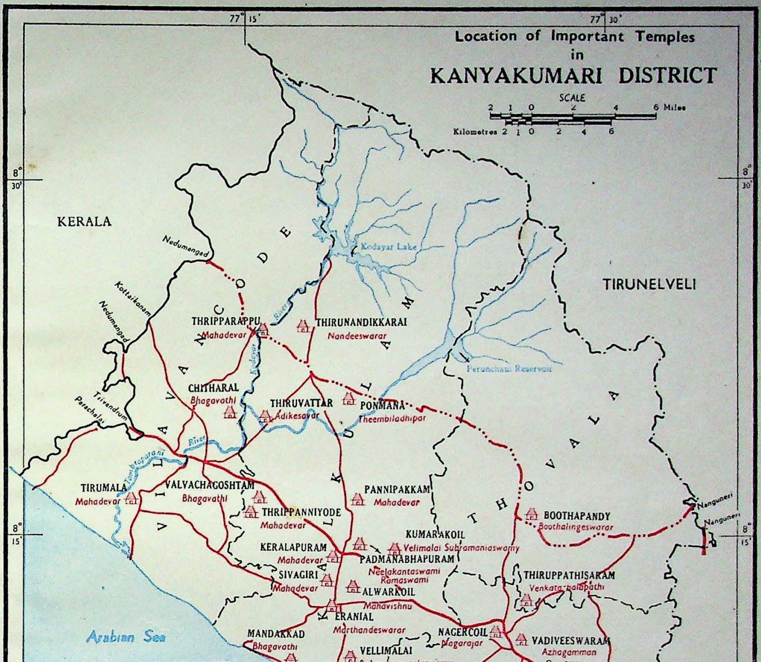
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT


Location of Important Temples
in
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
SCALE
2 1 0 2 4 6 Miles
Kilometres 2 1 0 2 4 6
77° 15'
77° 30'
8° 30'
8° 15'
KERALA
TIRUNELVELI
Arabian Sea
Gulf of Manaar
VILAVANCODE
KALKULAM
THOVALA
AGASTEESWARAM
Nedumangad
Kottaikonam
Nedumangad
Trivandrum
Parasala
Nanguneri
Nanguneri
Kodayar Lake
Peruncham Reservoir
Kodayar River
Thambraparani
River
THRIPPARAPPU
Mahadevar
THIRUNANDIKKARAI
Nandeeswarar
CHITHARAL
Bhagavathi
THIRUVATTAR
Adikesavar
PONMANA
Theembiladhipar
TIRUMALA
Mahadevar
VALVACHAGOSHTAM
Bhagavathi
PANNIPAKKAM
Mahadevar
THRIPPANNIYODE
Mahadevar
BOOTHAPANDY
Boothalingeswarar
KUMARAKOIL
Velimalai Subramaniaswamy
KERALAPURAM
Mahadevar
PADMANABHAPURAM
Neelakantaswami
Ramaswami
SIVAGIRI
Mahadevar
ALWARKOIL
Mahavishnu
THIRUPPATHISARAM
Venkatachalapathi
ERANIAL
Marthandeswarar
MANDAKKAD
Bhagavathi
NAGERCOIL
Nagarajar
VADIVEESWARAM
Azhagamman
VELLIMALAI
Balasubramaniaswamy
SUCHINDRAM
Sthanumalayaperumal
KANYAKUMARI
Kannika Parameswari
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
National Highways
State Highways
Other Important Roads
River with Stream
Village Name
MANDAKKAD
Temple Name
Bhagavathi
CENSUS - MADRAS

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

On the 1st of November 1956, the State of Kerala was formed on the basis of language. It meant that the predominently Tamil taluks of the Travancore State were transferred to Madras State to form a new district called Kanyakumari. The taluks are Agastheeswaram, Kalkulam, Thovala and Vilavancode. Similarly part of Shencottah taluk of Travancore was transferred to Madras State and became a part of Tirunelveli district. In effect the reorganisation brought to Madras a different set of temples with a distinct set-up, different ritual and administration. Actually the temples were not transferred directly from the control of the Devaswom Board to that of Madras. A separate Board called Kanyakumari Devaswom Board was set up in 1959 by legislation to manage this new set of temples.

It is believed that the temples in the former native State of Travancore were founded and endowed by the people. In course of time, the control and management passed on to the rulers of Travancore who held these temples in high veneration. They added to the wealth of the temples by making endowments of properties. Each conquest was commemorated by building new temples and endowing them.

The priests assumed the proprietory ownership of these temples. Almost every important temple had a synod of these priestly wardens. They invited the leading laymen or chiefs to membership of the synod and entrusted to them the stewardship of the whole temple domain, subject to their superior authority. The rulers of the State always had only the suzerainty or the *melkoima* right over them. These synods later became a powerful political factor in the country and began to exercise judicial and executive functions. Their power gradually became a menace to public security and good Government and it became necessary to mend or end it. Disputes and abuses in management as well as the moral and intellectual degeneracy of the class of persons who held the control of the temples and their properties made the State interfere with their management. Col. Munroe, as Dewan of the State, therefore, quietly resolved to assume the temples with their properties by virtue of the right of *melkoima* which vested in the sovereign. 348 Major temples and their properties were in the first instance taken over by Government in M. E. 987 (1812 A. D.). This action has been acclaimed as a most judicious measure for reducing the power of the priestly proprietors whose supremacy came into conflict with the sovereignty of the State and for correcting their abuses. The revenues of the Dewaswom lands were merged with the general revenues of the State and the ryots holding Dewaswom lands were recognised as full proprietors having the same right and ownership as ryotwari pattadars holding under the Government.

The temples in Travancore owed much to this British Administrator. In furtherance of his move to consolidate and reform the maintenance and management of the temples under the aegis of the Travancore Durbar without in any way deviating from the existing practice and customs, Col. Munroe constituted a Committee of officials and non-officials and charged the Committee with the function of thoroughly examining and overhauling the accounts of all the temples and in consultation with the people, the chief priests and others fix a scale of expenditure for the daily rituals, monthly and annual and other periodical functions, the remuneration of temple servants and maintenance of annual repairs to the buildings belonging to the temples. It was enjoined upon the Committee that they should bear in mind that the schedule of expenditure should be so fixed that the conduct of the rituals and other customary ceremonies and functions should in no way be derogatory to the dignity of the presiding deities. It was the view of Col. Munroe that the sanctity of the Devaswom

mainly rests on the due performance of the daily ceremonies.

The schedule prescribed by this Committee and accepted by Government called '*Pathivu*' gives in detail the quantity of grain and other provisions necessary for the performance and conduct of the daily and periodical rituals and ceremonies. The 'Pathivu' was finalised in 994 M. E. (1819 A.D.). The expenditure was met out of the general funds of the State and it was the obligation of the Government to administer these temples and maintain them efficiently for all times to come.

The Devaswoms that thus came under the administration of the Government fell into two categories, viz. (1) Incorporated Devaswoms and (2) Un-incorporated Devaswoms.

1. Incorporated Devaswoms

These are directly managed by the Government. The rents from the properties belonging to the Devaswoms and other incomes derived by the temples are merged with the general funds of the State and the expenditure incurred by the Devaswoms is met out of State Funds. This broad category comprises two classes, the Major Devaswoms (Ezhuthi theeruva) and Minor Devaswoms (Ezhuthi theeruva Illatha). The distinction seems to be based mainly on the property of the two classes. The major Devaswoms owned landed properties and they have to maintain a detailed expense account while the minor Devaswoms are those which did not own any landed property and they do not have to maintain any detailed expense account. The minor Devaswoms are maintained out of fixed annual grants. The major Devaswoms have a fixed "Pathivu" while the Minor Devaswoms are left to vary the mode of expenditure without exceeding the fixed annual grant.

Besides the classification as major and minor Devaswoms, the Devaswoms are classified as 'Pradhana' meaning chief or main, and 'Keezhedu' meaning subordinate. This classification appears to have been introduced only for administrative convenience whereby several smaller Devaswoms were grouped together and subordinated to the 'Pradhana' Devaswom. There are 1,460 Incorporated Devaswoms.

2. Unincorporated Devaswoms

These Devaswoms were presumably surrendered to Government by the original owners along with their properties on an agreement that they should be maintained and a separate account kept for them. These Devaswoms came to be classified as unincorporated Devaswoms as distinct from 'incorporated Devaswoms' dealt with earlier. Each of these Devaswoms has a separate account for income and expenditure. These Devaswoms were also called "Personal Deposit Account Devaswoms". The '*Pathivus*' are not generally varied, but they had the liberty to revise the '*Pathivu*' subject to the restriction that in no case shall the expenses exceed the revenue. These restrictions were incorporated in the relative agreements entered into between the Government and the original proprietors.

A list of incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms so transferred and taken over is appended, as appendix.

In the original proclamation that was issued by the Travancore Durbar, it was stipulated that every year at least 40% of the Ayacut and Sanchayam land revenue of the State should be allotted for the maintenance of the Devaswoms under the control and management of the State. Till 1922, the administration of the Devaswoms was with the Revenue Department. Subsequently a separate Devaswom Department was formed and eventually, the Travancore Devaswom Board was constituted in 1949. With the establishment of the Travancore Devaswom Board, an annual allotment of Rs. 51 lakhs from the general funds was made for the maintenance of the Devaswoms.

The re-organisation of States and the consequential transfer of territories resulting in the vesting of the Devaswoms in the five transferred taluks to the State of Madras necessitated the introduction of changes in the administrative set-up in respect of the 'transferred' Devaswoms. Though in the Madras State, temples, devasthanams and charities came under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, yet, in deference to certain personal rights vested in the Maharaja of Travancore in the matter of administration of temples in the five taluks which formerly formed part of the Travancore State,

the Government of Madras decided to keep the Devaswoms in Kanyakumari district on a separate and distinct footing. Legislation was introduced in 1959, presumbly in consultation with the Maharaja of Travancore to constitute a separate Devaswom Board–the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board—for the administration of the incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in the transferred territory. Kanyakumari Devaswom Board is a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to hold and acquire properties on behalf of the Devaswoms under its administrative control. All rights, authority and jurisdiction that belonged to or were exercised by the Devaswom Board of Travancore immediately prior to 1st November 1956 in respect of the transferred Devaswoms became vested in the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board, subject only to the general powers of superintendence, control and revisional jurisdiction of the Commissioner for Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowments (Administration) Departments, Madras and the appellate authority of the Government of Madras. The annual budget of the Board is subject to the approval of the Commissioner. The Board consists of a President and two members, one of whom is nominated by the Maharaja of Travancore and the others by the Government of Madras. The Assistant Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, Kanyakumari District is the Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the Board. The Board has its office at Suchindram.

The transfer of the Devaswoms in the five taluks to Madras State and the creation of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board under whose control the management of and control over these Devaswoms vested, did not in any way change the administration of the Devaswoms. The Kanyakumari Devaswom Board continued to administer the Devaswoms as was being done by the Travancore Board.

The funds at the disposal of the Devaswom Board consist of the following:

1. A sum of Rs. 13.5 lakhs transferred from the Travancore Devaswom surplus fund, in terms of article 290 A of the Constitution of India and section 112 of the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 as the share of the Devaswoms transferred to Madras State.
2. Moneys received from time to time by the sale of movable properties belonging to the Devaswoms.
3. Voluntary contributions and offerings made by devotees.
4. Profits and interests received from investments of funds belonging to the said Devaswoms and
5. All the moneys belonging to or received by the said Devaswoms.

From the above fund, the Board meets the expenditure entailed in the maintenance of the incorporated and unincorporated Dewaswoms, keeps in a state of good repair the temples, buildings, and other appurtenances thereto, arranges for the conduct of the daily worship and ceremonies and of the festivals in every temple. It may provide for the educational uplift, social and cultural advancement and economic betterment of the Hindu community. The unspent balance of each year out of the Devaswom Fund shall be added on to the surplus fund. The properties and funds of the unincorporated Devaswoms shall be kept distinct and separate and shall be utilised only for the purposes of these Devaswoms.

The Kanyakumari Devaswom Board has thus established a Women's College at Kuzhithurai, a High School at Mondakkad, a Senior Basic School at Kuzhithurai and an Upper Primary School at Thripparappu. Hindu conventions are arranged annually at Mondakkad and Velimalai and religious lectures in temples and religious libraries for the propagation of Hinduism. There are three religious libraries under the management of the Devaswom Board.

For convenience of administration, the Devaswoms are classified into groups with a specified number of temples attached to each group as shown in the following statement.

Group	Taluk	Incorporated	Unincorporated
1. Bhoothapandi	Thovala	66 temples	5 temples
2. Nagercoil	Agastheeswaram	93	3
3. Padmanabhapuram	Kalkulam	115	2
4. Kuzhithurai	Kalkulam & Vilavancode	93	1
5. Shencottah	Shencottah	87	5
	Total ...	454	16

Temples are classified as Major, Minor, Petty and Personal Deposit Dewaswoms. Classification of major, minor and petty made by the old Travancore State is continued and the basis continues to be the expenditure sanctioned for their maintenance by the Board. Major temples have all poojas performed whereas minor Devaswoms have only two poojas, one in the morning and another in the evening. Petty Devaswoms have only one pooja, either in the morning or in the evening according to custom or convenience.

It has been stipulated that the Board would ensure that the rights and privileges which the Maharaja of Travancore was entitled to exercise in the temples and Devaswoms prior to the reorganisation of States and established by custom, usage or otherwise will continue to exist and be exercised by the Maharaja and will not be interfered with notwithstanding the transfer of the Devaswoms. The rights and privileges reserved and saved are:

I. **Kanyakumari temple**

1. Appointment of Mel Santhi.
2. Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday and Mahanavami in Navarathri.
3. Offering of *kanikka* and presents to diety in connection with His Highness's visit to Kanyakumari temple.
4. Payment of monthly *kanikka*.
5. Daily vazhivadu on behalf of Her Highness the Maharani.

II. **Suchindram temple**

1. Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday.
2. *Kanikka* and offerrings in connection with His Highness's visit to the temple.
3. Payment of monthly *kanikka*.
4. Intimation to the Devaswom Commissioner of the date and time for the commencement of the temple festival and chariot procession in Margazhi and Chithirai.
5. Offerings of gold sarapalli chain, gold crescent and silk, in connection with the chariot procession during the Margazhi festival and also nivedyam of plantains on the occasion.
6. Intimation to His Highness by the Devaswom authorities, of the time at which the chariot comes to a stop after the chariot procession.
7. Pooja, prayers, vazhivadus, etc., during Sivarathri.

III. **Tiruvattar temple**

1. Appointment of Perianambi and other employees.

2. Vazhivadu and Pushpanjali in connection with His Highness's birthday.

3. Supply of silk to the Devaswom in connection with Perinthiramruthu pooja in the temple for offering to the deity, on payment of price therefor.

4. Sending of Amunthuruthi potti to the temple as representative of His Highness on the occasion of the festivals in the temple.

IV. Mondakkadu temple

Presentation of silk to the temple and conduct of Kalabhom Vazhivadu in connection with the Kodai festival in the month of Kumbham of every year.

V. Vadiveeswaram temple

1. Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday.

2. Aravana Payasam Vazhivadu in connection with 'Murajapam'.

VI. Neelakantaswami and Anandavalli Amman temple, Kalkulam

1. Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday.

2. Muzhukappu vazhivadu to Anandavalli Amman in connection with Navarathri.

3. Offering of silk in connection with the annual festival.

4. Payment of monthly kanikka.

VII. Ramaswami temple, Kalkulam

1. Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday.

2. Payment of monthly kanikka.

VIII. Kottakkakom Kulasekharaperumal temple, Kalkulam

Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday.

IX. Velimalai temple

1. Supply of silk (now cash equivalent given) for offering to deity in connection with the Thirukalyanam and Mahanavami festivals.

2. Payment of monthly kanikka.

X. Thiru Anantha Alwar temple, Nagercoil

Kanikka and offering of silk during His Highness's visit to the temple.

XI. Thirumalai temple

1. Vazhivadu during Murajapam in Thirumalai Devaswom.

2. Ghrita Dhara Vazhivadu during Sivarathri. The Ghrita Dhara commences from Thirumalai temple and goes on every year by rotation in each of the following temples of (1) Thirumalai, (2) Thikkurussi, (3) Thirupparappu, (4) Thirunanthikara, (5) Ponmana, (6) Pannippakkam. (7) Kalkulam, (8) Melamkodu, (9) Thiruvithamcode, (10) Thiruvidacode, (11) Thrippanniode and (12) Nattalam and in the 12th year, Ghrita Dhara (kootu Dhara) is conducted in the Nattalam temple. A Potti from Oorumadam is sent from Palace to each temple to conduct this festival.

XII. Thiruparappu devaswom

Vazhivadu in connection with Thiruvathira in the month of Margazhi.

XIII. Thiruppathisaram Thiru Alwarswami temple

1. Payment of monthly kanikka.

2. Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday.

XIV. Thovala Krishnaswami temple

Kanikka offered when His Highness visits the temple.

XV. Melamkode Amman temple

Kanikka offered when His Highness visits the temple.

XVI. Madhusudhana Perumal temple, Parakkai

1. Kanikka offered when His Highness visits the temple.
2. Kanikka in connection with His Highness's birthday.

XVII. Peruvila Devaswom, Nagercoil

Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday.

XVIII. Puravasseri Devaswom

Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday.

XIX. Kalkulam Balasubramaniaswami temple

Vazhivadu in connection with His Highness's birthday

XX. Navarathri Pooja (in the Palace) at Trivandrum

Every year, as per the date and time fixed by the Palace, Saraswathi Amman from Padmanabhapuram Palace, Subramoniaswami from Velimalai and Munnothi Nangai Amman from Suchindram are brought in procession to Trivandrum and after Pooja etc. in the Palace they are taken back after Vijayadasami. Necessary arrangements in this connection are being done through the Chief Secretary to Government and the Devaswom Commissioner.

XXI. Nirai and Puthari in all the temples of Nanjanad. Fixation of date for sowing seeds in the lands of the temples.

For a study of temples, Kanyakumari has to be treated as part of Kerala.

The temples have played an important part in the religious and cultural life of the people of Kerala. They generally offer a striking contrast to the typical South Indian temples with towering pyramids and pillared halls, all richly carved and ornamented. No doubt typical Dravidian temples can be seen in Kerala like the notable Suchindrum Temple in Kanyakumari district and Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala. But they are exceptions to the general wooden temples found all over Kerala in the ancient and indigenous Keralan style. Forms of architecture differ much more than the choice of building materials. They have enormous gopurams which are gate towers which tower over all other buildings in the temple complex and can be seen like the spire of the cathedral from a great distance. Within the high stone walls are halls and shrines united by elaborate corridors. Even outside the main enclosures are found highly decorated dancing halls and other buildings like the beautiful mandapam found in the middle of the great tank beside the temple at Suchindram.

The Keralan type of temple is in contrast externally modest and self-effacing so as to emphasise the importance of devotion. Usually the outer court of the temple which is used for processions will be surrounded by a blank stone wall and the inner court will be enclosed by a wooden cloister undecorated on its outer side. Inside this cloister are found the Sri Koil or sanctuary and the mandapam (or dancing hall) and other buildings. All these are built of wood with low supporting walls and roofs covered with copper or tiles and with wide deep eaves. The Sri Kovil is usually circular with a conical roof which rises slightly higher than other buildings. The temple blends generally with its natural setting with a typical internal splendour. Wall spaces are covered by the paintings of the lives of Gods and the uprights and brackets of buildings as well as ceilings are covered by carvings. Wood carving is par excellence the Keralan art. No local stone carving can be found which can compare with the Tamil masterpieces of Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram. But wood carving sometimes fanciful, sometimes massive and strong, but always intricate in workmanship is a distinct feature of Kerala temples.

The ritual in a Kerala temple is more orthodox. Even today the priest in a Kerala temple will throw prasadam to a devotee, a practice not found in temples in other parts of India. No devotee can enter a temple with his shirt on. Even the Maharajah of Travancore, the patron-in-chief of all temples has to present himself to the God bareheaded and barefooted.

It is likely that the priestly class of Nambudiris who have dominated Kerala through the temples have fostered and developed the theory that simplicity is the hall mark of a true devotee and splendour belongs to God. In practice, the splendour belonged to Nambudiris, the Earthly Gods. The State of Travancore has followed an extremely orthodox policy towards its temples until the famous Temple Entry Proclamation in 1936. As Kerala and Tamil cultures have interacted and intermingled in the southern corner of India, these features are also found in typical temples like Tiruchendur, in Tirunelveli district.

Another feature of Kerala temple is the absence of sectarian conflict among Hindus as is found between Saivites and Vaishnavites in Tamil Nad. The attitude is typified in the worship of Ayyappan of Sabarimalai. The unity of temples under the spiritual domination of Nambudiris was so complete that not even the mightiest king could dispute it. The legend that Kerala is a land reclaimed by Parasurama and given to Nambudiris unconditionally has prepared the people to accept it as ordained by God.

Except the temples at Suchindram and Bhoothapandy, the temples in Kanyakumari district exude the culture and the distinctive architectural design of Kerala. Two distinctive features noticed are the exquisite wood carving lavishly adopted, and architectural gable roof. The circular central shrine capped with a conical roof rounded off at the top, the square shaped mantapam in front of the sanctum sanctorum and the small hall in front of the temple housing the Balipeeta, the gables and dormer windows, the enclosed quadrangle running round the temple are characteristics of these temples. The difference is more visible in the upper portions of the structures where a wooden roof covered more often with copper sheets or tiles and ornamented with triangular globes is found. Spires are absent. The inner shrine has a square or round base with a sikhara in pyramidal form. Some of the temples are manifestations of artistic sense of a very high order. We can see exquisite specimens of sculpture in Suchindram, Tiruvattar and Neelakantaswami Koil and intricate but charming wood carvings in Ramaswami Koil. Mural paintings are found in the rock-cut temple at Tirunandikara.

Almost all major temples are situated in the midst of compounds with walls on the four sides. Access could be had from the four sides. The main entrance will have a structure with a roof or even an upper storey of the type of the common *Patippuramalika* in Kerala. Through the main entrance one enters the 'Anakkottil', the place where the elephants on which the festival deities were installed for festival processions used to be decorated. From the Anakkottil commences the 'Sribalippura' which is a covered hall running round the main temple and along which the idol is taken in procession for the daily 'Sribali' or Seeweli. The covered enclosures are found in the temples at Tiruvattar and Suchindram while in other temples there is only a pathway paved with granite stones instead of the covered roof. The 'Dwajamantapam' accommodating the flag staff will be situated at the entrance to the temple from the Anakkottil. The flag staff will ordinarily be covered with copper plates and rarely gold plated. From the Dhwajamantapam, the entrance is to the Balikkalpura where there is the distinctive stone structure for offering the daily bali to the subordinate deities. From a side of this mantapam, one enters the 'Nalambalam'. Round the courtyard of this, is the storehouse and the kitchen for cooking offerings to the deity. On the outer wall of the Nalambalam is the 'Vilakkumatam' made of wood or metal carrying rows of lamps made of iron or bell metal. These lamps are usually lighted during important festivals. There is the square shaped mantapam just in front of the sanctum sanctorum which is used for the purificatory ceremonies of the temple. Passing this, one comes to the Sree Kovil (main sanctum). Some temples, e.g. Tiruvattar has a mukhamandapam attached to the Sri Kovil. The flight of steps leading to the sanctum is called the 'Sopanam'.

The presiding deities of the temples are mostly Siva, Vishnu or Devi. The Moolavigraham (main idol

in the sanctum sanctorum) is made either in granite or of a peculiar combination of articles called Katusarkarayogam and will be in any of the postures - standing, sitting or reclining. The reclining posture is seen only in Vaishnavite shrines. The moolavigrahams are stationery. There is the 'Sreebalibimbam' and the festival deity which are used respectively for the daily Sreebali and for the festival processions.

The rituals connected with the temples are classified as four—(1) Nityanidanam or daily ceremonies, (2) Masavisesham or specified days in each month like Dwadasi, Pradosham, Full Moon, New Moon etc., (3) Attavisesham or annual functions such as Sivarathri, Ashtamirohini, Vishu etc. and (4) Utsavams or the important annual festivals. The daily rituals consist of abhishegam (anointing with oil, milk, tender coconut water etc.), neivedyam (offering of fruits and cooked food), pooja, namaskaram (feeding of Brahmins) and Sribali (procession in the inner precincts of the temple along with the offering of bali to the subsidiary deities). In all major temples, the following poojas are performed daily: Usha Pooja in the early morning (2) Ethirtha Pooja (between 7 and 8 A.M.) (3) Pantheeradi Pooja (8 A.M.), (4) Ucha Pooja (11-30 A.M.) and (5) Athazha Pooja (8-30 P.M.). There will be a 'deeparadhana' at sunset.

During the utsavams (festivals) celebrated annually on a grand scale, the duration of which varies, but most of which is usually continued for ten days, the deity is taken in procession either on vahanams or on elephants outside the temple and there will be special poojas and entertainments. In the important temples, there will be two utsavams in a year while minor temples will have only one. In some temples, elephants should not be used for festival processions, Suchindram, Trippanniyode, Keralapuram, Valvechagoshtam and Ramaswami kovil being instances. Suchindram, Bhoothapandi, Neelakantaswami koil etc. have chariots (Ther). The festival of float is also celebrated in the Neelakantaswami koil. In addition to these, there are extraordinary ceremonies which are performed once in a way. Among them may be mentioned the Suddhi-the purificatory ceremony to remove pollution contracted accidentally or by repairs or such other works, the Kalasam or ceremonies connected with the removal of the Bimbam (idol) or the refixing of the same, the Prathishta or consecration of the Bimbam, the dwajaprathista or the erection and consecration of the flag staff etc.

With a few exceptions as in the case of Bhoothapandi, Marungoor and Vadiveeswaram and the temples under the Shencottah group which follow the 'paradesa tantram' (the custom and practice obtained in temples in Tamil Nad) in respect of the rituals, the other temples follow the Kerala system. For temples following the Kerala system, there are Tantries. The Tantri is the highest spiritual head of the temple. He is considered as an authority on tantric rules pertaining to spiritual matters including the methods of worship, and all religious activities of the temples. The tantric duties vest as hereditary right ordinarily in a particular family. The family concerned may hold it either by virtue of a royal "neet" (grant) conferring the right or because it has been enjoying the privilege for a long time. The Tantries are not required to officiate in the daily services. They have to participate only in the utsavams and other extraordinary ceremonies such as Kalabham, Ashtabandhakalasam etc. when they have to perform special poojas. The Nambudiri family of Taranallur holds the hereditary right in respect of a large number of the temples. Manalikkara Madham and Athyar Madham are two other families exercising this right in respect of other temples. The Tantram for the Nagarajar temple in Nagercoil vests with the Pampinmekat Illam, in North Kerala.

The functionaries of the temples may be generally classified under the following heads:

(1) Those engaged in the purely religious service like conducting the worship, chanting mantras or reciting vedic hymns. The 'Melsantikkar' is the chief archaka or officiating priest who conducts the daily worship in the inner shrines. They are assisted by Keezh Santikkars who are subordinates to the chief purohit and to them, specific functions relating to the daily ritual are allotted.

(2) Those employed in the administration of all matters pertaining to the temples like supervision over the staff and maintenance of the accounts. There are Managers for the three temples, Kanyakumari, Suchindram and Tiruvattar while the other major temples are administered by a Srikaryam and the minor temples not attached to major Dewaswoms by

Chandrams (the designation existing under the old Travancore Government is still continued).

(3) Those appointed to render various kinds of services like making of garlands, cleaning of vessels and pipers, drummers and conch-blowers.

The priests in the temples where ceremonies are conducted according to the 'Kerala Tantram' are either Nambudiris or Pottis. According to the "Keralamahathmyam", the Nambudiries are the most ancient settlers brought by Parasurama from somewhere in North India. Tradition says that Parasurama introduced certain changes in their dress and manners lest they should return to their native land from Kerala. Pottis include all Malayala Brahmins other than the Nambudiris. There are three classes of potties according to the period of their settlement in the country, viz. (1) Sthanathil Pottis or Pathillathu Pottis who like the Nambudiris are the descendents of the earliest Brahmin settlers, (2) Thiruvalla Desis who are later immigrants and (3) the recent immigrants from Uppanangadi and Kasergode taluks in South Kanara who are only Tulu Brahmins but are also called Pottis or Emprans. The first two groups have adopted the customs and manners of the Nambudiris. The third group of Tulu Brahmins comes in batches from South Kanara, stays for sometime and then returns to their places. During their stay in the district, they officiate as priests in their customs and habits.

The priests employed for 'Santi' or the daily rituals in the temples are generally very austere In their habits. They have a peculiar dress. Their long dhothy is twisted round the loins and each leg separately and they wear no other cloth. They strictly follow the maxim that they must bathe if they touch another and the priests in some of the important temples would bathe again even if they happen to touch another Brahmin while on their way to the sanctum sanctorum for performing the daily rituals.

There are also a number of sub-castes called 'Ambalavasis' whose hereditary occupation is service in temples. Some of them wear the sacred thread while others do not. The chief sub-castes are Adikal, Chakkyar, Kurukkal, Pisharoti and Variyar. Adikals who wear the sacred thread are supposed to have been Brahmins originally and were degraded as Ambalavasis for having officiated as priests in temples dedicated to Bhadrakali. Chakkyars are believed to be the descendents of a Kshathriya father by a Brahmin woman. They also wear the sacred thread. Kurukkal consists of two sections, one speaking Malayalam and the other Tamil. Both the sections were originally of the Tamilian stock imported from the East Coast for temple service. The members of the Tamil section wear the sacred thread and officiate as the priests of Vellalars. Pisharoti is supposed to be a small Vaishnava community while Variyars are supposed to be Sivites. Both the communities do not wear the sacred thread.

In Kanyakumari District is located the famous Suchindram Saivite shrine of all India fame. Two of the 108 Vaishnavite Divyasthalams (Tiruppathies) in South India, viz., Thiruvattar and Thiruppathisaram are found in this district. The most famous temple dedicated for the worship of the Serpent-Lord viz., Nagercoil is also in this district. It has twelve Sivalayams or Sivite shrines in each of which the presiding deity is a Swaymbhu Lingam. These temples are the following in order of gradation.

1. Thirumala
2. Thripparappu
3. Thirunandikkara
4. Thiru Ponmana
5. Pannippakkam
6. Neelakantaswami Kovil
7. Thikkurussi
8. Melankode
9. Thiruvithamcode
10. Thiruvidakkode
11. Thrippanniyode
12. Thirunattalam

Nine of the twelve temples are in Kalkulam taluk and three in Vilavancode. Every year, on the Sivarathri day, there is day and night Ghrithadhara (abishekam with ghee) in one of these temples, by turn, and after all of them had a turn, there will be koottudhara or anointment with ghee in all temples in the thirteenth year. A peculiar form of pilgrimage to these temples on the Sivarathri day is observed in the district. A band of pilgrims who observe strict austerities for a specified period prior to Sivarathri, visit the shrines starting from Tirumala and proceed in the order indicated above from temple to temple, covering the entire distance by foot and by running, and rounding up their pilgrimage by worshipping at

Thiruvattar Adi Kesava Perumal temple in the end. They commence their round before day-break of Sivarathri day, and complete it by midnight of the day, and throughout their journey they will be chanting the name "Govinda, Govinda" wherefor they are called "Govindans" or Sivalaya Ottakkars.

Of the temple festivals in the district, the car festival of Suchindram is considered to be most holy which attracts large crowds. Of the festivals in honour of Goddesses, the Kodai festival at Mondakkad in February is famous both for the huge concourse of pilgrims, without any distinction of caste, and for the huge income that the Devaswom Board gets as offerings from devotees.

The history of the temples under the Kanyakumari Dewaswom Board has been explained earlier. The Kanyakumari Dewaswom Board assumed control of 378 temples in the district when it was constituted. Two out of these 378 temples are not now functioning- Velikanta Mahadeva Temple in Agastheeswaram taluk having been demolished and worship in the Panchakanyaka temple in Kalkulam taluk having been discontinued. In addition to the above, there are 192 temples under the control and jurisdiction of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. which were assumed after the reorganisation of the States in 1956. These temples are mostly small ones which were presumably established by particular communities for their private worship, and had their origin, as revealed by the manner of their construction long after the assumption of the major and minor Dewaswoms by Col. Munroe in 1812.

The taluk-wise distribution of temples is as follows:—

	Name of Taluk	Temples		Total
		Under the Kanya-kumari Devaswom Board	Under the H.R. & C.E. Dept.	
1.	Vilavancode	70	5	75
2.	Kalkulam	141	33	174
3.	Thovala	71	52	123
4.	Agastheeswaram ...	96	102	198
	Total	**378**	**192**	**570**

It is seen from the above statement that more than half the number of temples is concentrated in the taluks of Agastheeswaram and Kalkulam. Agastheeswaram taluk has the largest number of temples namely 198, closely followed by Kalkulam and Thovala taluks having 174 and 123 shrines respectively, while the least is in Vilavancode taluk viz., 75.

The 378 Devaswoms (temples) under the control of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board are classified under four main categories viz., Major, Minor, Petty and unincorporated as already explained.

The following table shows the category-wise distribution of temples in the district.

	Name of Taluk	Categories				Total
		Major Devaswoms	Minor Devaswoms	Petty Devaswoms	Unincorporated Devaswoms	
1.	Vilavancode	6	23	40	1	70
2.	Kalkulam	18	38	83	2	141
3.	Thovala	8	22	36	5	71
4.	Agastheeswaram	15	34	44	3	96
	Total	**47**	**117**	**203**	**11**	**378**

It is seen from the above table that more than 50% of the Devaswoms in each category are found in the Kalkulam and Agastheeswaram taluks, while the rest of the Devaswoms are more or less equally distributed in the taluks of Vilavancode and Thovala.

A classification of the temples according to the presiding deities reveals the following interesting details :—

Presiding deities	Temples: Under the Kanya-kumari Devaswom Board	Temples: Under the H.R.&C.E. Dept.	Total
Siva and His Consort	93	9	102
Vishnu & His Consort	51	11	62
Murugar	4	...	4
Goddesses (Village Deities)	45	83	128
Vinayagar	39	58	97
Other Deities	144	31	175
Total	376	192	568

More than 50% of the temples are those for Village Goddesses such as Mutharamman, Bhadrakali amman etc., and other male deities like Sastha, Bhuthathan etc. A noteworthy feature of this district is that there are as many as 97 Vinayagar temples almost equalling the number of Siva Temples. Vishnu temples are fewer in number than Siva temples. There are 102 Saivite shrines as against 62 Vaishnavite temples, apart from four temples dedicated to Lord Muruga.

The following statement shows the area covered by the temples.

Extent	Temples: Under the Kanya-kumari Devaswom Board	Temples: Under the H.R.&C.E. Dept.	Total
Below 5 cents	93	74	167
5 cents and above but below 20 cents	86	85	171
20 cents and above but below 1 acre	142	26	168
1 acre and above but below 2 acres	28		28
2 acres and above but below 5 acres	12	1	13
5 acres and above but below 10 acres	4		4
10 acres and above	...	...	...
Area not stated	11	6	17
Total ...	376	192	568

A perusal of the above statement indicates that while only four temples cover an area of 5 acres and more, 167 shrines are smaller ones covering less than 5 cents. The majority of temples, 339 out of 568, occupy an extent of 5 cents to an acre. Temples which cover an area of one acre and over are less than 8%, as the number of such shrines is only 45. The 17 temples which have not furnished the information under this head may be treated as small ones. More than 50 per cent of the temples cover an area of less than four grounds (1 ground = 60′ × 40′).

In 16 out of 102 Siva temples, the presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam, while in 85 other shrines the Moolavar is an installed one, and in one temple, the Lord is in a dancing pose. There is only a picture in a temple, while in another, the presiding deity is represented by a picture post. Except one temple, in which the position has not been specified, the posture of the presiding deities in other than Siva temples is, as follows :—

Standing	108
Sitting pose	250
Reclining pose	3
Stone without figure	91
Serpent	4
Ant hill	3
Sword	2
Head	1
Lingam	1
Total ...	463

Poojas are performed in all except nine temples where there are no priests. The following statement regarding poojas will be interesting:

Name of Deities	Temples: Under the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board: Where poojas are performed	Where the priest is Brahmin	Where the priest is Others	Under the H. R. & C. E. Dept.: Where poojas are performed	Where the priest is Brahmin	Where the priest is Others	Total: Where Poojas are performed	Where the priest is Brahmin	Where the priest is Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Siva and His Consort	93	91	2	8	6	2	101	97	4
Vishnu and His Consort	51	51		11	8	3	62	59	3
Murugar	4	4					4	4	
Vinayagar	39	39		57	47	10	96	86	10
Goddesses (Village deities)	45	31	14	82	41	41	127	72	55
Other deities	142	132	10	27	16	11	169	148	21
Total	**374**	**348**	**26**	**185**	**118**	**67**	**559**	**466**	**93**

In the majority of Siva, Vishnu, Vinayagar and Murugar temples, the priests belong to the Brahmin community such as Potti, Nambudiri or Nambiyar, while there are a good number of shrines where priests of other communities also offer poojas. Out of 128 shrines for village Goddesses Brahmins officiate as priests in 72 shrines. In 93 out of 559 temples, communities other than Brahmins offer poojas, while in the remaining 466 temples Brahmin priests offer poojas.

No ornaments are found in 343 temples. 7 temples have not furnished any details under the head. The classification of the remaining 218 temples according to value of jewellery owned by them is as follows:—

Value of jewellery	Temple: Under the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board	Under the H. R. & C. E. Dept.	Total
Rs. 500 and below	77	86	163
500— 1,000	7	8	15
1,001— 5,000	8	15	23
5,001— 10,000	2	1	3
10,001— 50,000	4	1	5
50,001— 100,000	4	...	4
1,00,001— 5,00,000	3	1	4
5,00,001—10,00,000	1	1	1
Above ten lakhs	...	...	...
Total	106	113	218

The following are the five temples which own ornaments worth more than Rs. 1 Lakh.

1. Sri Nainar Desiga Vinayagar temple-Kottar, Vadiveeswaram—Nagercoil (H.R. & C.E.)
2. Sri Adi Kesava Perumal Devaswom-Tiruvattar (Major K. D. B.)
3. Sri Ramaswami Dewaswom-Padmanabhapuram (Major K. D. B.)

4. Sri Thanumalaya Perumal Devaswom-Suchindram (Major K. D. B.)

5. Sri Kanyakumari Amman Devaswom-Kanyakumari (Major K. D. B.)

The value of jewellery in Sri Thanumalaya Perumal Dewaswom, Suchindram is estimated at about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Apart from 235 temples, the remaining shrines have immovable properties in the shape of lands, coconut thopes, buildings etc. The classification of 333 temples which derive an annual income from immovable properties is shown below:

Annual income	Temples: Under the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board	Temples: Under the H. R. & C. E. Dept.	Total
Rs.			
500 and below	127	40	157
501— 1,000	12	51	63
1,001— 5,000	13	75	88
5,001— 10,000	2	10	12
10,001— 50,000	3	7	10
50,001—1,00,000		3	3
Above one lakh		...	
Total	**157**	**186**	**333**

The annual income accruing from immovable properties exceeds Rs. 10,000/- in 10 shrines. The following 3 temples in Nagercoil get the maximum annual income of above Rs. 75,000.

1. Sri Nainar Desiga Vinayagar temple — Kottar
2. Sri Mutharamman temple — Vadiveeswaram
3. Sri Sastha temple — Nagercoil (H.R.&C.E.)

Sri Nagercoil Devaswom at Nagercoil and Sri Kumaracoil Devaswom at Padmanabhapuram get an income of Rs. 24,731 and Rs. 15,835 respectively per annum, through hundi collections, while the former also gets an additional annual income of Rs. 12,630 through the sale of Archana and Abishega tickets. The annual income through Hundi collections is estimated at Rs. 50,000/- during the 'Kodai' festival of the Bhagavathi Amman temple at Mondakkad.

It may be observed from the above that out of 376 temples under the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board, only less than half of them viz., 147 shrines own immovable properties and that too, in a comparatively smaller measure, than the temples under Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admin.) Dept. This is due to the fact that the temples of of the Devaswom Board are being maintained out of the annual funds allotted to them.

The following statement gives an account of the annual expenditure incurred by them during April 1966 to March 1967.

Total expenditure incurred during April 1966 to March 1967	Temples
Rs.	
150 and below	158
151 to 500	71
501 — 1,000	46
1,001 — 5,000	61
5,000 — 10,000	20
10,001 — 50,000	18
50,001 — 1,00,000	1
Above one lakh	1
Total ...	**376**

It may be seen from the above statement that in more than 50 per cent of the temples viz., 275 shrines the expenditure incurred is less than Rs. 1,000/-. The annual expenditure incurred exceeds Rs. 10,000/- in 20 shrines. The following are the two temples whose annual expenditure is Rs. 50,000/- and above.

1. Sri Adi Kesava Perumal Devaswom, Tiruvattar (Major K.D.B.)

2. Sri Thanumalaya Perumal Devaswom, Suchindram (Major K D.B)

Sri Thanumalaya Perumal Devaswom in Suchindram has incurred the maximum annual expenditure of Rs. 1,74,144/- in the year 1966-67.

Out of 570 temples, 2 are running 6 choultries, 20 are running 20 Libraries, while 6 others are running 6 Primary and Higher Secondary schools, apart from a College for the benefit of educating poor students. Sri Raghaveswarar Devaswom of Darisanamcope in Thovala Taluk, is running a religious school.

551 temples have no cars, while 566 shrines have no rathams. 17 temples alone own cars and 2 have rathams. Only 16 temples are having palanquins and 68 shrines are in possession of Vahanas like peacock, rishabam, elephant, horse, Hanuman etc. These vahanas are generally made of wood or brass. The bigger and more famous temples have gold and silver plated Vahanas.

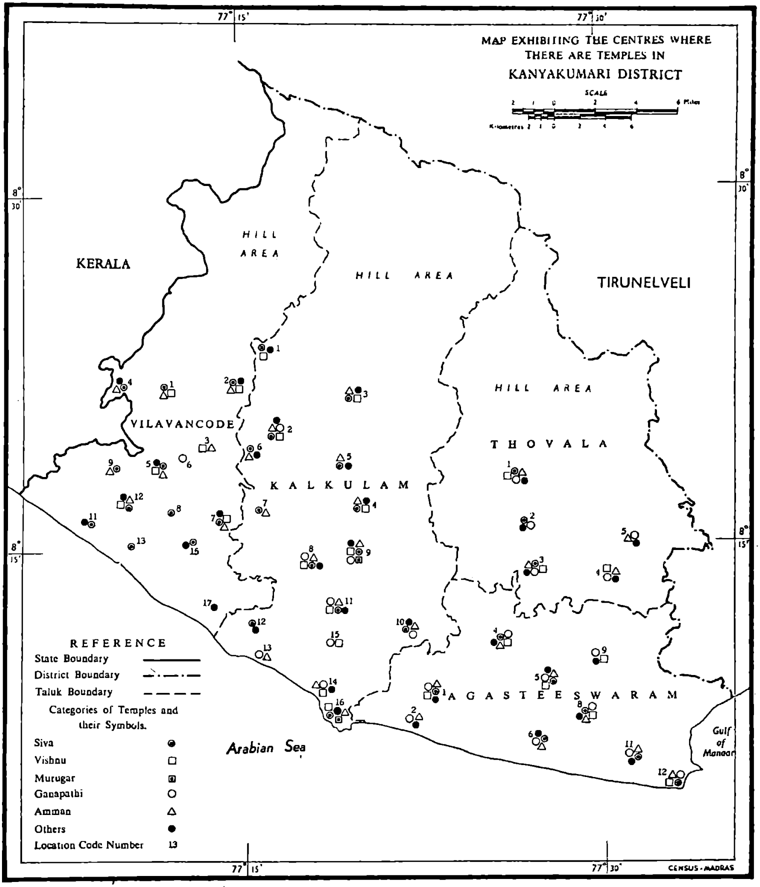
Annual festivals are celebrated in 259 out of 568 temples, while there are no festivals in the remaining 309 shrines. The classification of temples on the basis of the number of festivals observed is as follows :—

Number of festivals in a year	Temples		Total
	Under the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board	Under the H.R. & C. E. Dept.	
One festival	73	57	130
Two festivals	22	46	68
Three festivals	22	19	41
Four festivals	7	2	9
5 to 10 festivals	10	1	11
11 to 20 festivals			
Number not stated			...
Total	**134**	**125**	**259**

The size of the crowd that gathers for the festivals exceeds 1,000 in 63 temples.

Out of 192 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admin.) Dept, paid Executive Officers have been appointed by the Dept. only for 4 temples.

There are no trustees for 19 temples. There are 72 temples, each of which has a single trustee, and 97 temples each of which is in charge of a Board consisting of more than one trustee. Particulars under this head have not been furnished by 4 temples.


MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
SCALE
KERALA
TIRUNELVELI
HILL AREA
HILL AREA
HILL AREA
VILAVANCODE
KALKULAM
THOVALA
AGASTEESWARAM
Arabian Sea
Gulf of Manaar
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva
Vishnu
Murugar
Ganapathi
Amman
Others
Location Code Number
77° 15'
77° 30'
8° 30'
8° 15'
CENSUS - MADRAS

APPENDIX I

LIST OF INCORPORATED DEVASWOMS

Group	Taluk	Number and name of Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Bhootha-pandy	Thovala	1. Bhoothapandy	Major
		2. Azhagianambi	do
		3. Thiruvenkithapper	do
		4. Thiruppathisaram	do
		5. Thazhakudy	do
		6. Thovala	do
		7. Aruvamozhy	do
		8. Darsanamcope	do
		9. Chiramatom	Minor
		10. Bhuthapandy Perumal	do
		11. Harihara Vinayakar	do
		12. Attinkarakrishna-swamy	do
		13. Madavilagam	do
		14. Jadayupuram	do
		15. Bhagavathy Kottaram	do
		16. Kadukkara	do
		17. Emperuman	do
		18. Mulayanalloor	do
		19. Sakalakala Marthanda Pillaiyar	do
		20. Arumanalloor	do
		21. Anthirapuram	do
		22. Umayeeswara-mudayanainar	do
		23. Kotheswaramudaya-nainar	do
		24. Azhagiamannar	do
		25. Thenpara Vinayakar	do
		26. Thiruvayyar	do
		27. Esanthimangalam Perumal	do
		28. Navalkkad Eluppavu-daya Kantan Sastha	do
		29. Udayamarthandes-warar	do
		30. Eravivinayakar	do
Bhootha-pandy (Contd.)	Thovala (Contd.)	31. Karumenikantan Sastha	Petty
		32. Kozhunthadi Kantan Sastha	do
		33. Meelakulathu Kantan Sastha	do
		34. Aryankavu Kantan Sastha	do
		35. Arasudaya Kantan Sastha	do
		36. Edamala Valayyan	do
		37. Nilappara Kantan Sastha	do
		38. Kalungumugathu Bhuthathan	do
		39. Valia Yajaman	do
		40. Anandavalli Amman	do
		41. Kottakara Kantan Sastha	do
		42. Chempoosy	do
		43. Keruchipara Kantan Sastha	do
		44. Chandana Nanga Amman	do
		45. Nagaramman	do
		46. Alathura Valayyan	do
		47. Kaliyugathumeyyan	do
		48. Ananthapuram Bhoothathan	do
		49. Arassadikantan	do
		50. Annamalakantan	do
		51. Aiyinimoottu Bhoothathan	do
		52. Attoor Kantan Sastha	do
		53. Vidankar Vinayakar	do
		54. Kulathumkara Kantan Sastha	do
		55 Azhagadri Kantan Sastha	do

Group	Taluk	Number and name of Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Bhoothapandy (Contd.)	Thovala (Contd.)	56. Annakkara Marthandeswaramudaya Nainar	Petty
		57. Arassadi Kantan Sastha	do
		58. Veerakerala Pillaiyar	do
		59. Orana Kantan Sastha	do
		60. Karumeni Kantan Sastha	do
		61. Esanamatom Pillaiyar	do
		62. Pulimugathu Kantan Sastha	do
		63. Erukalam Kavudaya Kantan Sastha	do
		64. Veeranarayanamangalam Neerkamudaya Kantan Sastha	do
		65. Irumudichozha Vinayagar	do
		66. Sooramuppidary Amman	do
Nagercoil	Agastheeswaram	67. Suchindrum	Major
		68. Kanyakumari	do
		69. Agastheeswaram	do
		70. Marungoor	do
		71. Banamthitta	do
		72. Parakkai	do
		73. Ezhakaram	do
		74. Vadiveeswaram	do
		75. Nagercoil	do
		76. Thaliyal	do
		77. Krishnankoil	do
		78. Perambalam	do
		79. Thekketheruvu Kula-Sekhara Perumal	do
		80. Asramam Krishnaswamy	do
		81. Munnoothi Nangamman	do
		82. Sarkaratheertha Viswanathar	Minor
		83. Panchalingapuram Krishnaswamy	do
Nagercoil (Contd.)	Agastheeswaram (Contd)	84. Vadaketheruvu Mahadevar	Minor
		85. Akkara Mahadevar	do
		86. Kariamanickazhwar	do
		87. Valampuri Vinayakar	do
		88. Arumugha Pillaiyar	do
		89. Kottavila Sastha	do
		90. Edartheertha Perumal	do
		91. Melavathil Vinayakar	do
		92. Thiruvenkita Vinnaperumal	do
		93. Brahmarakshasaperumal	do
		94. Apathukatha Kantan Sastha	do
		95. Periapandeeswaramudaya Nainar	do
		96. Kasi Viswanathar	do
		97. Alathamman	do
		98. Eraviputhur Eravi Vinayakar	do
		99. Vishnupuram Krishnaswamy	do
		100. Vannathamkulam Poosastha	do
		101. Kothichapillayagaram Perumal	Minor
		102. Kothichapillayagaram Sivan	do
		103. Thekkuman Sakshi Vinayakar	Petty
		104. Veeramarthanda Vinayakar	do
		105. Arasadi Vinayakar	do
		106. Kulasekhara Vinayakar	do
		107. Karumkali Amman	do
		108. Puthugramam Perumal	Minor
		109. Karuppukotta Kailasanathar	do
		110. Puravassery Perumal	do
		111. Puravassery Sivan	do
		112. Arassadi Krishnaswamy	do
		113. Poosastha Kantan Sastha	do

Group	Taluk	Number and name of Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Nager-coil (Contd.)	Agas-thees-waram (Contd.)	114. Vasudevar Koil	Minor
		115. Kommandayamman	do
		116. Cholapuram	do
		117. EnakodiKantan Sastha	Petty
		118. Peruvila	Minor
		119. Vembanoor	do
		120. Kattimancode	do
		121. Srimad Dwaraka	do
		122. Brahmasandhi Kanni Vinayakar	Petty
		123. Sannadhitheru Viswanathar	do
		124. Badrakali Thyagasoundari	do
		125. Keezhatheru Viswanathar	do
		126. Guhanadheeswarar	do
		127. Oormuppidari	do
		128. Bhagavathymatom Bhagavathy Vinayakar	do
		129. Mandaramputhoor Damodhara Vinayakar	do
		130. Maruthuvamala	do
		131. Alathu Badrakali	do
		132. Vazhiottakaran	do
		133. Elayanainar	do
		134. Kornadikorakkanathar	do
		135. Marukathalakantan Sastha	do
		136. Valikoil Amman	do
		137. Koorudayakantan Sastha	do
		138. Chempakanachi Amman	do
		139. Pachaperumal Sastha	do
		140. Theradi Esakki Amman	do
		141. Oottukuzhi Kannimar	do
		142. Butham Vanamgum Kantan Sastha	do
		143. Sthanu Vinayagar	do
		144. Velikanta Mahadevar (Since not functioning)	do
		145. Esakki Amman	do
		146. Annamalakantan Sastha	do

Group	Taluk	Number and name of Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Nager-coil (Contd.)	Agas-thees-waram (Contd.)	147. Eravikulam	Petty
		148. Tharamanikantan Sastha	do
		149. Rajakkamangalam Alathamman	do
		150. Kannakuruchi Sastha	do
		151. Puthukulam Sastha	do
		152. Grama Vinayakar	do
		153. Abhimanamkatha Vinayakar	do
		154. Thazhamkulam Vinayakar	do
		155. Esakki Amman	do
		156. Bhoothathan	do
		157. Karpaka Vinayakar	do
		158. Putheri Eravi Vinayakar	do
		159. Velikkara	Major
Padma-nabha-puram	Kal-kulam	160. Thirunandikkara	Major
		161. Ponmana	do
		162. Manalikkara	do
		163. Ramaswamy Koil	do
		164. Nilakantaswamy Koil	do
		165. Thevarakottu	do
		166. Alampara	do
		167. Melamcode	do
		168. Velimala	do
		169. Keralapuram	do
		170. Thiruvithamcode	do
		171. Alwar Koil	do
		172. Marthandeswaram	do
		173. Mondakkad	do
		174. Valvechaghoshtam	do
		175. Radhakrishnan Koil	do
		176. Bhadrakali Amman	Minor
		177. Esakki Amman	do
		178. Perumal Koil	do
		179. Sorimuthayyan	do
		180. Thampuran Koil	do
		181. Koonamkani	do
		182. Kodiyoor	do
		183. Kuzhikkode	do
		184. Venugopalakrishnan Koil	do

Group	Taluk	Number and name of Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Padma-nabha-puram (Contd.)	Kal-kulam (Contd.)	185. Palakuzhi	Minor
		186. Anakkara Sastha	do
		187. Madavilagam	do
		188. Sivagiri	do
		189. Kailasathu Mahadevar	do
		190. Vella Pillaiyar	do
		191. Chunakara Sastha	do
		192. Kaverikad Sastha	do
		193. Adavallabha Nainar	do
		194. Meinindra Vinayakar	do
		195. Manavila	do
		196. Karakanteswaram	do
		197. Cheramangalam	do
		198. Thalakkulam	do
		199. Thrippanniyode	do
		200. Karingal	do
		201. Thikkanamcode	do
		202. Pannipagom	do
		203. Kattala	do
		204. Ethavila Sastha	do
		205. Poomala	do
		206. Kaithappuram Sastha	do
		207. Edatheri Sastha	do
		208. Thathancode Sastha	Petty
		209. Manamcode Sastha	do
		210. Kottaramatom Pillaiyar	do
		211. Shunmuga Vilasam Pillaiyar	do
		212. Theradi Bhoothathan	do
		213. Madan Thampuran	do
		214. Sannidhi Pillaiyar	do
		215. Uchi Pillaiyar	do
		216. Azhagia Pillaiyar	do
		217. Vilavoor Elangam	do
		218. Maravoor Konam Sastha	do
		219. Kakkotta Thala	do
		220. Puliyara Kantan	do
		221. Alathamman	do
		222. Chingankavu	do
		223. Karayakulam	do
		224. Kootumangalam	do
		225. Chirakonam Sastha	do
		226. Kulasekara Pillaiyar	do
Padma-nabha-puram (Contd.)	Kal-kulam (Contd.)	227. Bhootha Pillaiyar	Petty
		228. Chemala	do
		229. Thumbattu Sastha	do
		230. Nandimangalam	do
		231. Atchaleeswaram	do
		232. Undicha Mahadevar	do
		233. Koodathookki Sastha	do
		234. Edampidicha Mahadevar	do
		235. Anakkara Sastha	do
		236. Saralkala Sastha	do
		237. Chunakkara Sastha	do
		238. Maramvilakki Sastha	do
		239. Pulimughathu Sastha	do
		240. Andoor Sastha	do
		241. Pullayil Sastha	do
		242. Kandanesseri Bhagavathy	do
		243. Nangoor Krishnaswamy	do
		244. Mekkode Kottavila Sastha	do
		245. Panniyottu Thampuran	do
		246. Panniyottu Udayar	do
		247. Gnarakuzhy Shastha	do
		248. Kollenvilla Sastha	do
		249. Kundala Sastha	do
		250. Chempidari Amman	do
		251. Puliyoor Kurichi Sivan	do
		252. Vellimala	do
		253. Padmanabhan Thoppu	do
		254. Pammathu Moola	de
		255. Munpala Sastha	do
		256. Ponnayiramudayar	do
		257. Kingini Sastha	do
		258. Pallikkara Sastha	do
		259. Ethankadu Sastha	do
		260. Ardhakantan Sastha	do
		261. Apathukathar	do
		262. Karipalli	do
		263. Nethrakkoil	do
		264. Erumavila	do
		265. Alampara	do

Group	Taluk	Number and name of Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Padmanabhapuram (Contd.)	Kalkulam (Contd.)	266. Kallettivila	Petty
		267. Kotheswaram	do
		268. Kantan Sastha	do
		269. Bhoothamuttam	do
		270. Manalikkara Elangom	do
		271. Parayadi Sastha	do
		272. Kulangara Sastha	do
		273. Ariyappan	do
		274. Panchakanyaka	do
Kuzhithura	Kalkulam & Vilavancode	275. Thiruvattar	Major
		276. Thripparappu	do
		277. Kuzhithura	do
		278. Thirumala	do
		279. Parthivapuram	do
		280. Nattalam Vishnu	do
		281. Nattalam Sivan	do
		282. Thrivikramapuram	do
		283. Thaliyal	Minor
		284. Thirumuramboo	do
		285. Payanam	do
		286. Thipramala	do
		287. Kulasekharam	do
		288. Chamundy Amman	do
		289. Keleswaram	do
		290. Kannacode	do
		291. Kulapuram	do
		292. Palugal	do
		293. Cheruvalloor	do
		294. Aruvikara Krishnaswamy	do
		295. Puthiakavu	do
		296. Piracode	do
		297. Aramandam	do
		298. Methu Kummal	do
		299. Mannasekaram	do
		300. Thrippilamcode	do
		301. Kirathoor	do
		302. Kamukinthottam	do
		303. Chitharal	do
		304. Karippara	do
		305. Palliyara	do
		306. Edakode	do
		307. Anducode	do
		308. Puliyoorsala	do
Kuzhithurai (Contd.)	Kalkulam & Vilavancode (Contd.)	309. Kamukannoor	Minor
		310. Nelveli	do
		311. Mangode	do
		312. Bakthapriam	Petty
		313. Chemmaruthankavu	do
		314. Muttathura Mahadevar	do
		315. Muthalar Kantan Sastha	do
		316. Madayarathala Bhagavathy	do
		317. Thenkara Kantan Sastha	do
		318. Anayadi Sastha	do
		319. Kottavila	do
		320. Nattarthoottam	do
		321. Ramanalloor	do
		322. Chettuthura	do
		323. Vazhvil Pillaiyar	do
		324. Athiserry	do
		325. Jagadheeswaram	do
		326. Kunnel	Petty
		327. Attoor	do
		328. Cherukole	do
		329. Nankoikal	do
		330. Kavinmoola	do
		331. Punnakuzhi	do
		332. Mulamoodu	do
		333. Manakampara	do
		334. Pulippara Sastha	do
		335. Krishnaswamy	do
		336. Erathukoikal	do
		337. Kurangavila	do
		338. Somasingalam	do
		339. Cherumaruthankavu	do
		340. Chemmuthal	do
		341. Mulagumoodu	do
		342. Sivappada	do
		343. Kariyodu	do
		344. Pottakad	do
		345. Aluvila	do
		346. Kunnuvila	do
		347. Kinathuvila	do
		348. Kanjiramthara	do
		349. Pratteeswaram	do

Group	Taluk	Number and name of Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Kuzhithura (Contd.)	Vilavancode (Contd.)	350. Kumpalamkavu	Petty
		351. Vegampady	do
		352. Kuruthivila	do
		353. Puliyamthara	do
		354. Sambradu	do
		355. Kuthirode	do
		356. Kuruchivila	do
		357. Venniyoor Mala	do
		358. Kirathoor	do
		359. Thittachal	do
		360. Michakom	do
		361. Kuracode	do
		362. Achalipuram	do
		363. Uchimala	do
		364, Mudiyanvila	do
		365. Konarcoil	do
		366. Cheruvalloor Krishnan	do
		367. Cheruvalloor Sastha	do
Shencottah	Shencottah	368. Kasbakulasekhara-nathaswamy	Major
		369. Azhagiamanavala-Perumal	do
		370. Puliyara	do
		371. Elathoor Madhunatha-	do
		swamy	do
		372. Ayikudi Subramania-swamy	do
		373. Kalankad Jamadhagnee-swaraswamy	do
		374. Sambavarvadakara Sreemoolanatha-swamy	do
		375. Arya Vinayakar	Minor
		376. Krishnaswamy	do
		377. Suruki Ambalam	do
		378. Natarajaperumal	do
		379. Kuttala Vinaykar	do
		380. Kalakanteswaram	do
		381. Thiruvenkita Venni Perumal	do
		382. Krishnaswamy	do
		383. Arasalwar	do
		384. Pavizhakothayyanar	do
		385 Vedhanarayana Perumal	do
		386. Sundararaja Perumal	do
Shencottah (Contd.)	Shencottah (Contd.)	387. Kulasekhara Vinaya-kar	Petty
		388. Nithyakalayani Amman Koil	do
		389. Chekkadi Vinayakar	do
		390. Muppidari Amman	do
		391. Nalledampilla Ayya-nar	do
		392. Mahattu Bhoothathan	do
		393. Kulasekharanangh Amman	do
		394. Theradimadan	do
		395. Soolathuvamudayar	do
		396. Kuttala Vinayakar	do
		397. Nalloor Nangai Amman	do
		398. Pandanadheswarar	do
		399. Karkudi Veerakerala Vinayakar	do
		400. Chelladam Pilla Ayyanar	do
		401. Pattu Bhoothathan	do
		402. Neeli Amman	do
		403. Nirakulathayyanar	do
		404. Thazhakkal Ayyanar	do
		405. Veerakerala Vinaya-kar	do
		406. Adhisoora Vinayakar	do
		407. Thadimadayar Sastha	do
		408. Thottachi Ayyanar	do
		409. Madayudayar Mani Kantan Sastha	do
		410. Muppidari Amman	do
		411. Anchumuthayyanar	do
		412. Kuravan Pattayyanar	do
		413. Adhikantayyanar	do
		414. Ulkottayyanar	do
		415. Manamuthayyankar	do
		416. Aryankavu Surukam-balam	do
		417. Marthanda Vinayakar	do
		418. Adheenamazhaki Ayyanar	do
		419. Parathimga Vinayakar	do
		420. Ninathathu Muditha Vinayakar	do
		421. Petchi Amman	do
		422. Sudalamadan	do

Group	Taluk	Number and name of Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Shen-cottah (Contd.)	Shen-cottah (Contd.)	423. Gopuramudayar	Petty
		424. Vazhivettakaran	do
		425. Adaikalamkatha Ayyanar	do
		426. Sankara Vinayakar	do
		427. Peyikovil	do
		428. Palavoodayar	do
		429. Chundakattu Vinayakar	do
		430. Lekshmi Narayana Perumal	do
		431. Azhagianachi Amman	do
		432. Panayadian Sastha	do
		433. Chempaka Vinayakar	do
		434. Pinamalasoodum Perumal	do
		435. Padukula Sastha	do
		436. Muppidari Amman	do
		437. Karukanni Amman	do

Group	Taluk	Number and name o Devaswom	Major, minor or petty
1	2	3	4
Shen-cottah (Contd.)	Shen-cottah (Contd.)	438. Mada Oodayar	Petty
		439. Oolakamman	do
		440. Marthanda Vinayakar	do
		441. Chockalingaswamy	do
		442. Gangaikkuvazhtham-man	do
		443. Arasadi Vinayakar	do
		444. Theradi Vinayakar	do
		445. Muppidari Amman	do
		446. Nallamankar Vinaya-kar	do
		447. Palavoodayar Sastha	do
		448. Silayeduthar Sastha	do
		449. Thervecthi Vinayakar	do
		450. Sreeneelakanti Amman	do
		451. Sila Pillaiyar	do
		452. Dhurgai Amman	do
		453. Bhadrakali Amman	do
		454. Madaswami	do

LIST OF UNINCORPORATED DEVASWOMS

Name of group	Name of Devaswom
1	2
1. Bhoothapandy Group	1. Ethiravally Chozhavinayakar, Thazhukudy
	2. Thazhayil Kantan Sastha
	3. Kakkum Vinayakar
	4. Kannimoolavighneswarar
	5. Bheemanagari Ethiravally Chozhavinayakar
	6. Thrikkaliyanam Fund in the Thazhakudy Devaswom
2. Nagercoil Group	7. Marukathala Kantan Sastha Devaswom
	8. Thanuvalingaswamy Devaswom
	9. Kaikonda Vinayakar Devaswom
3. Padmanabhapuram Group	10. Kappiyara Mahadevar Devaswom
	11. Maravoor Kantan Sastha
4. Kuzhithura Group	12. Kotheswaram Devaswom
	13. Ashtami Sadya Endowment Fund in Major Thirumala Devaswom
5. Shencottah Group	14. Aykudy Subramanyaswamy Devaswom
	15. Elathoor Sundararaja Perumal
	16. Puliyara Aryavinayakar
	17. Adheenam Kathawar
	18. Azhakinachi Amman

VILAVANCODE TALUK

2. ARUMANA

Chitaral Sri Bhagavathi Amman temple

The rock-cut shrine at Chitaral situate in the Arumana Village four miles to the north of Kuhzithurai is an ancient shrine and is believed to be an old Buddhist shrine which Brahmins appropriated years ago and adapted for their own purposes. Some consider that it was an ancient shrine of the Jains.

The temple faces west and stands on a rock which is the most elevated in the neighbourhood. It is dedicated to Goddess Bhagavati. It is a simple building with a hall in front divided by two rows of stone pillars. There is no skilled workmanship in stone of any kind. A brick tower gopuram of small size is found. To the north of the temple, the rock is cut in and the plain surface is protected from rain by the uncut portion overhanging. The entrance to the temple is guarded by two figures of Kshetrapalakas.

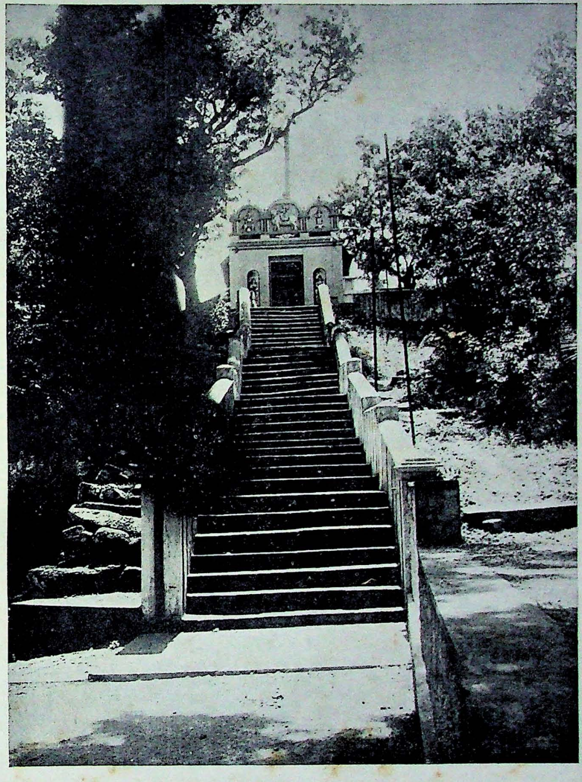
The Sri Kovil is divided into three compartments and between the hall and the line of compartments, there is a small space left open to all the rooms. The Sri Kovil including all the rooms is cut out of a large rock under which stand all the images in the rooms. The rock is polished and plastered with chunam. Of the three rooms, all facing west, the one at the northern end contains six images - a female deity standing with two boy figures facing west, a grown-up girl figure facing north and a male deity on the right side facing south. Behind the female deity is the figure of a lion representing the vahanam. In the central room, are four figures, the most important of which is the image of a "Muni" facing west, seated in the *padmasana*, on an elevated stone plinth with neither tuft nor beard nor Brahminical thread, with bald head banded round with string of beads and two disciples behind. The "Muni" is adorned with a tier of three umbrellas. This image is believed to be that of none other than Gautama Buddha. On the right hand is an image of Vishnu facing south. In the southern room is also found a Muni of the same fashion with two disciples as in the central room. The images are all made of "Katusarkarayogam". Thirty-two figures are cut out on this plain surface in bas relief being mostly repetitions of the images in the pagoda. Certain inscriptions in Koleluthu characters of the old Malayalam-Tamil is found in the buildings. There is a water spring on the rock in front of the pagoda which supplies all the water required for the temple.

The tantri of the temple is a Nambiyar or a Tamil Brahmin. But rituals are actually being performed by a Malayalee Brahmin as his deputy. Two poojas are performed daily. The annual festival takes place in the month of Vaikasi for ten days beginning with the day of Pooyam star and ending with Anizham. There will be a moderate crowd of about 1,000 persons during the festival.

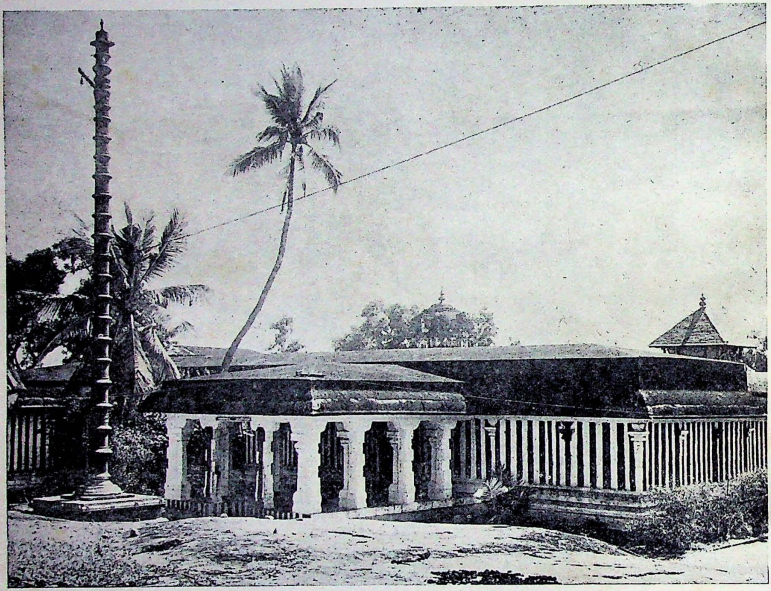
12. ARUDESAM

Thirumalai Sri Mahadevar Temple

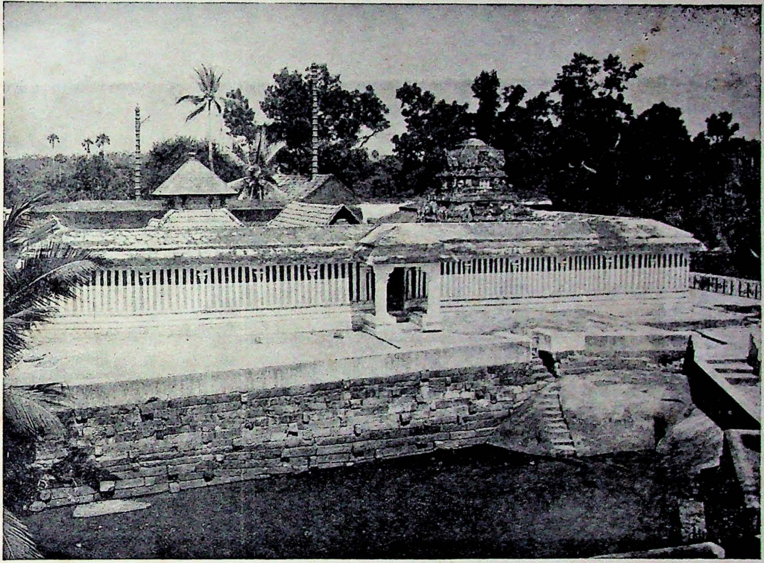
This temple is situate in the Arudesam village of Vilavancode taluk at a distance of 22 miles from Nagercoil. It is ranked as the first among the twelve famous Sivalayams in the district. Located on a beautiful elevation on the banks of the river Kuzhithurai, it commands an enchanting view. Lord Sri Rama is believed to have worshipped the presiding deity of this shrine on his way to Lanka which anecdote proves its very ancient origin. The Sivalingam installed here is a swayambhu Lingam resembling 'Rudraksham' and was discovered by a Pariah woman while cutting grass in the forest regions of this place. When her scythe hit the stone, blood gushed out. The chiefs of the place on being informed about this curious phenomenon were convinced about the presence of divinity in the place, built a shrine and started worshipping the deity. The priest of the temple says that a red scar is even now visible on the top of the Lingam signifying the wound inflicted by the Pariah woman.



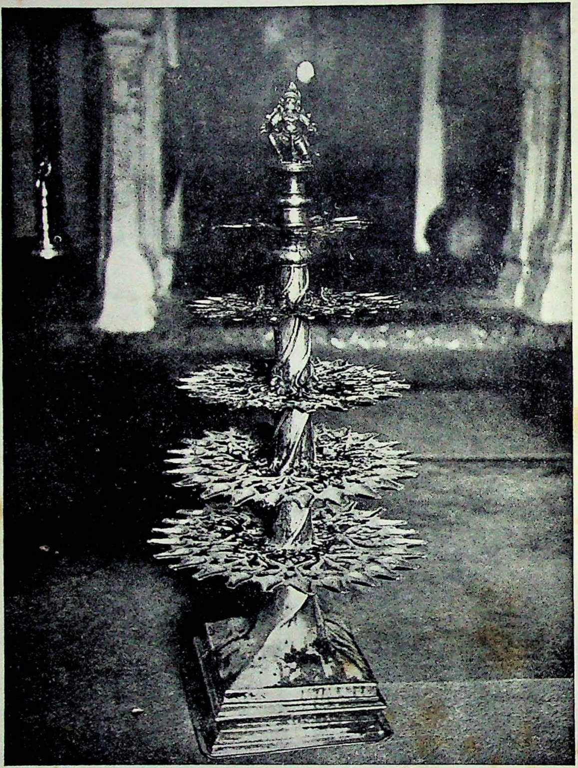
Flight of steps leading to Thirumala Temple



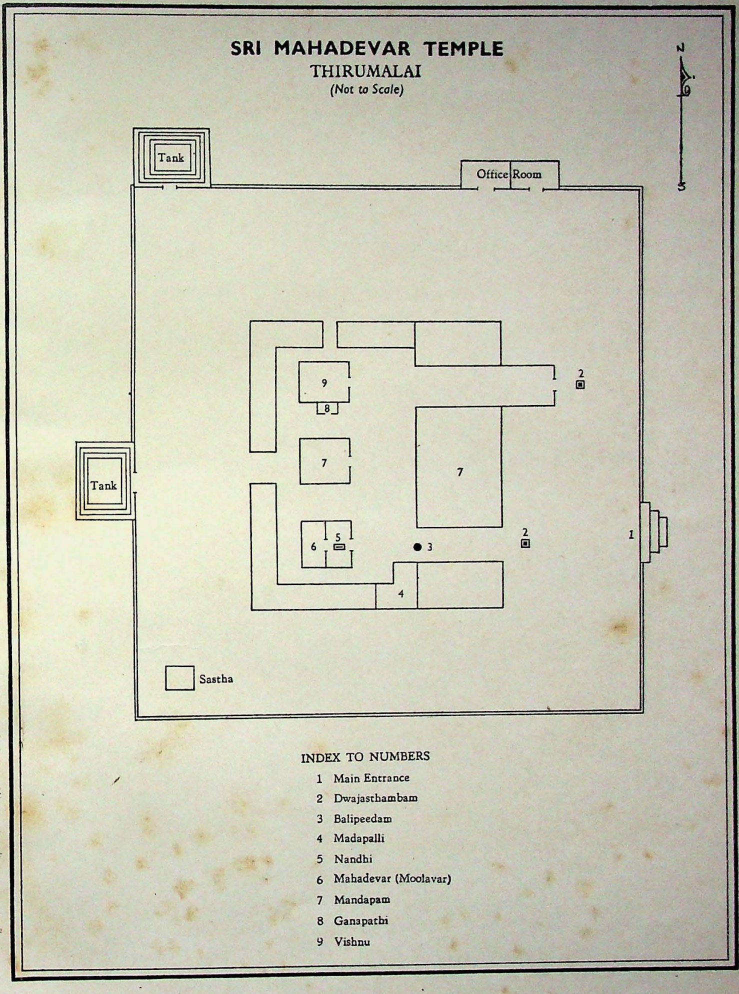
A view of the Mahadevar Temple, Thirumala



Another view of the Mahadevar Temple



Alila vilakku — A ceremonial lamp used for worship in the temple


SRI MAHADEVAR TEMPLE
THIRUMALAI
(Not to Scale)
N
S
Tank
Office Room
Tank
Sastha
INDEX TO NUMBERS
1 Main Entrance
2 Dwajasthambam
3 Balipeedam
4 Madapalli
5 Nandhi
6 Mahadevar (Moolavar)
7 Mandapam
8 Ganapathi
9 Vishnu

There are two Sri Kovils in this temple for the two main deities – Siva and Vishnu – who are otherwise known as Thekkedam Mahadevar and Vadakkedam Perumal respectively. The Nandhi before the Sri-Kovil of Lord Siva is installed a little away to the right of the sanctum and it is believed that it is indicative of the story that Nandhi gave way to enable Lord Sri Rama to have a good darsan of the Lord. Ganapathi and Sastha are the subsidiary deities.

The Sri Kovils are built on the typical Kerala pattern with a circular base and copper-plated roofs. The other structures have tiled roofs.

Poojas are offered five times daily according to the Malayala tantram. The priests are Malayalee Brahmins. Sivarathri and Ashtami in November-December are auspicious days for worship in this temple. Once in twelve years, there is day and night Ghrithadhara or anointment with ghee for the Sivalingam on the Sivarathri day. The main festival is in Panguni (March-April) for ten days. On the third, eighth and ninth days the deity is taken in procession to the village.

Stories are narrated about the divine favours received by several devotees by worshipping at this shrine. The mother of King Thirumala Naik of Madurai is stated to have worshipped at this temple for a specified number of days with due austerities with the object of obtaining an issue. When Thirumalai Naik was born, the grateful mother named him after this temple and the King, when he came of age, offered a gold kavacham and crown to the deity which are used on ceremonial occassions even to this day. The cost of these jewels has been assessed at about Rs. 41,000. Another devotee by name Subrahmanyan Chettiyar who was afflicted with a serious ailment was cured completely after duly worshipping the Lord of the shrine and he installed a bell in the mantapam in gratitude for the favour received.

There is a silver Vrishabha Vahanam in the temple.

VILAVANCODE

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
1	2	Arumana	Thiruvikrama-puram Devaswom	Major	Sri Krishnan (V)		200	0·86	Trivandrum Railway station 22 miles
2	5	Vilavancode	Kuzhithurai Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Brahma Sri Vishnu Sri Nagar	750	1·15	Trivandrum Railway station 20 miles
3	7	Nattalam	Nattalam Devaswom	do	do	Sri Amman	Not known	0·79	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles
4	7	do	do	do	Sri Mahavishnu (V)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Bhagavathi Sri Nagarajar	do	0·92	do
5	12	Arudesam	Tirumala Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Perumal Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	do	1·15	do
6	12	Parthiva-puram	Parthiva-puram Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)	Sri Sastha Sri Perumal Sri Mahadevar	do	2·30	Trivandrum Railway station 25 miles
7	1	Edakkode	Antucode Devaswom	Minor	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		300	0·47	do
8	1	do	Edakkode Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (V)	Sri Ganapathi	500	0·68	do
9	2	Arumana	Manasekaram Devaswom	do	Sri Mahavishnu (V)		500	1·04	Trivandrum Railway station 29 miles
10	2	do	Chitharal Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		3,000	1·00	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles

(S) Saivite (V) Vaishnavite (M) Murugar (G) Ganesar (F) Amman (O) Others

TALUK

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable Property Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Movable Property Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas	Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board									
9,000	50					300		Four times a day by a Poatty	Annual festival in Chithirai
15,000	200							Thrice a day by a Namboodiri	Annual festival for 8 days in Margazhi
4,608	50					50		Four times a day by a Poatty	Sivarathiri
7,720	150					50	Garuda	Thrice a day by a Poatty	Thiruvonam Annual festival in Panguni
15,362	700			0·95		41,104	Silver Rishabam	Five times a day by a Namboodiri	Annual festival in Panguni
7,692	200					1,000	Silver Garudan	Thrice a day by a Namboodiri	Thiruvonam Mahalayam Vishu
760								Twice a day by a Brahmin	
Not stated	20							do	Sivarathiri
do	100							Twice a day by a Poatty	...
do	25							do	—

VILAVANCODE

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

11	2	Arumana	Keleswaram Devaswom	Minor	Sri Sivan (S)		Not known	0·36	Trivandrum Railway station 22 miles
12	2	Kaliyal	Cheruvallore Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)		300	0·11	Trivandrum Railway station 27 miles
13	2	do	Mangode Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		Not known	0·27	Trivandrum Railway station 26 miles
14	2	do	Puliyoorsala Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)		do	0·70	Trivandrum Railway station 27 miles
15	3	Pakode	Palliyara Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		500	0·10	do
16	4	Palukal	Palukal Devaswom	do	Sri Devi (F)		500	0·20	Trivandrum Railway station 18 miles
17	5	Vilavancode	Samundeeswari Devaswom	do	Sri Samundee-swariamman (F)		700	1·76	Trivandrum Railway station 20 miles
18	5	do	Thrippilamconde Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi	700	1·94	Trivandurm Railway station 23 miles
19	7	Nallur	Karippara Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		2,000	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 26 miles
20	7	do	Mahadevar Devaswom (Payanam)	do	Sri Sivan (S)		500	0·30	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
1,5C0	10							Thrice a day by a Poatty	
860								Twice a day by a Brahmin	
1,500	10							Twice a day by a Poatty	
2,000								do	
267								do	
3,000	60					10,000		do	Karthigai Deepam, Annual festival in Masi
500	350					250		Twice a day by a Namboodiri	Navarathiri
500	100							Twice a day by a Poatty	
506	50	0·40				50		do	Annual festival in Chithirai
3,144	35					3,206		Thrice a day by a Poatty	Annual festival in Margazhi

VILAVANCODE

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
21	7	Nallur	Kangayanoor Devaswom	Minor	Sri Sivan (S)		700	0·77	Trivandrum Railway station 23 miles
22	7	do	Nelveli Devaswom	do	do	Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	700	0·85	do
23	7	do	Kannakode Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)		700	0·32	Trivandrum Railway station 23 miles
24	9	Methukummal	Methukummal Devaswom	do	Sri Devi (F)		Not known	0·40	Trivandrum Railway station 20 miles
25	9	do	Piracode Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		250	0·52	do
26	9	do	Kulappuram Devaswom	do	do		250	0·22	do
27	11	Ezhudesam	Kirathoor Devaswom	do	do	Sri Vishnu	Not known	1·74	Trivandrum Railway station 26 miles
28	12	Arudesam	Kamukirathodu Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		do	0·54	Trivandrum Railway station 25 miles
29	15	Killiyur	Thipramalai Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Sashtha	do	1·74	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
30	1	Edakkode	Thittachel Devaswom	Petty	do		560	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 26 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
700	100							Twice a day by a Poatty	
700	5							do	
600	75							Four times a day by a Poatty	Sri Jayanthi
900	200							Twice a day by a Poatty	
750	20							do	
1,300	150		0·62					do	
2,538	35							do	—
1,973									
2,950									
100								Once a day by a Brahmin	

VILAVANCODE

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
31	1	Edakkode	Muchagam Devaswom	Petty	Sri Mahavishnu (V)		500	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 25 miles
32	1	do	Kurakkode Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)		400	0·27	do
33	2	Kaliyal	Chemmaruthankaire Devaswom	do	Sri Sashtha (O)		Not known	0·40	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
34	2	do	Cheruvallur Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnan (V)		150	0·59	Trivandrum Railway station 26 miles
35	2	do	do	do	Sri Sastha (O)		150	0·30	do
36	2	Arumana	Nankoyikkal Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		500	2·64	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles
37	2	do	Erattukoikkal Devaswom	do	Sri Bhoothathan (O)		Not known	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 22 miles
38	4	Palukal	Venniyoormala Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		do	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 18 miles
39	4	do	Kirathoor Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·96	do
40	4	do	Kenuarkoil Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		do	0·73	do
41	5	Vilavancode	Kurichivila Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 25 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges)	Immovable Property				Movable Property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
100								Once a day by a Brahmin	
100								do	
92		6·69						Once a day by a Poatty	
75								Once a day by a Brahmin	
75								do	
67						25		Once a day by a Poatty	
Not stated								Mandalakala poojas (43 days) by a Poatty	
500	450							Once a day by a Poatty	
300	50							do	
200	200							do	
24								do	

VILAVANCODE

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
42	5	Vilavancode	Pulipparai Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)		750	0·21	Trivandrum Railway station 23 miles
43	5	do	Krishnaswamy Devaswom	do	Sri Krishna-swamy (V)		750	0·46	do
44	7	Nattalam	Mudiyanvilai Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		700	8·62	Trivandrum Railway station 25 miles
45	7	do	Uchimalai Devaswom	do	do		750	1·45	do
46	7	do	Mulakumoodu Devaswom	do	do		Not known	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles
47	7	do	Manakkampara Devaswom	do	do		do	0·52	do
48	7	do	Punnakuzhi Devaswom	do	do		do	0·12	do
49	7	do	Kavumoola Devaswom	do	do		do	0·59	do
50	8	Kunnathur	Achazhipuram Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		700	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 25 miles
51	11	Ezhudesam	Somasimanga-lam Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	0·42	Trivandrum Railway station 26 miles
52	11	do	do	do	Sri Sivan (S)		do	0·38	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges)	Immovable Property				Movable Property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
50								Once a day by a Poatty	
50								do	
100								do	
100								do	
83								do	
83								do	
118								do	
83	–							do	–
400								do	–
112	10							do	
246	25			–				do	–

VILAVANCODE

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
53	13	Panikulam	Kuranganavila Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sivan (S)		Not known	0·08	Trivandrum Railway station
54	15	Killiyur	Pottakand Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		100	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
55	15	do	Kariyode Devaswom	do	do		100	0·07	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
56	15	do	Kutturode Devaswom	do	do		Not known	0·14	do
57	15	do	Moolamudu Devaswom	do	do		100	Not stated	do
58	15	do	Sambrodu Devaswom	do	do		100	0·19	Trivandrum Railway station 31 miles
59	15	do	Puliyanthara Devaswom	do	do		Not known	0·33	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
60	15	do	Kuruvivilai Devaswom	do	do		do	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 33 miles
61	15	do	Vengampadi Devaswom	do	do		100	1·33	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
62	15	do	Kumbalamkavu Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		500	1·25	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles.
63	15	do	Patteeswaram Devaswom	do	do		500	0·13	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges)	Immovable Property				Movable Property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
729								Once a day by a Poatty	
90								do	
100								do	
90								do	
90								do	
90								do	
90								do	
90								do	
90								do	
150	25							do	...
600								do	

VILAVANCODE

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
64	15	Killiyur	Kanjiranithara Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)		100	0·64	Trivandrum Railway station 31 miles
65	15	do	Sivapada Devaswom	do	do	—	100	0·25	do
66	15	do	Chemmuthal Devaswom	do	do		100	0·18	do
67	17	Kilmidalam	Aluvilai Devaswom	do	do		100	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
68	17	do	Kunnuvilai Devaswom	do	do		Not stated	0·75	Trivandrum Railway station 33 miles
69	17	do	Kinathuvilai Devaswom	do	do		100	0·09	Trivandrum Railway station 33 miles
70	3	Visalasseri	Kotheswaram Devaswom	Private	Sri Vishnu (V)		2,000	1·50	Trivandrum Railway station 25 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable Property				Movable Property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Concld.)									
90								Once a day by a Poatty	
90								do	
90								do	
90								do	
90								do	
90								do	
Not stated	2,000	Extent not stated				500	Horse Palanquin	Five times a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Pangnni

VILAVANCODE

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Villege	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Villege	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
1	6	Kuzhithurai	Sri Rupa Nara-yana Pillaiyar Temple		Sri Pillaiar (G)		700	0·50	Trivandrum Railway station 23 miles
2	7	Nallur	Sri Vettuvenni Kandan Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		500	2·15	Trivandrum Railway station 22 miles
3	7	Marthandam	Sri Uchimahali Amman Temple		Sri Amman (F)		500	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 23 miles
4	7	Mudippurai (Kollangode)	Sri Bhadrakali-amman Temple		Sri Bhadrakali-amman (F)		300	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 22 miles
5	12	Mangadu (Arudesam)	Sri Pirancheri Kandan Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		300	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 20 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Exyenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges)	Immovable Property				Movable Property		Periodical rites perfomed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn) Department									
	1,304	4·36	3·93					Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathri
	23,401	Extent not stated				1,500	Car Palanquin Rishabam	Five times a day by a Poatty	Annual festival in Panguni, Sivarathiri, Karthigai Deepam, Thiruvonam
	1,798	Extent not stated				100		Thrice a day by a Pillai	Annual festival in Karthigai
	3,489	0·40						Twice a day by a Pillai	Annual festival in Panguni Thiruvonam
	264	2·16				10		Thrice a day by a Pillai	Annual festival in Panguni

KALKULAM TALUK

1. THRIPPARAPPU

Sri Mahadevar Temple

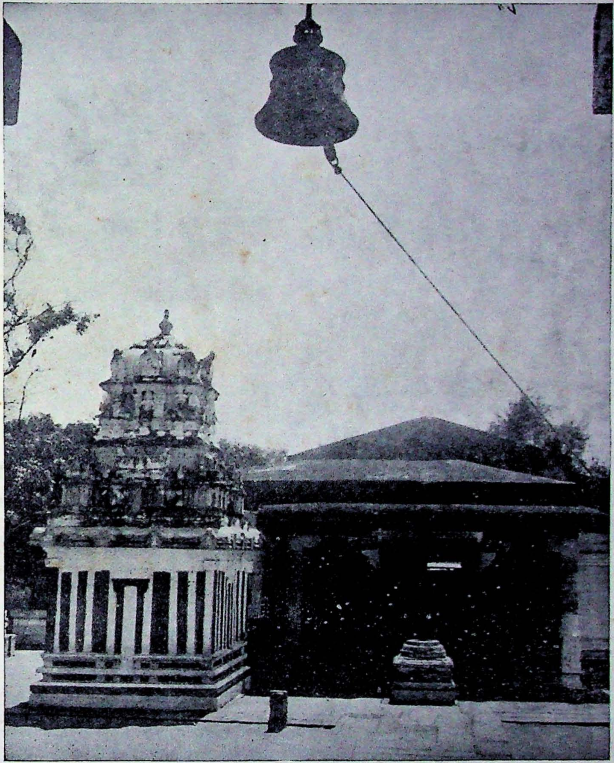
Thripparappu is an ancient village at the northern end of the Kalkulam taluk. It is connected by the Nagercoil-Thripparappu bus route and is situate fifteen miles to the north of Thukkalai. The incidence of malaria being very heavy once upon a time, many of the ancient families shifted from this village. Of late, the place is free from malaria and enterprising cultivators have successfully exploited the fertile land and organised several estates in the place.

The Mahadevar temple in this place is a very ancient one which is ranked as the second among the twelve reputed Sivalayams of the district. The fact that an idol of the Thripparappu Mahadevar is installed in the Sri Kovil of the Adikesava Perumal temple at Tiruvattar is proof of its antiquity as well as the high esteem enjoyed by the deity from ancient times. The temple is located in one of the loveliest spots blessed by Nature. Standing in front of the shrine, one can have a view of the enchanting sylvan scenery all round, the skyscraping Kiliankunnu, the lovely rows of fruit-bearing coconut trees, the perennial Kothayar river, the beautiful waterfall, the recently completed dam, the granite structure intended for the accommodation of Arakanat Sastha when He is brought for the holy immersion ceremony and the mantapam constructed by the late Visakham Tirunal Maharaja for his rest and peaceful meditation during his periodical sojourns at Thripparappu.

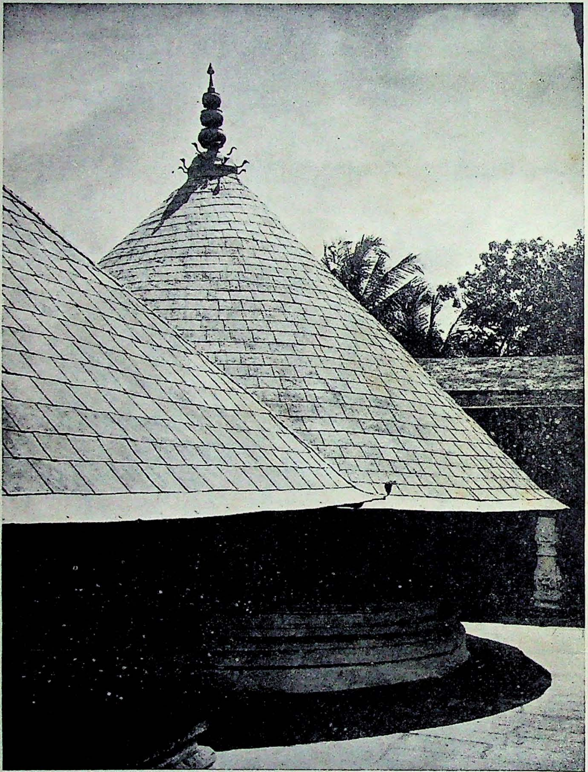
The temple faces west. It is the general belief that Lord Siva installed as facing west is an Ugramurthi and so is the case with Thripparappu Mahadevar. Legend says that soon after the extermination of Daksha, the Lord came here in His fierce form and started penance. The Swayambhu Lingam in the Sri Kovil is awe-inspiring and as if afraid of the fierce attitude of the deity, Nandhi is installed here in the northern corner of the mantapam unlike in the other Siva temples.

The presiding deity is Lord Siva known as Mahadevar. There are also eight subsidiary deities or Upadevathas such as Thiruvambadi Krishnan, Ganapathi, Bhagavathi, Paniappar (Sivajwaram), Shunmughar, Sastha, Sripadamoolar and Hanumar. The temple is built on the typical Kerala pattern: the Sri Kovil and Vrishabha mantapam have copper-plated roofs while the other structures have tiled roofs. Beautiful specimens of wood carving are seen in the front mantapam while the Dwarapalakas are perfect specimens of granite sculpture. It is reported that a cave existed very near the *Sanctum Sanctorum* leading to a sacred spot near the waterfalls to the east of the shrine. It was called Bhadrakalikayam A party consisting of a priest and his attendants used to go to the place and offer daily worship. It would appear that a party which left as usual one day mysteriously disappeared and the custom was discontinued from that day and the entrance to the cave from the temple was covered up.

Poojas are performed five times daily according to Kerala tantram by Malayalee Brahmins. Thiruvathirai in the month of Markazhi (December–January) is the Lord's birth day and the celebration goes on for ten days. Sivarathri is an important festival and once in twelve years, there is a day and night Ghrithadhara for the deity. The main festival is in the month of Panguni (March–April) commencing with flag hoisting on the day of the Poorattathi star and concluding with holy immersion on the day of the Thiruvathirai star. Ganapathi homam, anointing with Kalabham (sandal-paste mixed with saffron etc.) and ceremonial processions are the main features of the festival. An important item of the celebration is the '*Angurarpanam*' or sowing the nine cereals (*Navadhanyam*) with due ceremonies, on the third day of the festival. The seedlings are displayed in the mantapam on the ninth day. On His return after the procession called Vetta, the deity is also installed in the centre of the mantapam and the seedlings are distributed as 'prasadham' to the devotees. If the seeds have sprouted well, it is considered by the devotees as the forecast of a bumper harvest.

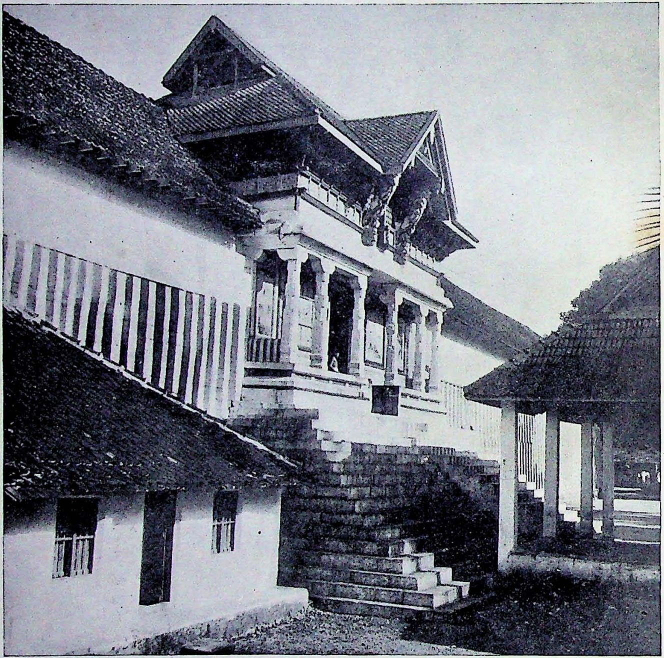


Entrance to the Mahadevar Temple, Thripparappu



A view of the circular Sri Kovil

The beautiful waterfall near the Thripparappu Temple

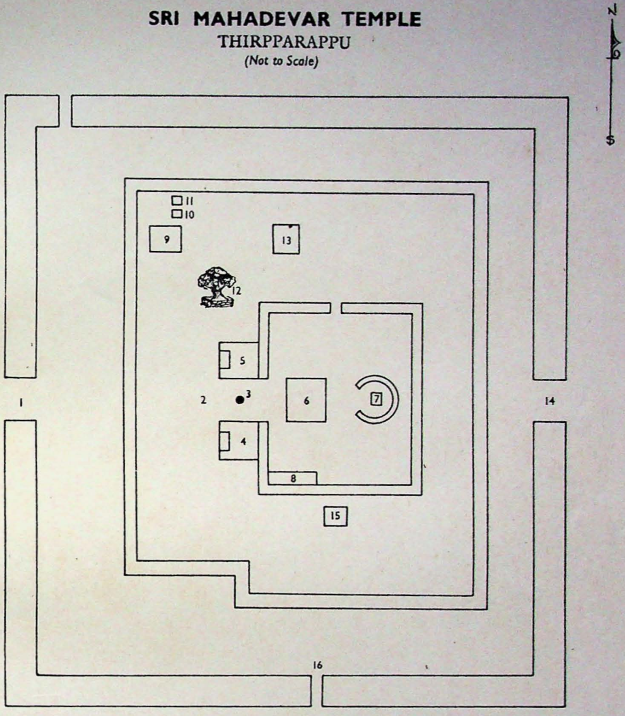


Flight of steps leading to the Adikesava Perumal Tiruvattar

SRI MAHADEVAR TEMPLE

THIRPPARAPPU

(Not to Scale)



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3	Balipeedam	11	Sastha
4	Pillayar	12	Tree
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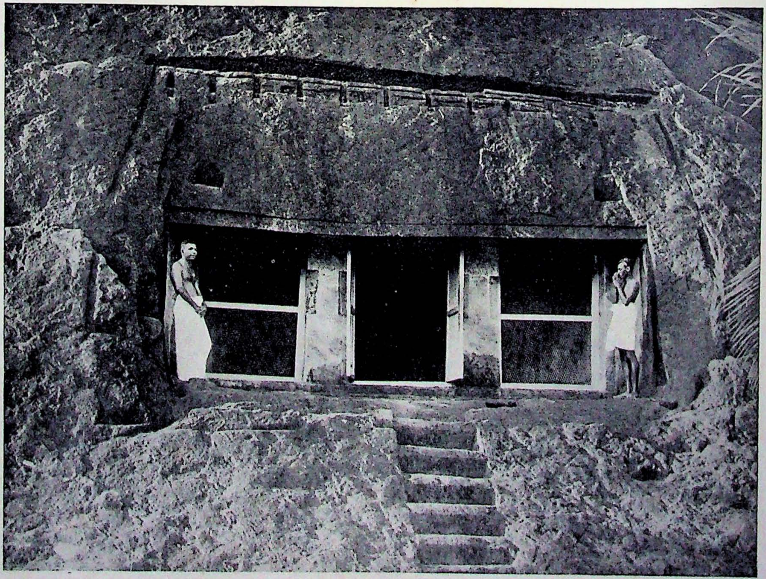
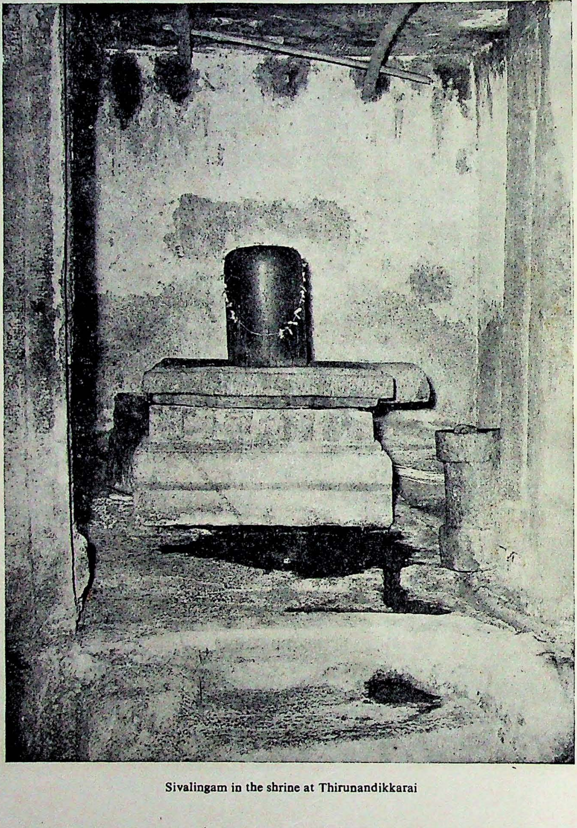
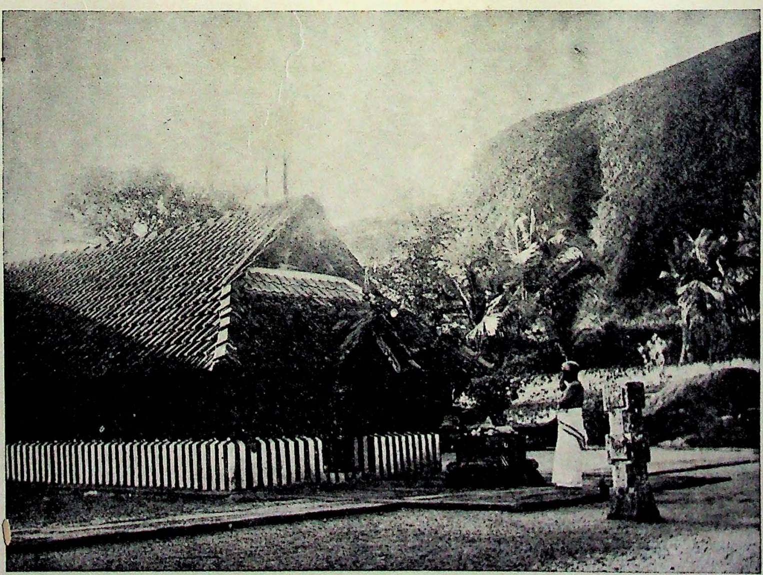
6	Namaskara Mandapam	14	East Entrance
7	Mahadevar (Moolavar)	15	Hanumar
8	Madapalli	16	Entrance to Water Falls



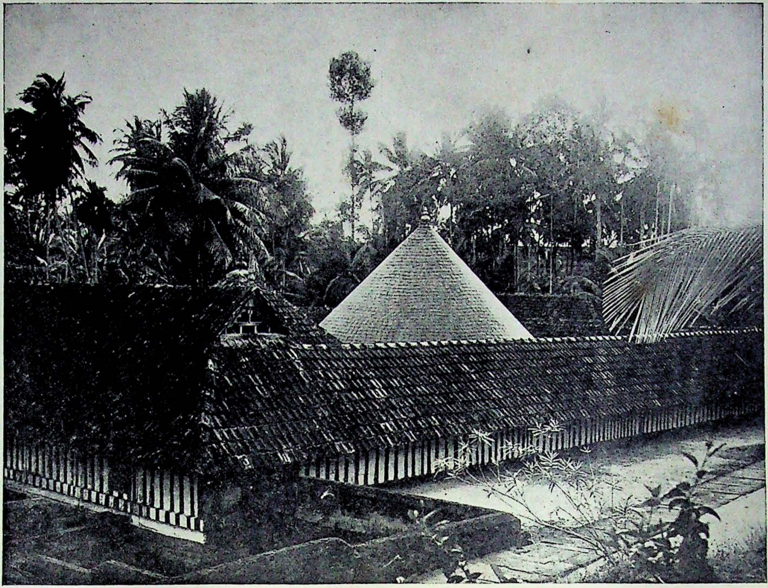
Rock-cut shrine at Thirunandikkarai



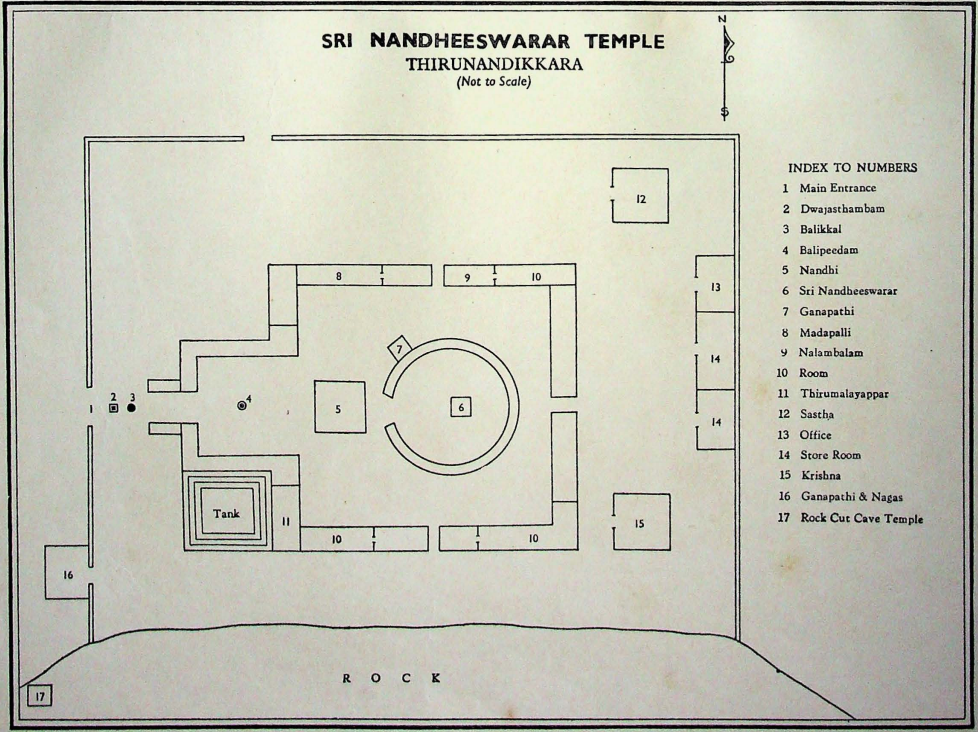
Sivalingam in the shrine at Thirunandikkarai



The Tirunandikkarai Temple



The temple and the holy tank


SRI NANDHEESWARAR TEMPLE
THIRUNANDIKKARA
(Not to Scale)
N
S
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7 Ganapathi
8 Madapalli
9 Nalambalam
10 Room
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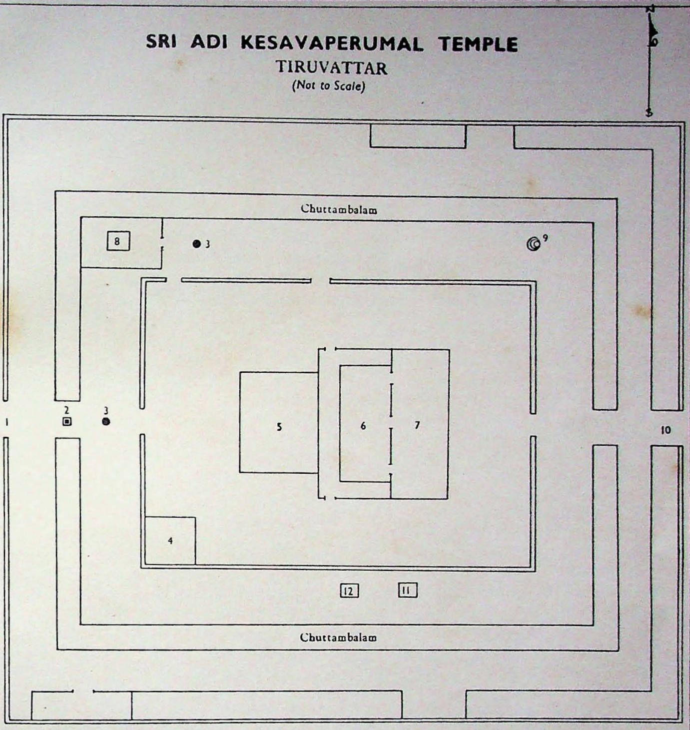
12 Sastha
13 Office
14 Store Room
15 Krishna
16 Ganapathi & Nagas
17 Rock Cut Cave Temple
Tank
ROCK

SRI ADI KESAVAPERUMAL TEMPLE

TIRUVATTAR

(Not to Scale)



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9 Well
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11 Muka Mandapam
12 Sastha

THIRUNANDIKKARAI H/q. THRIPPARAPPU

Sri Mahadevar Temple

Preserved now as a protected monument and reputed to be more than thousand years old are the relics of a rock cut temple once dedicated to Lord Siva. These relics form part of the Ulithupara, spreading over an extent of eight acres in Thirunandikkarai village in Kalkulam taluk in Kanyakumari district.

The original rock cut temple was being maintained by two Brahmin families, Pukalmangalath and Cheria Madhoms and the expenses for the maintenance and daily rituals and other ceremonies were met out of funds contributed by the local chieftain who styled himself as Kakkachan Kurup. There was a tank in the vicinity of the rock cut temple. One day, it would appear, when the ladies of the Madhoms, were, as usual, having their bath in the temple tank, they saw portions of a Sivalinga and another piece of rock in the shape of a bull (presumed to be Nandhi, the sacred bull of Siva) floating in the tank, covered with flowers. Sensing the presence of divinity, the ladies informed the chiefs of the Madhoms and the local chieftain about this incident. Astrological consultations immediately followed resulting in the discovery that the Linga was the manifestation of Siva. The portion of the tank where the Linga appeared was immediately filled up and a temple was erected there. Nandhi was also duly installed in an appropriate place. This is the temple now known as the Mahadevar temple at Thirunandikkarai. The small temple tank now known as Kukkuruthi Theertham is what is left of the old tank. This temple is the fourth in the order of the twelve reputed Sivalayams in Kanyakumari district.

Besides Siva and Nandhi, the temple also houses Vishnu and Sastha. They are later additions and these Gods are worshipped as Upadevathas.

After erection of the temple and installation of the main deity, the local cheiftain also made arrangements for the conduct of the daily poojas. The present temple is situate south of the original rock cut temple.

The daily rituals of the temple are performed according to the customs and practice in other temples in Kerala and are conducted by Kerala Brahmins. The annual festival takes place in the Malayalam month of Kumbham (February-March.) This is spread over twelve days commencing with the flag hoisting on Maha Sivarathri day. The flag hoisting takes place when 'Sivalaya Ottakkars' known as 'Govindans' who visit all the Sivalayas in the district on the Sivarathri day are sighted. Once in twelve years, on Sivarathri day, the Linga is anointed with ghee and this ceremony is known as 'Ghrithadhara'. This goes on during day and night. Quite a crowd assemble at the temple on this day to witness this ceremony and offer worship to the deity. The temple, though small in structure, is very attractive and neat. The Sanctum Sanctorum is circular in shape with a conical dome and is covered with copper plates. The style is similar to those of the other temples in Kerala. Exquisite rural paintings adorn the inside of of the Sanctum Sanctorum.

2. TIRUVATTAR

Sri Adikesava Perumal Temple

The Adikesava Perumal Temple in the village of Tiruvattar in Kalkulam taluk is yet another among the thirteen famous Vaishnavite divyadesams in the old 'Malnad'; and one among the most sacred 108 Vaishnavite shrines in India. The pious Vaishnavite Hindus consider it a privilege to worship the Lord at Tiruvattar temple.

The temple claims its origin in the *Threthayuga* and is more than 12,000 years old. A reference to this place is found in the *Padmapuranam* and also in the ancient Tamil classic *Purananooru* of Mangudi Kilar. The great Vaishnavite saints Nammalwar and Tirumangai Alwar had worshipped the Deity of this shrine. It is believed that Chandra and Parasurama worship at this shrine even now. There are eleven verses in praise of this temple and its deity in the famous Tamil work *Thiruvai mozhi*. Pillai Perumal Ayyengar, the famous poet also has visited this temple and sung about its glory. Sri Krishna Chaithanya visited this temple in the 11th century and went into raptures on seeing this deity.

This sacred temple is otherwise known as 'Adidhama Sthalam', 'Dakshina Vaikuntam' and

'Adi Anantham'. Situated on a high platform in a spacious compound of more than one acre in area surrounded by stone walls of a height of 30 feet, on the banks of the river Tambraparni, and set in sylvan surroundings, it is a very attractive shrine and bears resemblance in respect of idol, and internal structural arrangements to the famous Ananta Padmanabhaswami temple at Trivandrum. It is asserted that the latter is modelled after this temple which is the older of the two. The temple is surrounded on all the three sides by the Tambraparni river and its tributaries, the Kothayar and the Paraliyar. The ghat at the western side—the Ram Ghat or Thrippadathukadavu—is considered most sacred. A dip in this river and worship at the shrine are supposed to absolve one even from the sin of *Brahmahathi* (murder of a Brahmin).

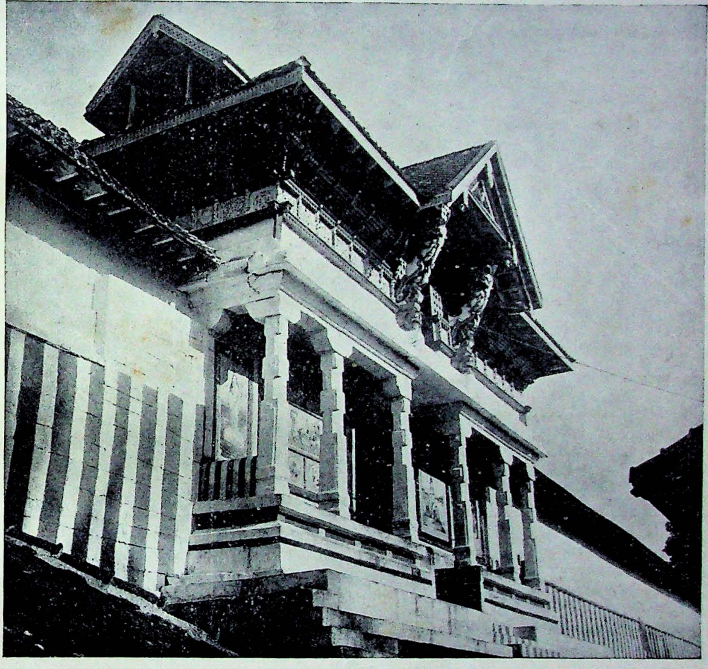
Tradition has it that till the dawn of the *Kaliyuga,* Sage Vasishta and four others who had their 'ashrams' round about the temple, worshipped the Lord and that at the beginning of the Kaliyuga, they left the place entrusting their ashrams known as Munigal Madham, Panchanda Madham, Kanchi Madham, Ramana Madham and Marthanda Madham to Sri Vaishnavar of Thiruppathi and the Madhathil Pillais. Sri Vaishnavar administered the affairs of the temple assisted by the Pillais for a long time, after which he also left entrusting the temple to the ruler of Travancore.

The origin of the temple is associated with one of the most thrilling legends known to the Hindus. Lord Brahma once performed a great 'yagna' for obtaining a vision of Lord Vishnu. Since the sacrifice was not performed according to the ordained rites, there emerged from the sacrificial fire a demon called 'Kesa' and his sister 'Kesi'. When they clamoured for food, Brahma suggested that they could roam about at will and obtain food. The demons who had a boon that they would be immortal began to oppress humanity in various ways. The ascetics and Gods appealed to Lord Vishnu. The Lord descended to the world with Adisesha to rescue the victims of the Demon's oppression. At Tiruvattar He encountered the demon, defeated him, made Adisesha encircle his gigantic body and reclined on him. The belief is that if Adi Kesava changes His posture, Kesa will reappear in the world and unrighteousness will prevail again. The demoness Kesi assumed the form of river Tambraparni to wreak vengeance for the defeat of her brother. Lord Vishnu directed its course to the ocean, whereupon she also surrendered.

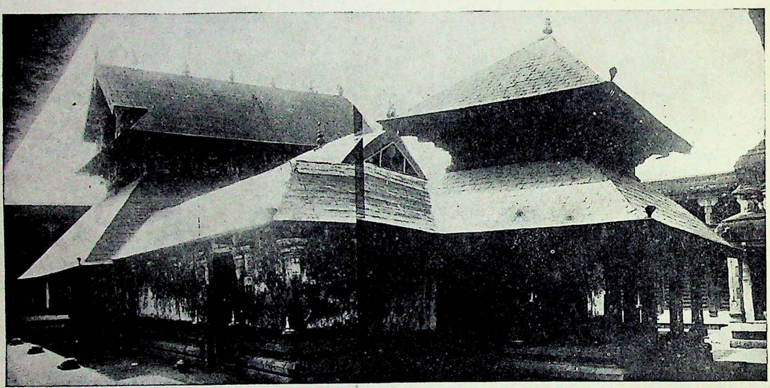
Lord Siva who witnessed the fierce battle between Vishnu and Kesa installed himself in twelve places in South Travancore (the present Kanyakumari district) and began to worship Vishnu. These are the twelve famous Saivite temples or Sivalayas in the district. Even today, pilgrims worship Lord Siva in all the twelve temples on the Maha Sivarathri day and finally worship at Tiruvattar to complete the Cycle and to obtain the full benefit of their worship.

At Tiruvattar, the Lord is manifest as Adi Kesava, as He reclines on the serpent King Adisesha. A full view of the long image can be had through the three doors of the Sanctum Sanctorum. The left hand of the idol is hanging down. The hoods of the serpent King can be seen over the head of the image. The main idol is made of a peculiar combination of articles known as 'Katusarkara yogam' which should not be washed with water. Daily anointments and decorations are, therefore, made to the festival deity which is placed and worshipped just below the breast of the Lord along with two other idols of Bhoo Devi and Lakshmi Devi.

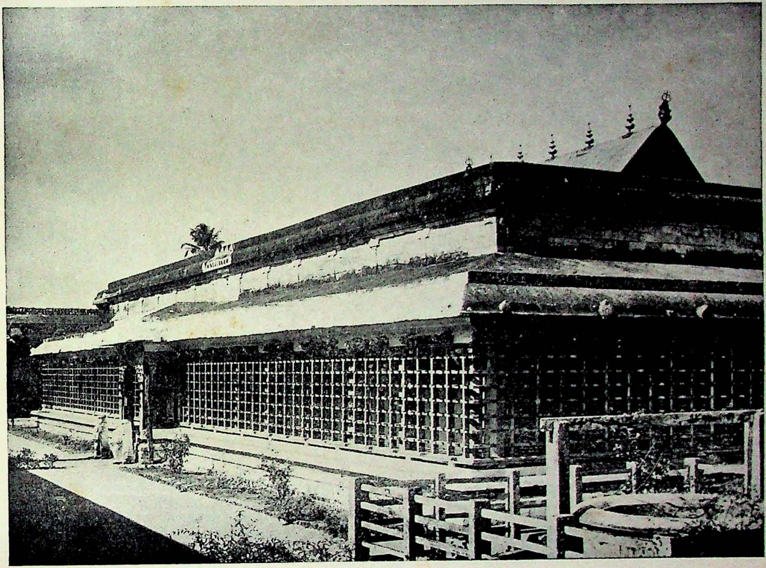
Even though the temple is one of the few Vaishnavite shrines facing west, the worshippers generally enter the temple through the eastern gate. On entering, they proceed southwards through the Sri Balippura to worship Sri Bhoothanatha and then to the south-west corner where the idols of Adi Kesava, Venkatachalapathi and the Goddesses are enshrined in a room, reach the flag-staff at the western entrance, and enter the 'nalambalam' through the 'balikkalpurai'. The Dwajasthambham (flag-staff) is of copper. It is inscribed that the existing flag-staff was installed in M.E. 1071 (1895) by His Highness Sri Moolam Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore. In the Sri Balippura, on all the four sides are found 224 granite pillars, each one of them carrying marvellous sculptural images of Deepa-lakshmi, the traditional female lamp bearer. No two images are alike, as the mode of dressing and hair-style vary from pillar to pillar. The Mukha mantapam in front of the Sanctum Sanctorum, otherwise called the 'Ottakkal mantapam' is an engineering achievement, being a single piece of 3 feet thick granite slab measuring 17½ ft. by 25 ft.



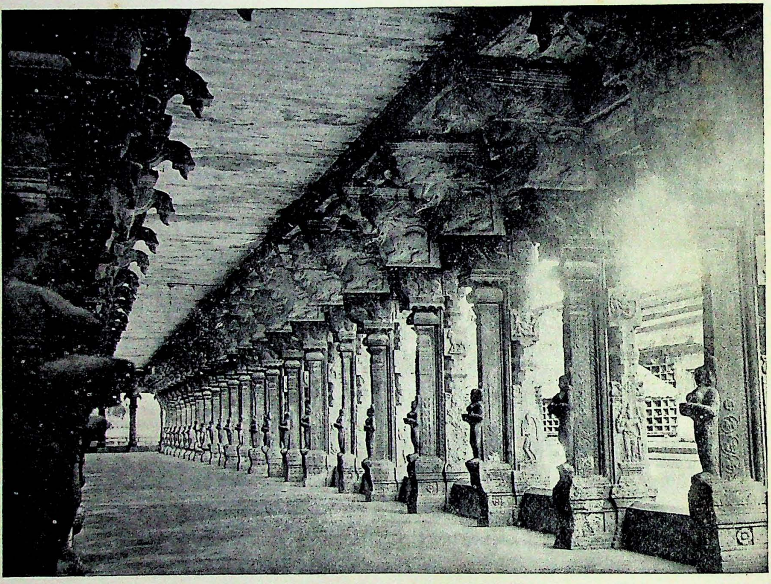
Main entrance to the Temple



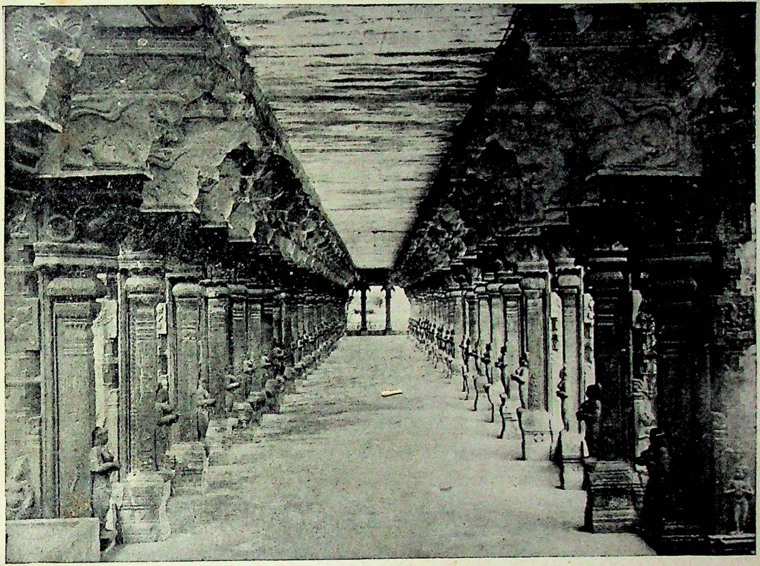
A view of the Adikesava Perumal Temple



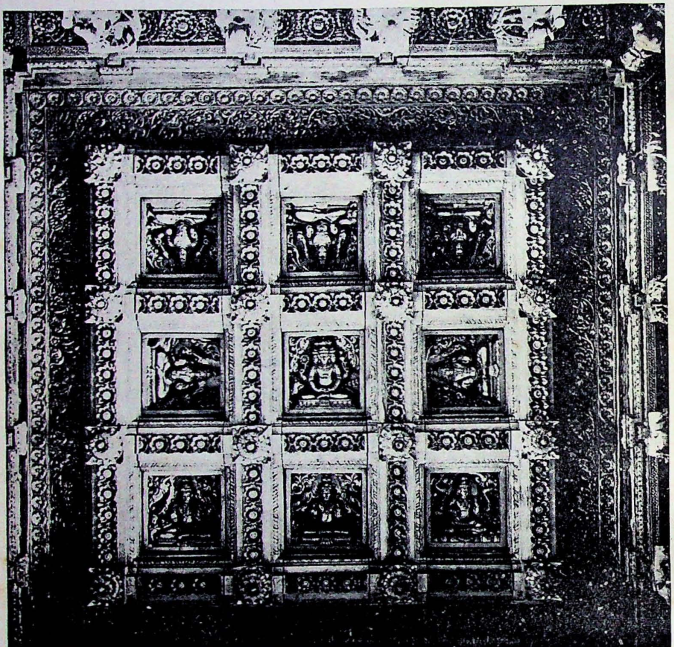
Nalampalam with Vilakkumadam



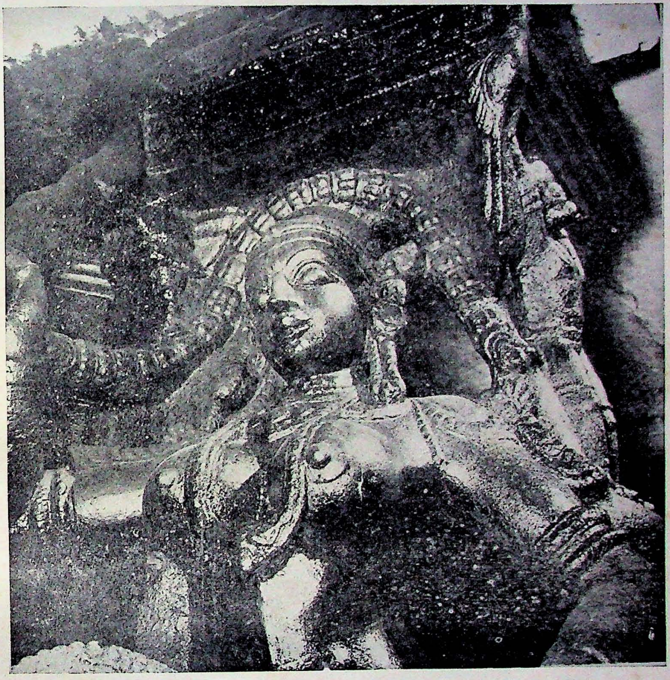
A view of the Sribalippura



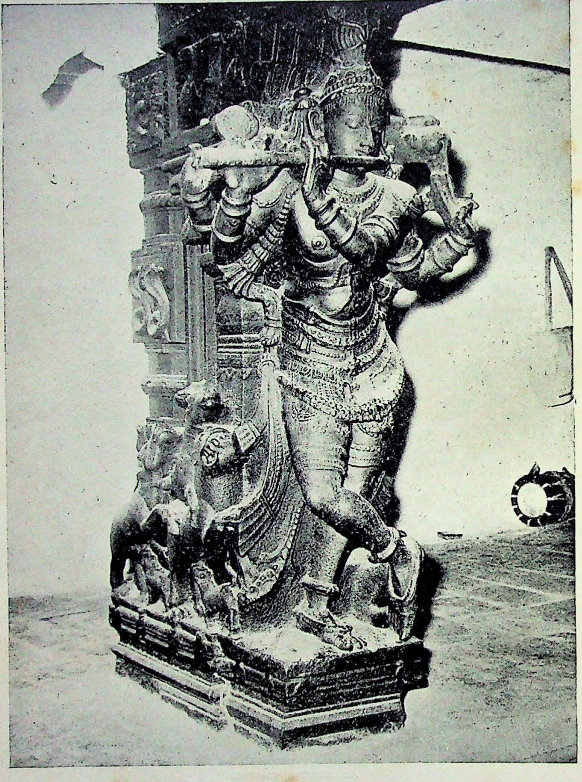
Another view of the Sribalippura



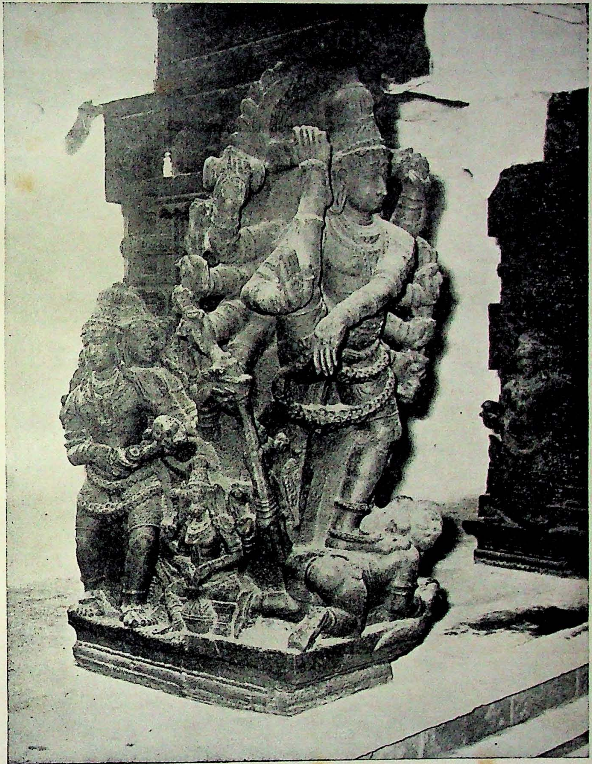
A specimen of the marvellous wood carving in the mandapam



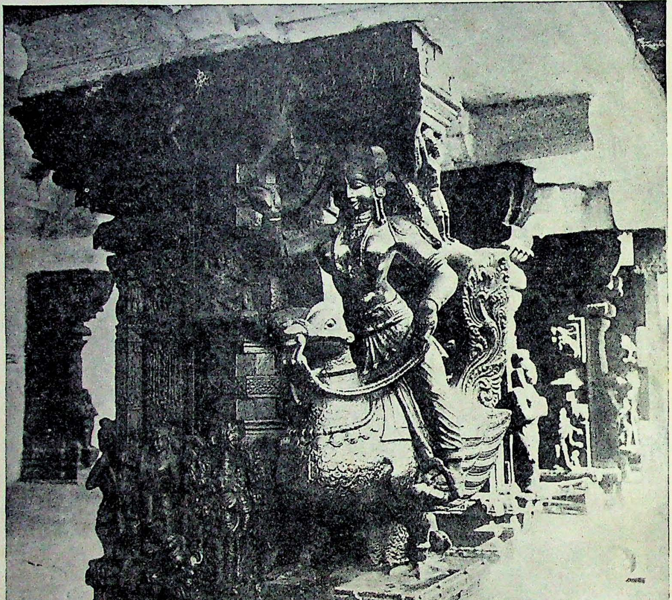
An attractive sculpture



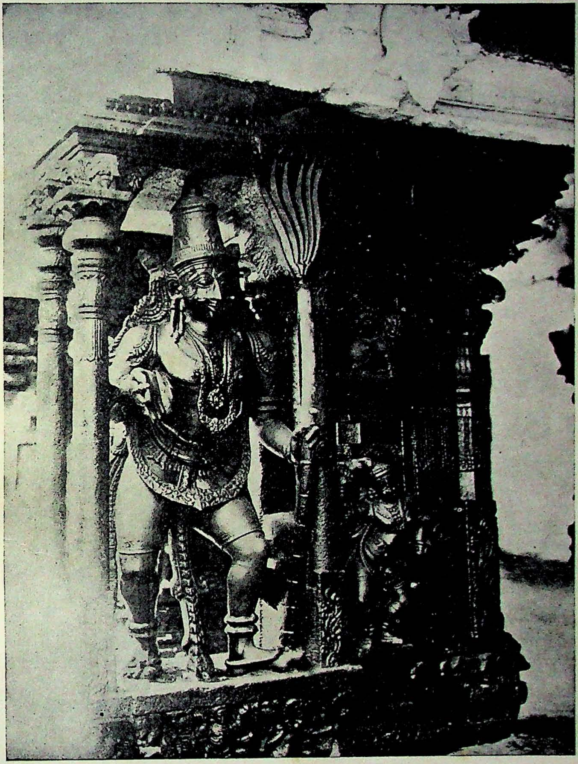
Sculpture of Venugopalaswami



Oordhwa Tandavam — an attractive sculpture



Sculpture of Rati



Sculpture of Manmatha

One of the inscriptions states that the Thirumalika, Thirumadapalli (kitchen) and the Mukha mantapam were constructed under orders of His Highness Sri Veera Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal in M.E. 779 (1603). The life-like images of Lakshmana, Indrajit, Venugopal, Sakthi and Nataraja with Vishnu and Brahma, having musical instruments, cut in stone and seen on either side of the Balipeeta Mantapa are marvels in sculpture. The images of Rathi and Manmatha present an enchanting sight. Beautiful wooden carvings are found over the Sri Kovil. A rod with a chain carved out of a single piece of wood would hold anybody's attention. On the eastern side of the western Sri Balippura, is situated the shrine dedicated to Sri Krishna of Thiruvambadi.

The daily rituals in the temple are performed according to the Kerala tantram, by Malayalee Brahmins. The chief priests or Tantries of this temple are the heads of the Manalikkara Madham and Athyar Madham, two prominent Namboodiri families in Kerala. They attend all ceremonial occasions and festivals and perform special poojas. For the daily rituals in the Adi Kesava shrine and Thiruvambadi Krishnan shrine, there are separate priests. The head priest or Periya Nambi of Thiruvattar as he is called is even now appointed by the Maharaja of Travancore. He is to officiate for a period of three years during which he should not leave the temple or see his family. The head priest is assisted by assistants selected by him for performing various functions in the temple.

There are four poojas daily in the temple which are known as Usha pooja, Ethirtha pooja, Ucha pooja, and Athazha pooja. Along with the Ethirtha pooja, there are three additional poojas known as Udayamarthanda pooja, Eravivarman pooja and Adityavarman pooja for which, as the names imply, endowments have been made by the respective kings.

There are two important festivals every year, one during October-November and the other during April-May. The duration of each of these festivals is ten days. During the former, the 'arat' or holy immersion takes place in the river Tambraparni near the shrine of Lord Siva of Thali, and during the latter, it takes place at Moonattumukham, two miles west of the temples at the confluence of Tambraparni and Kothayar. The Lord installed on the Golden Garuda being taken in procession by the Brahmin priests during these two festivals is a magnificent sight. In addition to these, Ashtami Rohini (Sri Krishna Jayanthi) Swargavasal Ekadasi, Kalabham in January-February, the two Sri Balis in January-February and July-August, the Thiruvonam, in August-September and the Perunthamrithu pooja in July-August and January-February are sacred celebrations in the temple. A visitor to the Sanctum Sanctorum would find the main deity covered by a silk cloth. This is changed once a year on the Thiruvonam day in August-September for which a silk measuring 24 cubits in length is provided by the Maharaja of Travancore. On the Thiruvonam day, there is the practice of a carpenter presenting to the temple a bow and arrow. Observing stipulated austerities for three days, the carpenter makes them, carries them in silence and solemnity, places them at the specified place and returns without looking back. Next day, one of the Brahmin employees delivers them to Maharaja. The Perunthamrithu pooja which is conducted on the eve of the Utharayanam and Daskhinayanam is a grand feast offered to the Lord with all traditional delicacies of sweets and puddings. All those who attend the function are also fed sumptuously within the temple premises. Once a year, a Pushpanjali or offering of flowers is performed by the priest of the Trivandrum temple.

Even this sacred temple was not spared from the attacks of the Muslims. During the reign of Queen Umayamma Rani in M. E. 850 (1674) the Mughals attacked Travancore and unable to defend the kingdom, Her Highness sought the aid of the great Warrior King Kerala Varma of Kottayam (in the former British Malabar). The king who was pessimistic about a victory over the huge army of the Mughals, worshipped the Lord at Tiruvattar. Climbing the Mukamantapam, the king who was as scholarly as he was heroic, recited fourteen verses invoking the aid of God for his expedition, when it seemed to him that someone clad in green had gone out of the Sanctum Sanctorum. The story is famous that the army of the Mughals was attacked by hoards of wasps, the chieftain fell from his horse and died and the army fled in panic. These fourteen verses, are popularly known as Bhata Sankeerthanam.

In 1741, when the King of Travancore had to face the Dutch in battle at Colachal, King Marthanda Varma

worshipped at this temple, placed the sword before the image of the Lord and got it back from the priest with blessings. Marching to the scene of battle from the temple, he emerged victorious.

Another episode associated with the temple is an attack made on it by the Nawab of Arcot. The Muslim army plundered the temple and carried away the beautiful festival idol. The story goes that this idol which was stored in a lumber room along with several others, used to appear on top every day, whatever weights were put over it. The Nawab, therefore, had it chained boring two holes on its pedestal. Even then, the idol could not be controlled and about this time the Nawab's Begum became afflicted with a very painful stomach trouble. The Azhathi or the Bodyguard of the Lord had a dream directing him to go and meet the Nawab, and recover the idol. The Azhathi explained to the Nawab the greatness of the idol, and assured him that the malady of the Begum would be cured if the idol was restored to its original place. The Nawab ordered the return of the idol and the Begum was also cured immediately. The repentent Nawab, donated to the temple a gold cap and a plate weighing 388 tolas of pure gold, to be used by the priest when the deity is taken round the temple for daily Sri Bali. He also made endowments for a special pooja called Thiru Allah Pooja, to be performed at night from the Yoga Mantapam, during the two uthsavams.

The story is also narrated that when the Azhathi was returning with the idol, he halted near the Siva temple at Thali, and had a bath. He could not, thereafter, lift the idol from where it was placed and His Highness the Maharaja had to be informed about this strange phenomenon. It could be moved only on the Maharaja taking a decision that every year, on that day, the idol would be brought over to the place for an 'arat'. This is the significance of the 'arat' at this place during the festival in October-November.

3. PONMANA ARUVIKKARA

Sri Theembaladhipar Temple

This temple is ranked as the fourth among the twelve Sivalayams of Kanyakumari. It is situated in the Ponmana village at a distance of nineteen miles from Nagercoil.

The presiding deity is Lord Siva, popularly known as Theembaladhipar. The anecdote about the origin of the temple states that in the days of the forgotten past, the place where the temple now stands was full of dense forests. Theemban, belonging to the Scheduled Tribe known as Kanikkars was searching for roots for his food one day when his scythe hit the Swayambhu Lingam which started bleeding. The matter was reported to the chiefs of the locality who arranged for regular worship and for the construction of a shrine. The temple is of very ancient origin.

In addition to Lord Siva, the supreme Deity, Ganapathi and Sastha are worshipped as the Upadevathas.

Poojas are performed three times daily by Malayalee Brahmins according to the Kerala tantram. Tiruvathira in Markazhi (December-January) and Sivarathri are festive occasions in the temple. Once in twelve years, there is day and night Ghrithadhara (anointing with ghee) in this temple on the Sivarathri day. The annual festival is celebrated in Panguni (March-April) commencing with the day of the Thiruvathirai star in the month.

The Sri Kovil and other structures are constructed on the typical Kerala pattern. The roof of the Sri Koil is copper-plated while the other structures have tiled roofs.

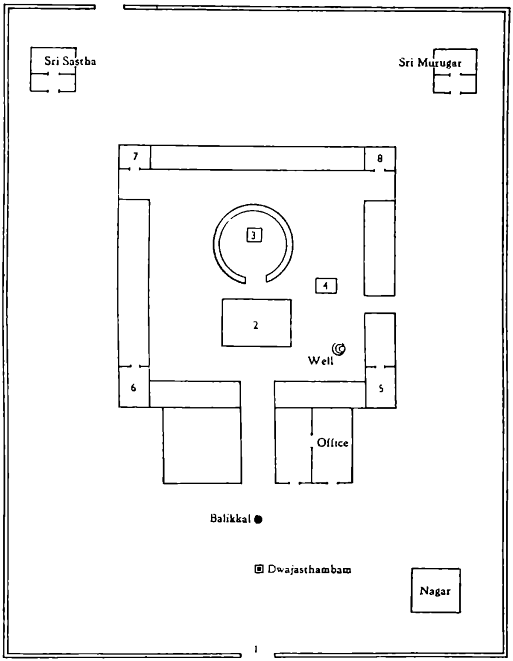
4. KOTHANALLOOR

Pannipakkam Sri Mahadevar Temple

Pannipakkam Sivalayam, the sixth in order among the twelve Sivalayams of Kanyakumari is situate one mile east of the Thukkalai Kulasekharam road and is reached by a pathway branching off from Muttakkad. According to legend, Arjuna is supposed to have performed penance here for propitiating Lord Siva and obtaining from Him the arrow called "Pasupatham". While performing this penance, the Kaurava Chief Duryodhana deputed a demon called Mookasura to kill Arjuna The demon assumed the guise of a wild pig and while approaching Arjuna, is stated to have been followed by Lord Siva in the guise of a hunter

A view of the Sri Kovil in Theembaladhipar Temple

SRI MAHADEVAR TEMPLE
THRIPPANNICODE
(Not to Scale)



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and split into two by an arrow shot by the Lord. The place derived the name 'Pannippakkam' presumably to denote this legendary incident.

Lord Siva, the hunter, then began a fight with Arjuna for testing the latter's prowess. During the fight, the arrows discharged by Arjuna were converted into flowers by the Lord's consort, Parvathi and enraged at this transformation, Arjuna stuck the hunter with his mighty bow which wounded him on the head. The Swayambu Lingam that is consecrated in this temple bears a scar which is believed to indicate this incident.

Some places around this temple are named after the various incidents connected with Arjuna's penance. One of these is 'Pushkunnimala', a hillet situated about half a mile to the north-east of the temple. The arrows sent by Arjuna at Siva were transformed into flowers which assumed the shape of a hill and this is the explanation for Pushkunnimala. Another place called 'Kanai Thodutha Ampalam' is suppossed to be the place from where the Lord discharged arrows at Arjuna and is situated at a distance of fifty yards to the north of the temple. 'Kattala' is a small subsidiary temple of Pannippakkam from where Lord Siva is supposed to have disguised himself as a hunter for the fight between Him and Arjuna. 'Thapassalmoodu' is the place where Arjuna performed penance beneath a banyan tree. This is situate one hundred yards to the south of the temple. The small tank known as 'Pannikundu' is believed to be the place where the demon-pig slain by Lord Siva fell. At a distance of one mile from this temple is a small shrine dedicated to Siva known as 'Kailasam' which is stated to represent Kailas to which the Lord resorted after blessing Arjuna and granting him the 'Pasupatha-asthram."

Poojas are offered to Pannippakkam Mahadevar twice a day in accordance with Kerala tantram by Malayalee Brahmins. The main festival here is Sivarathri and as in the other eleven Sivalayams, "Ghrithadhara" is performed once in twelve years on the Sivarathri day.

7. VALVECHAGOSHTAM

Sri Thrippanniyode Mahadevar Temple

The ancient temple of Thrippanniyode Mahadevar is situate in the Valvechaghoshtam village, five miles to the north of Thukkalai. There is a bus route upto Palliyadi and from there a foot path leads to this temple. One has to cover about half a mile by foot. This temple is graded as the eleventh among the twelve Sivalayams of Kanyakumari.

The origin of this temple is shrouded in obscurity. Nevertheless the temple is held in great veneration by the people of the vicinity. It is reported that when Travancore was attacked by the Mughals, this temple was also affected. The Mughal soldiers hit the Swayambu Lingam inflicting a wound thereon from which blood gushed out to their bewilderment and terror and they fled from the place. One can find the Lingam covered on the top with a silver plate to hide the scar The new mantapam facing the Sanctum Sanctorum is reported to have been constructed by King Sri Moolam Thirunal of Travancore in accordance with a divine behest in a dream to protect Nandhi who was not till then having adequate protection from sun and rain.

Several stories are narrated in proof of the Lord's miraculous powers. A Christian gentleman in the neighbourhood once vowed to make a gift of the calf to the temple if his cow which was in distress on the eve of child birth was safely delivered. The cow which was given up as lost was miraculously delivered of the calf; but the vow was not kept up The owner sold away both the cow and the calf whereupon one of his pet bulls entered the temple compound and refused to move out. The bull could be persuaded to leave the premises only after its owner performed suitable 'prayaschithams' or offerings in expiation of his sinful deed.

It is stated that one night a few men collected honey which was available on the walls and roof of the 'nalampalam' of the temple and throughout the night they were pursued by a bull in the temple compound.

The daily rituals are conducted according to the Malayala tantram. Sivarathri is an important festival in the temple and once in twelve years, there is "Ghrithadhara" on the Sivarathri day.

Sri Bhagavathiamman Temple

Five miles from Thukkalai in Kalkulam taluk in Kanyakumari district is situate the village of Valvechagoshtam which has derived its name from an ancient temple dedicated to Durga. The original temple is said to have been brought into existence by Parasurama. After exterminating the Kshatriya race, Parasurama erected a temple for Goddess Durga, installed the deity there and after surrendering his sword to the deity, retired to Himalayas. Valvechagoshtam literally means the temple where the sword has been deposited. It is one of the oldest of temples in Kanyakumari district dedicated to Goddess Durga.

The present temple, slightly removed from the ancient shrine is said to have been built by a Local Chieftain, one Edathara Potti, a trustee of the temple, with the help of his able lieutenant, one warrier. The belief that is commonly and widely prevalent is that the Cheiftain Potti had a dream in which the Goddess appeared before him and enjoined upon him to build a new temple for and instal her image in the new temple. Situate in sylvan surrounding in the midst of a quaint old village, gazing in a panoramic expanse of rich paddy fields, the present temple is a feast for the eyes. The relics of the original shrine are still visible in the shape of a dilapidated mantapam in the vicinity of the present temple. The images of the chieftain, his lieutenant and their families adorn the inner walls of the temple. It would appear that the 'Vilakku Madam' in front of the Sanctum Sanctorum is made from a 'maruthu' tree that had grown up in the site of the original shrine. Presumably to denote this, every year, on the day immediately following the Thirukarthika festival, one of the important annual festivals of the temple, there is a function called 'Maruthu Vilakku and Padukka'.

The temple is not accessible by any motorable road. A beaten country track two miles in distance, taking off the main road, is the only venue of access to this temple. But the lack of adequate transport facilities has not deterred ardent devotees from visiting this temple to offer worship. The deity is said to be very powerful and there have been very many instances of incurable diseases having been cured by resort to the mercy and benevolence of Durga of Valvechagoshtam. Durga, reputed to be very powerful in this temple, is manifested as 'Mahishasura Mardhini' and the image of the Goddess is installed as standing on Mahishasura with the trident in her hand. The appearance of the deity is awe - inspiring. The rulers of Travancore held this deity in high veneration. It appears, it was the custom in the royal family of Travancore that when a new Raja succeeds to the Gadi on the death of his predecessor he has to offer worship at Thiruvattar and Valvechagoshtam before he assumes his office and ascends the throne. The temple posses-ses innumerable costly jewels of various varieties including a full size *Kavacham* (armour) in gold. They have come as offerings to the deity in olden times.

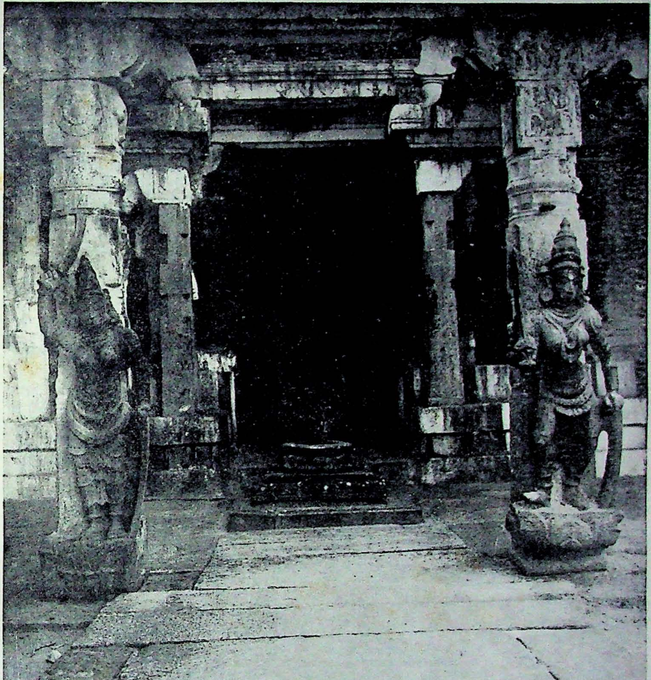
The daily rituals are conducted by Brahmins from Kerala in accordance with the custom and practice obtained in temples in Kerala. The important festivals are 'Thirukarthika', 'Makara Sankranthi' and Vishu (New Year according to the Malayalam Era). Though the original shrine founded by Parasurama is practically in ruins, yet, even now it is the custom to bring the deity on the eve of the important festivals from the site of the original shrine in procession in pomp and eclat with all the attendant features such as Nadaswaram music etc. One distinct feature is that elephants are not used in any of the ceremonial processions. The reasons are not known.

8. THIRUVITHAMKODE

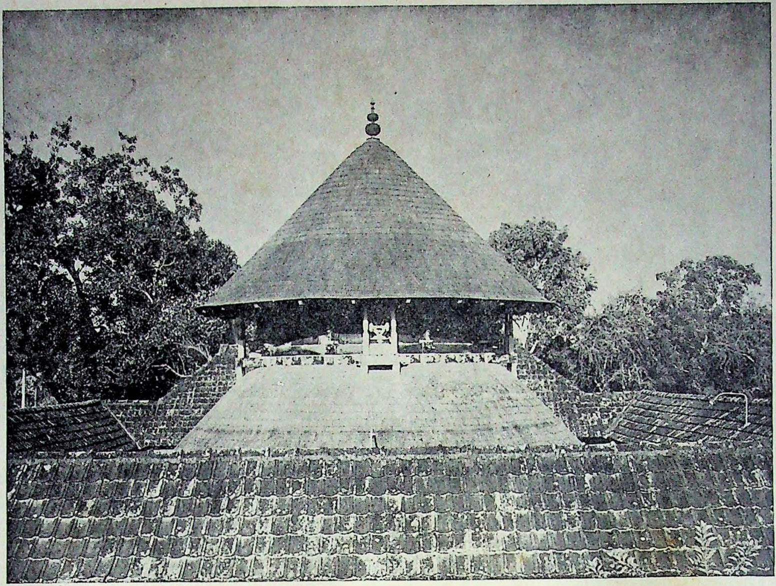
Sri Mahadevar Temple

In Keralapuram or Veerakeralapuram, as it used to be called, the capital of the ancient Venad rulers, stands an ancient temple dedicated to Siva manifested here as 'Smasana Rudra.' The temple is situated in a conspicuous place in the village and could be reached by a motorable road taking off the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari trunk road near Thukkalai. The temple is believed to have been in existence more than 1,200 years ago, but there is evidence to show that the temple must be at least 700 years old since inscriptions dating from 491 M.E. are found in the temple.

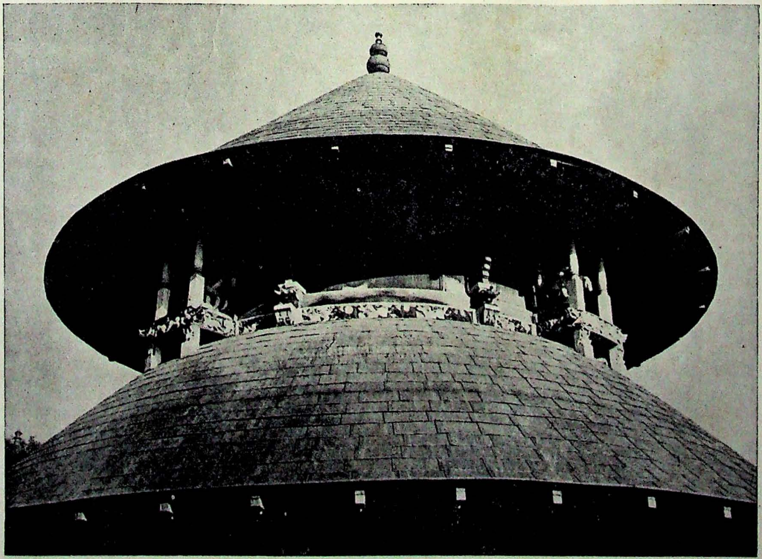
The origin of the temple is shrouded in obscurity. The information gathered about this temple is from an aged man of the locality who claims to be ninety-six years old. He was a purohit performing daily rituals in the temple for sixty years.



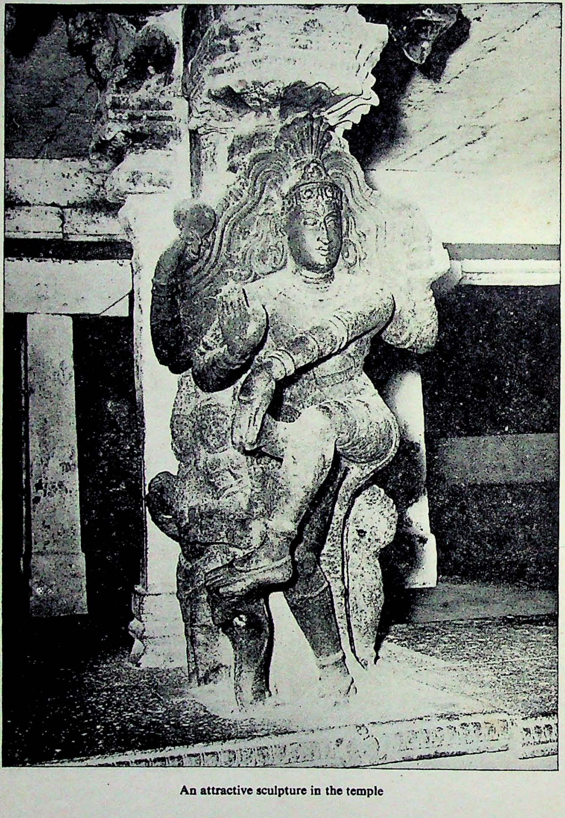
Entrance to Valvechagoshtam Temple



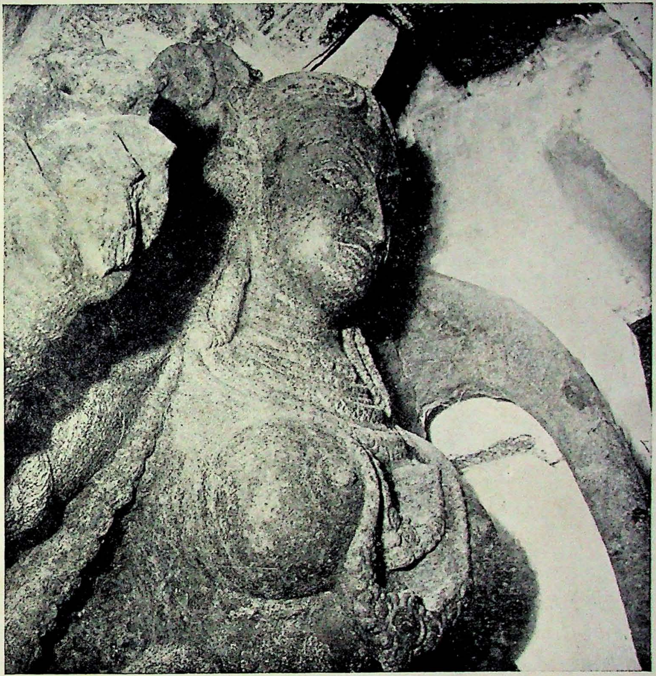
A view of the Sri Kovil



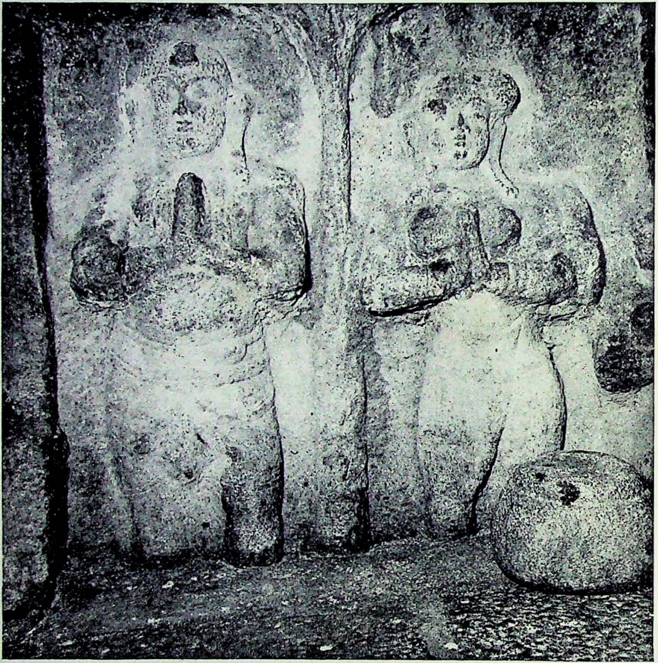
Another view of the Sri Kovil



An attractive sculpture in the temple



Another attractive sculpture

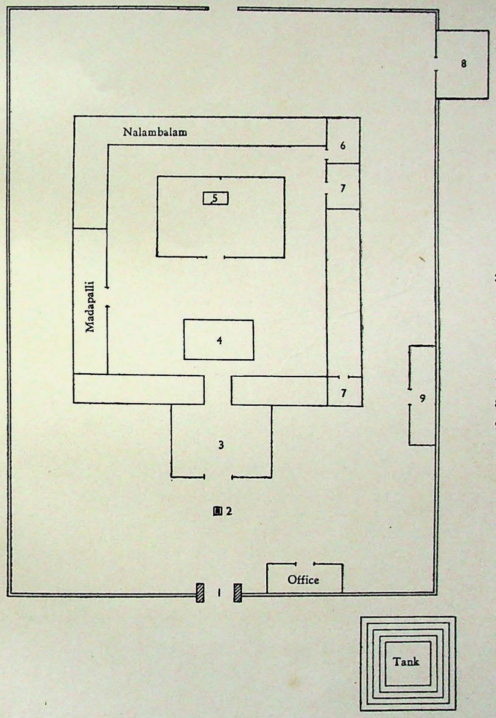


Images of Edathara Poatty and his wife

SRI VALVECHAGOSHTAM TEMPLE

VALVECHAGOSHTAM

(Not to Scale)



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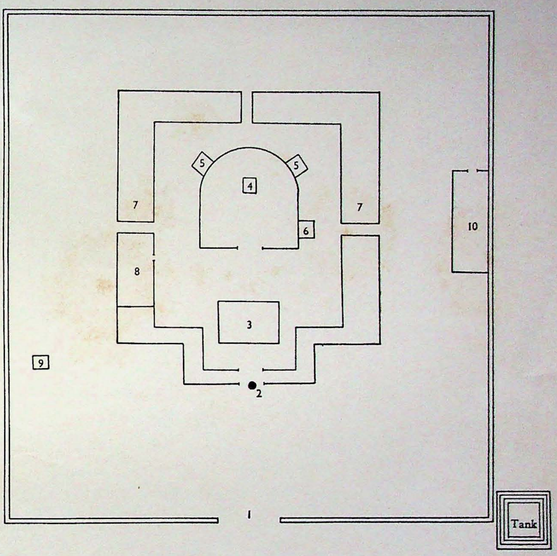
SRI MAHADEVAR TEMPLE

KERALAPURAM

(Not to Scale)



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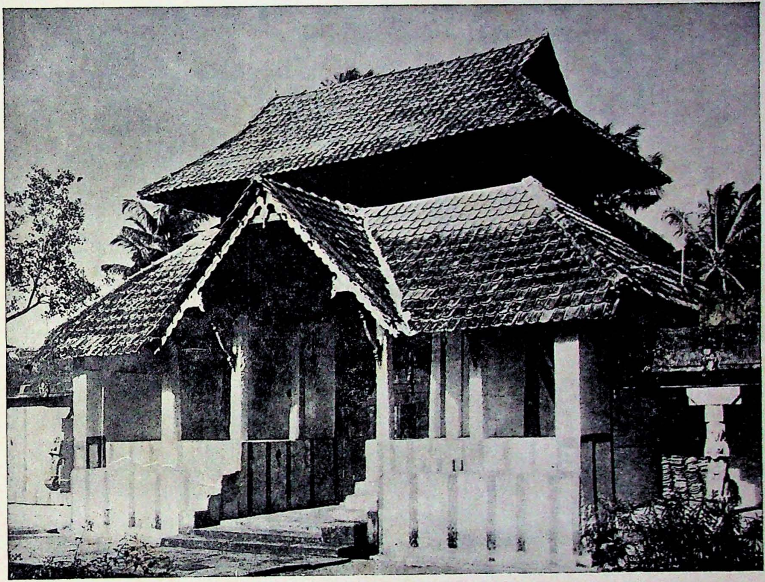
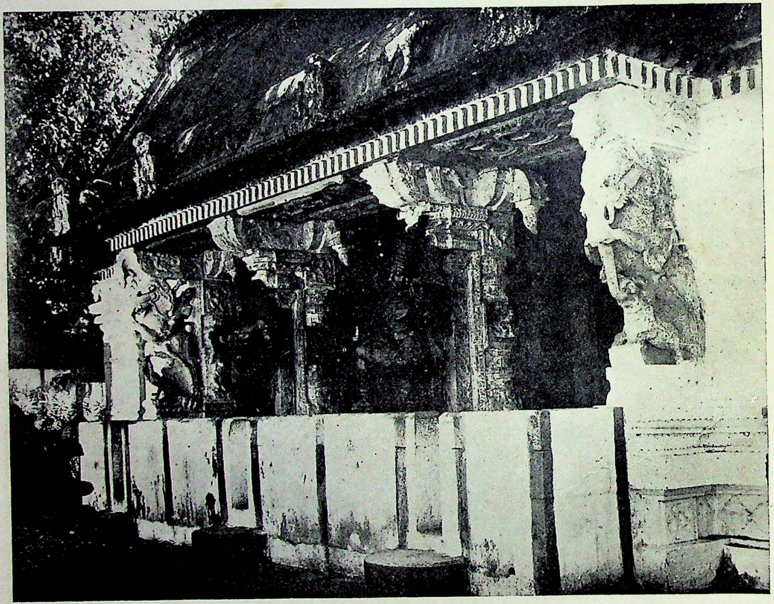
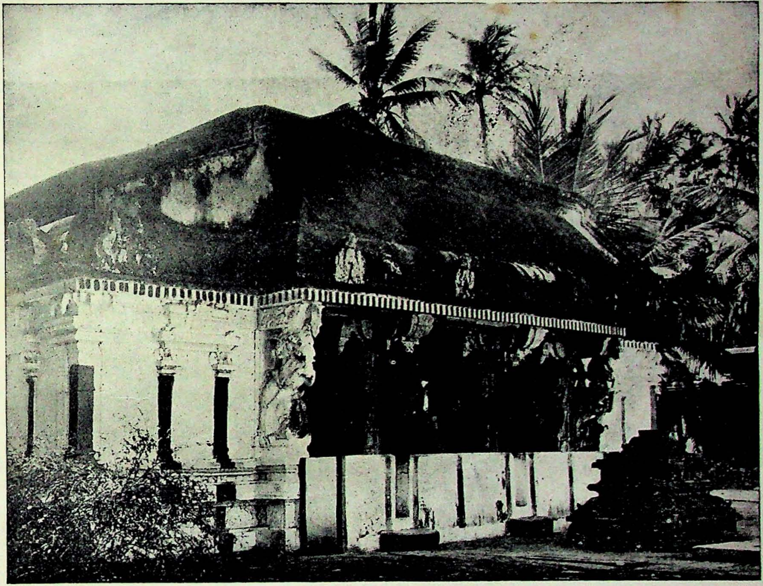
9 Ganapathi
10 Office



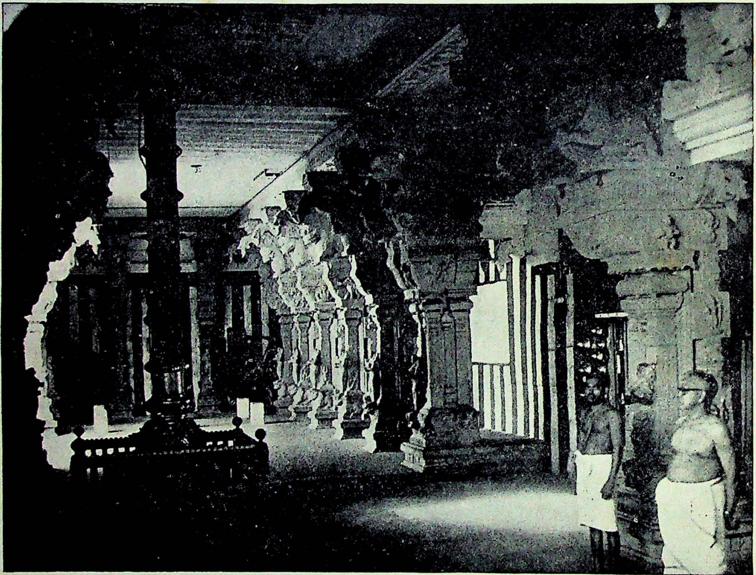
Entrance to the Keralapuram Temple



A view of the Keralapuram Temple



Keralapuram Temple—Another view

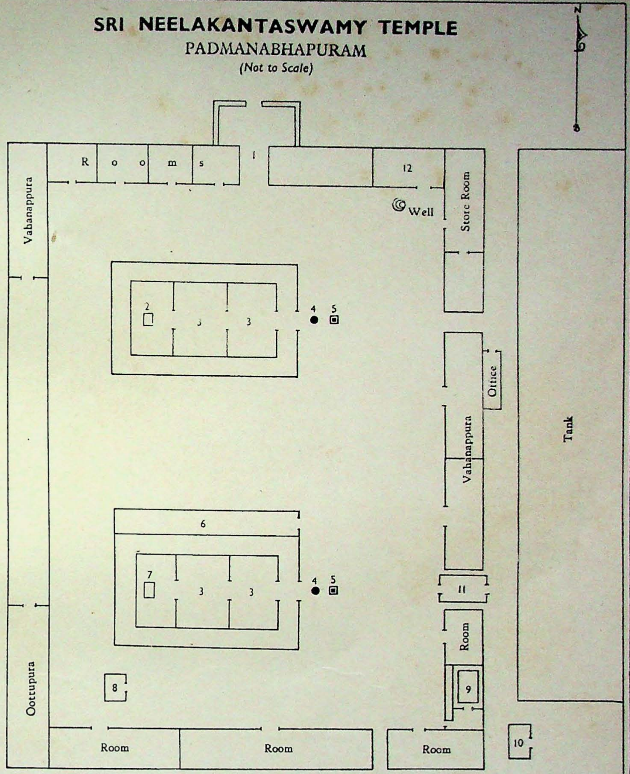


Dwajamantapam in Neelakantaswami Koil

SRI NEELAKANTASWAMY TEMPLE

PADMANABHAPURAM

(Not to Scale)



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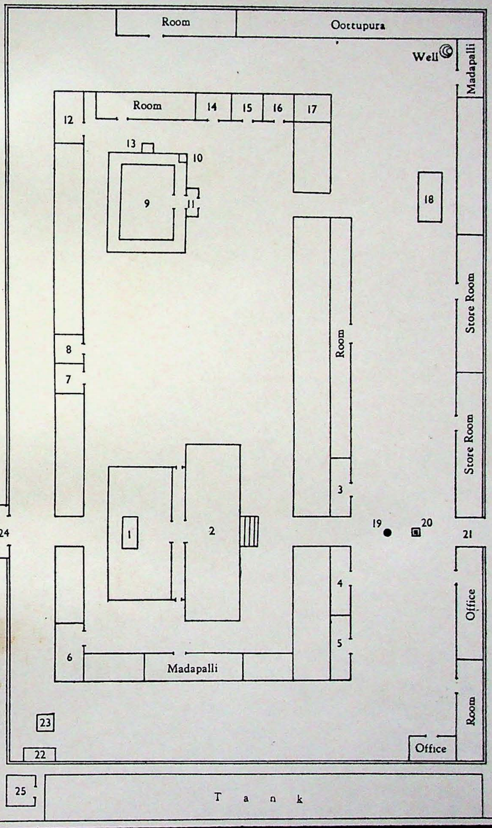
5	Dwajasthambam	11	Raja Gopuram
6	Vessel Room	12	Nataraja Mandapam

SRI SUBRAMANYASWAMY TEMPLE
KUMARAKOVIL
(Not to Scale)



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According to legendary version available, the deity of this temple seems to have assumed its name 'Smasana Rudran' from the circumstances associated with its installation. Kerala Varma, a ruler of Venad who was an ardent devotee of Siva desired to have a Sivalingam installed over his grave and a temple built around it. In deference to the wishes of the pious king, his successor built a temple over the grave and installed a Lingam in the temple. Rudra is another name for Siva and smasanam is graveyard.

Besides the Sivalingam, in the northern side of the Sanctum Sanctorum is installed the idol of Sri Chidambareswarar and other Upadevathas. The temple also houses Vinayaka or Ganesa, known here as Vella Pillaiyar. It is said that the idol which was lying buried at a depth of 24 feet under the earth at a spot near Rameswaram was unearthed by one of the rulers of Venad, in obedience to a divine command to him in his dream This idol is found in a small shrine on the southern side of the temple This granite image manifests a peculiar phenomenon which has baffled even veteran scientists. From January to June (Utharayanam) the image will appear white and from July to December (Dakshinayanam) the colour slowly changes to black. The transformation commences with new Moon day in January and July respectively. Till this day, no one has been able to explain the transformation. The Vella Pillaiyar is said to have extraordinary powers and there are reports of many beneficial bounties to persons who have propitiated the Pillaiyar. It appears that even now the peal of bells from this shrine can be heard at midnight.

The Sivalingam in Keralapuram temple is visible from a distance of two furlongs during 'Deeparadhana' at sunset.

It appears that the poojas and other rituals in this temple were originally performed by non-Brahmin priests belonging to the 'Gurukkal Pandaram' community. Later on the rituals came to be performed by Brahmins according to the custom and practice obtained in Tamil temples. They observed a custom to have a bath before they leave the temple after poojas, suggestive of the return from the cremation ground. Now poojas and other rituals are performed by Brahmins from Kerala according to the Kerala tantram. When and under what circumstances these changes in the system of poojas and rituals were introduced is not very clear.

During the reign of Udaya Marthanda Varma of Travancore, the family of the Kannanoor Koikal Thambies was appointed as the 'Udayar' of the temple. The family still retains the title.

The annual festival takes place for ten days commencing with the day of the 'Aswathi' star in the month of Masi (February-March).

9. PADMANABHAPURAM.

Sri Neelakantaswami Koil or Kalkulam Sri Mahadevar Temple.

Padmanabhapuram, the ancient capital of the Rajahs of Travancore situate ten miles away from Nagercoil, the headquarters of the Kanyakumari district is the seat of Neelakantaswami (Siva) or Kalkulam Mahadevar as the deity is also called. The temple inside the fort is one of the twelve reputed 'Sivalayams' (shrine dedicated to Lord Siva) in the district. Access to this temple is by a motorable road taking off the Nagercoil-Kulashekharam road.

The original shrine of Neelakantaswami is said to have come into existence more than thousand years ago, long prior to the regime of the Chola Kings. The genesis is attributed to Neelakantaswamigal, a sage who lived centuries ago though he had no hand in the erection of the temple or the consecration of the deity installed therein. The sage performed intense penance at a place in the close vicinity of the original shrine and attained samadhi there. The local inhabitants who held the sage in high veneration erected a tomb for the sage at the place where he attained samadhi and installed a Linga of a height of six feet over the tomb and it was being worshipped as 'Adi Moolaswami'. The legend goes on to narrate that one day, a servant woman in the service of this shrine had placed an earthenware vessel near the shrine when she was attending to the work. After a while, on finishing her work, she found that she could not lift the vessel. When a little force was used, to her utter dismay, the vessel broke and blood began gushing out

profusely. The incident created quite a stir in the village and elders and the local chieftains sought astrological explanation for the phenomenon. It was then discovered that Lord Siva had manifested himself as a 'Swayambu Lingam' underneath the vessel and it was also ordained that a temple should be constructed in the place to enshrine the 'Swayambu Lingam'. This was done and Siva, in the shape of the Swayambu Lingam came to be worshipped as Neelakantaswami or Kalkulam Mahadevar. Adimoolaswami came to be considered as a sub-deity of the temple and poojas are performed to Adimoolaswami even now.

When the Cholas began to exercise their sway over this temple, the Chola kings considerably improved the existing temple and added to the structure by erecting a gopuram and mantapams. The architectural style is similar to that adopted in Tamil Nad and certain festivals such as Rathotsavam (festival of the chariot) and Theppam festival (festival of float) are reminiscent of the Chola influences. In due course the temple came under the control of the Rajahs of Travancore who had made their own contribution to substantially improve the temple.

Adjacent to this stands the temple dedicated to Anandavalli who is yet another manifestation of Shakti or Parvathi. It is said that this temple was built by King Marthanda Varma. It is said that King Marthanda Varma on a visit to Sri Meenakshi of Madura felt a desire to have a temple dedicated to Meenakshi inside the Fort, so that the King may worship Meenakshi every day and have her darshan. The Goddess appeared to the King in his dream apparently pleased at the intention of the King and indicated to him that he would find an idol of the Goddess in a place called Mulagupetta near Thukkalai which can be installed at the place where the temple now stands. At the same time, the famous Tirumal Naik of Madurai also had a dream in which he was directed by the Goddess to render all assistance to King Marthanda Varma to fulfil his desire. This is the origin of the temple of Anandavalli. The idol consecreated in this temple, in appearance, is similar to that of Meenakshi in Madurai. The images of King Marthanda Varma and Tirumal Naik carved in two prominent stone pillars inside the temple face the idol of the Goddess.

An idol of Siva as Nataraja is found installed in the inner prakaram of the temple. It is said that originally, Nataraja was installed in the outer prakaram to the south of the temple. But the ferocity of the deity destroyed the guards posted at the northern entrance of the fort and therefore, the idol had to be removed to its present position to mitigate the ferocity of Nataraja.

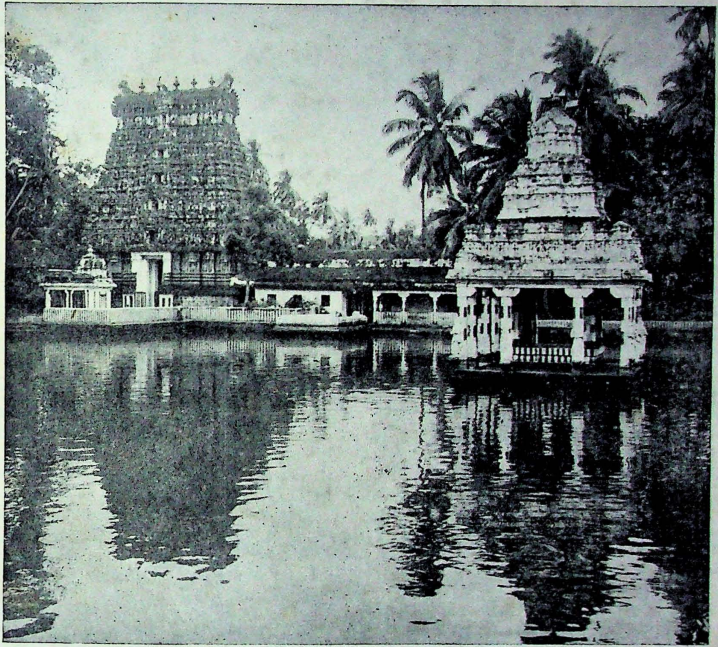
Besides the main deity and Lord Nataraja, the temple houses Vinayaka (Iratta Pillaiyar) and Chandeswarar and they are worshipped as Upadevathas. Evidence of ancient architectural splendour are still visible inside the temple.

The daily rituals were originally conducted according to Paradesa tantram or the customary pattern of the Tamil Nad temples. But later on, the arrangements were changed and the custom and practice obtained in temples in Kerala came to be introduced. This change might have been brought about when the temple came under the control of Travancore. The priests are now Kerala Brahmins. Poojas are performed four times daily.

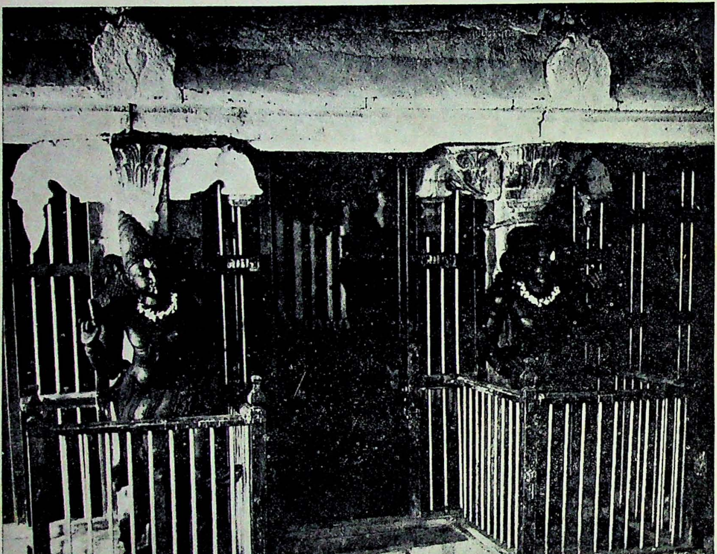
Navarathri is an important festival in the temple celebrated for nine days in the month of October. There is a "Theppothsavam" in the temple tank on the Vijayadasami day. The Thirukalyanam festival is celebrated in the month of Thai (January–February). Panguni Uthiram is the annual festival and is celebrated for ten days in March–April. The festival is concluded with the 'arat' (holy immersion) which takes place in the tank of the Ramaswami Kovil. All Tuesdays in the month of Adi (July-August) are considered specially sacred for worship in the temple. Grithadhara (anointment with ghee throughout the twenty-four hours) is performed in the temple on the Mahasivarathri day once in twelve years.

Sri Ramaswami Koil

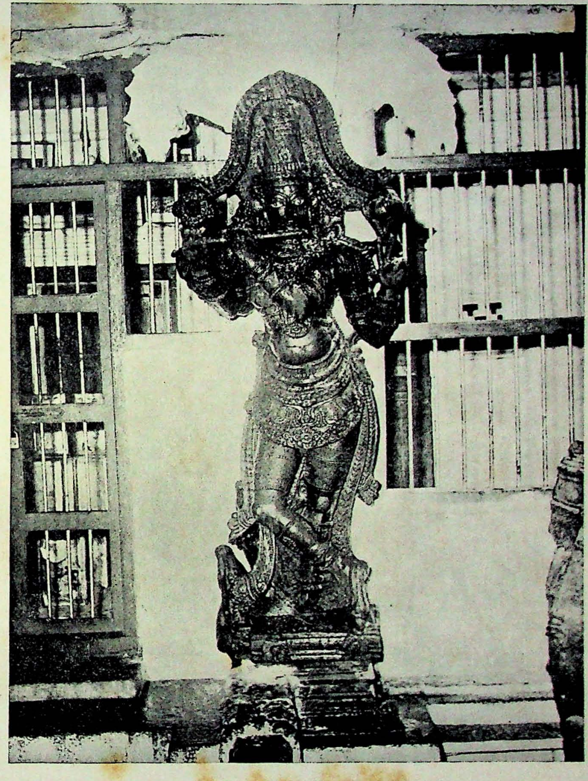
Temples dedicated to Sri Rama are rare in the former composite Kerala. One such temple is the Sri Ramaswami Koil situate in the north-east corner of Padmanabhapuram Fort in Padmanabhapuram in Kalkulam taluk of Kanyakumari district in the present State of Madras. This temple is held extremely sacred by the Vaishnavite Hindus. The present temple would appear to have been constructed two hundred years ago by Maharaja Vira Marthanda Varma of Travan-



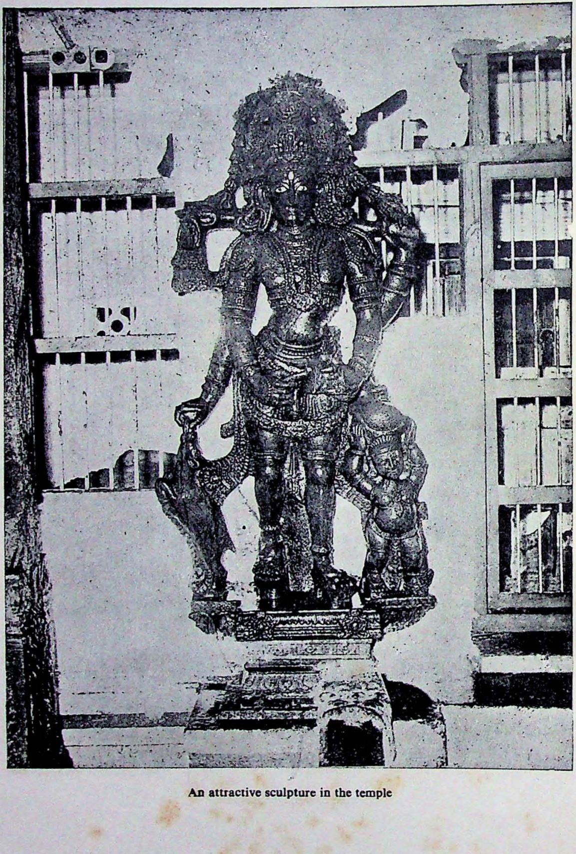
Temple tank in Neelakantaswami Kovil



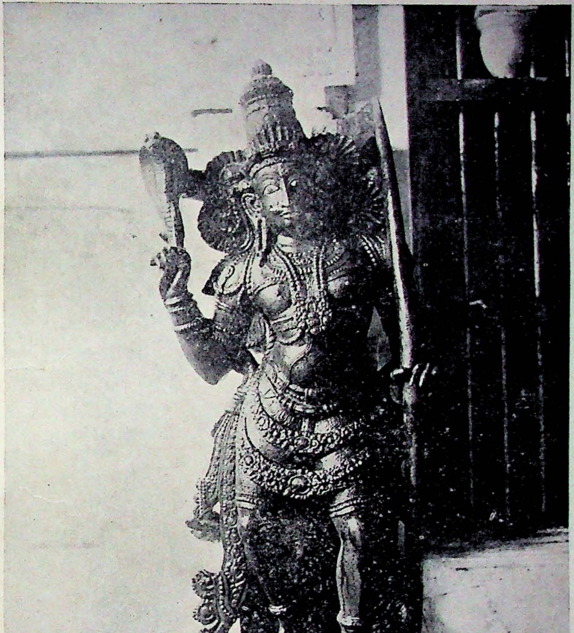
Dwarapalakas at the entrance to the sanctum sanctorum



Sculpture of Venugopalaswami



An attractive sculpture in the temple



Another attractive sculpture

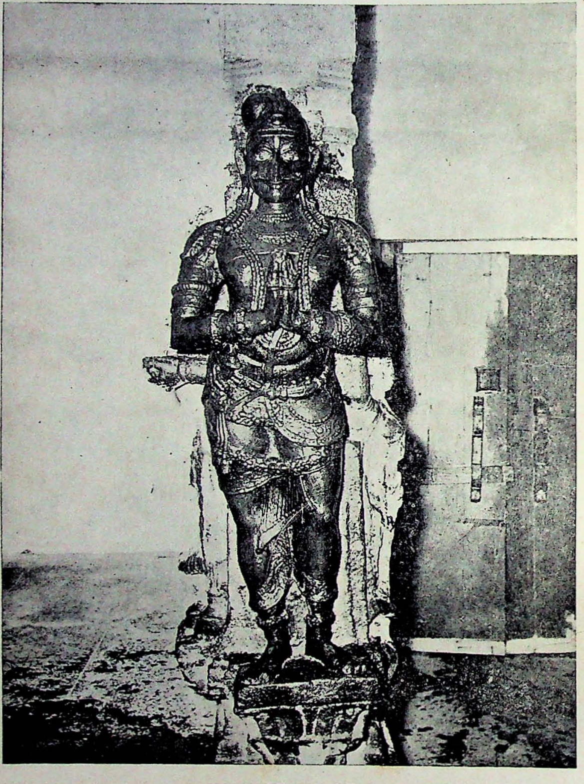


Image of Tirumala Naik

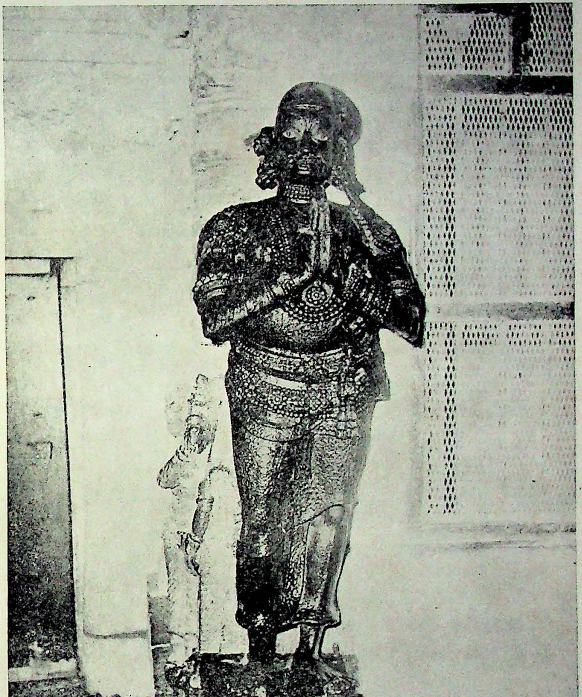
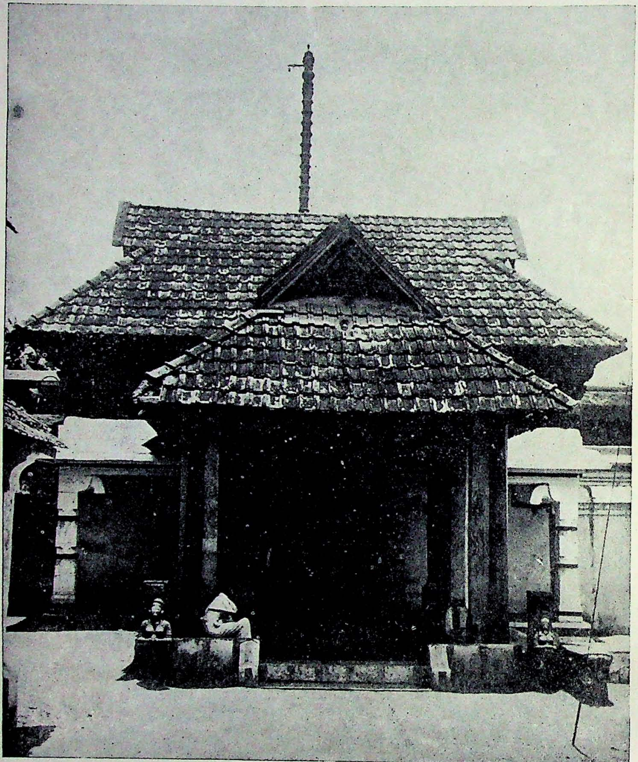
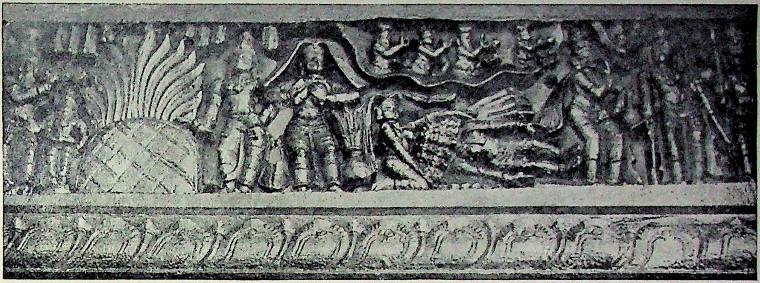


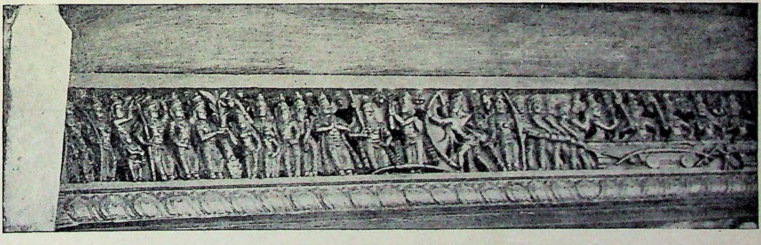
Image of Marthanda Varma



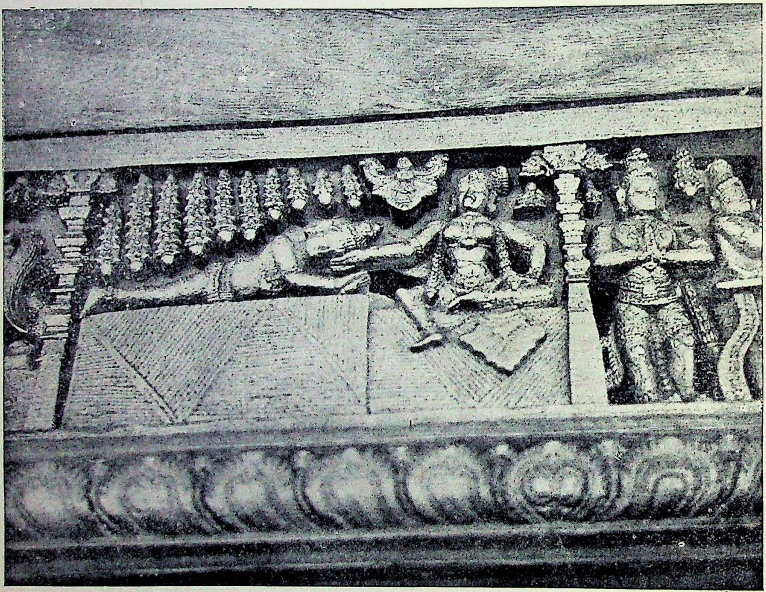
Entrance to Sri Ramaswami Kovil



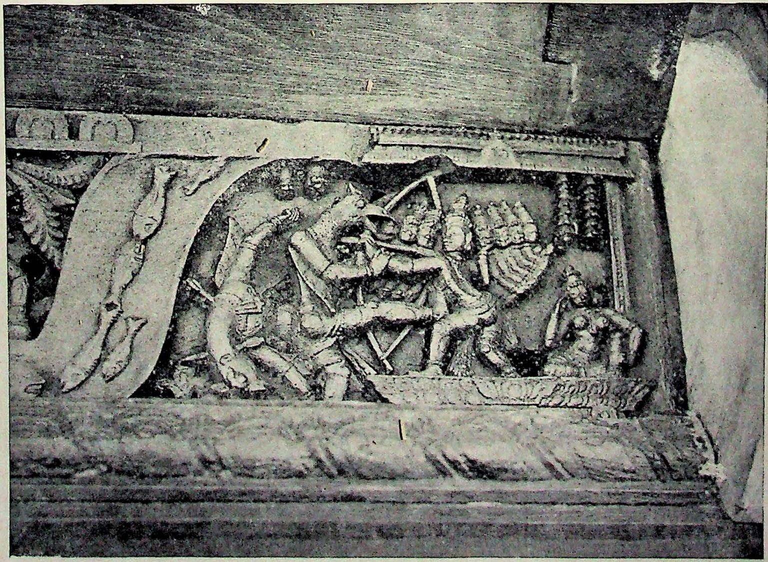
Woodcarving—Ravana's death



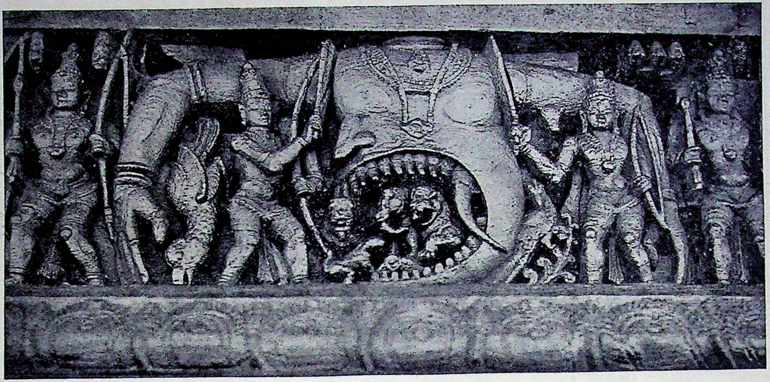
Seetha swayamvaram—a specimen of woodcarving in the Ramaswami Kovil



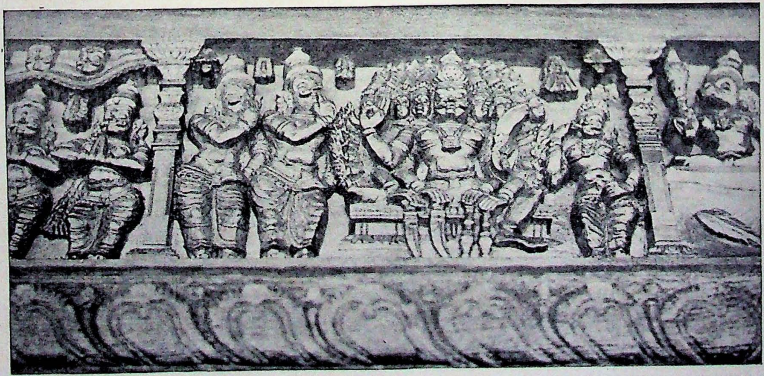
Sri Rama taking leave of Kausalya—Another specimen of beautiful woodcarving



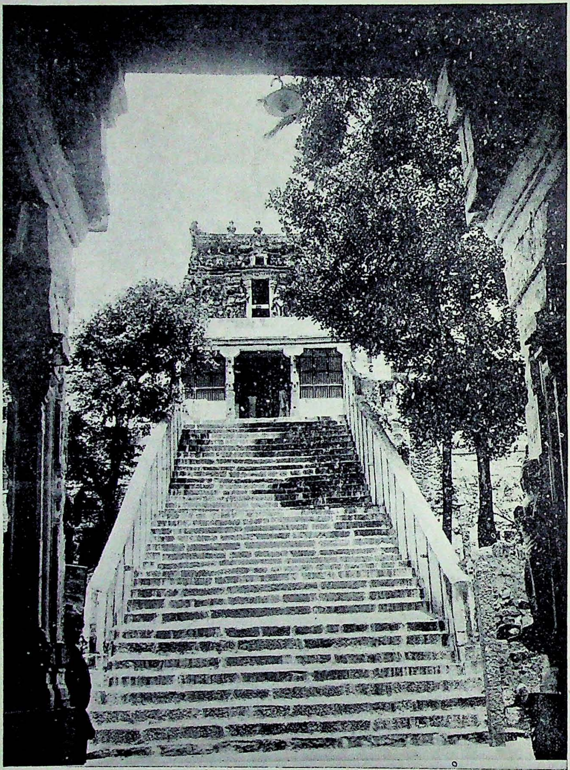
Jatayu fighting with Ravana



Slaying Demon Kabandha



Hanuman in Ravana's Court

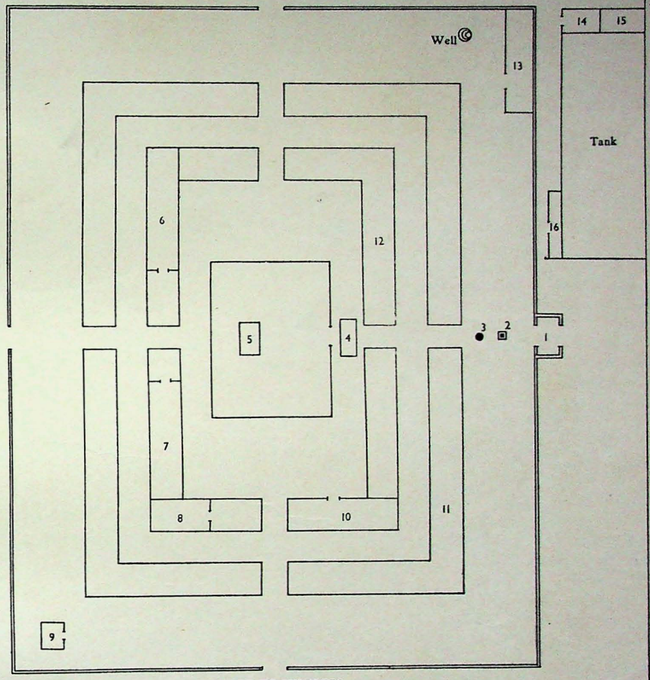


Flight of steps leading to Kumara Koil

SRI RAMASWAMY TEMPLE

PADMANABHAPURAM

(Not to Scale)



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8 Vessel Room	16 Madapalli

core who played an important role in the consolidation of former Travancore.

History records that when the Moghul Badusha of Delhi after his victorious march over the South attacked Travancore, the then ruling Queen Umayamma Rani appealed to Kerala Varma, the ruler of Northern Kottayam (formerly part of British Malabar after the advent of the British). Kerala Varma responded to the appeal of Umayamma Rani and after seeking the blessings of Lord Adi Kesava of Tiruvattar, faced the Moghul army. To his surprise he found that arrows were being sent at the Moghul army from an unknown direction as a result of which the attacking Moghul army had to retreat in haste abandoning their campaign. King Kerala Varma was at a loss to discover who this unknown ally was. It is said that Lord Sri Rama appeared before the King and informed him that it was He who sent the arrows that dispersed the Moghul army and caused their retreat. In this dream he was also told that he would find an idol of the Lord near Tiruvithamcode and that the idol should be installed in a place where a cow would be found taking rest and a calf grazing by its side. The King found the image and located the place ordained for its installation to the north-east corner of Padmanabhapuram Fort. The place was a forest, but it was cleared and temple erected and the deity installed in due course. Later on idols of Sitha, Lakshmana and Maruthi (Hanuman) cast in metal were installed inside the shrine. The idols are installed in such a manner that one gazing at the idols gets an impression that Sri Rama is gazing at his favourite devotee and servant Hanuman with affection and admiration. The powers of Hanuman enshrined in this temple are well-known.

The temple we see today exhibits marvellous pieces of wood-carving which are monuments of the achievements of man in intricate arts and are reminiscent of a very advanced culture. Incidents in the Ramayana are exquisitely carved in wood in the four sides of the grand mantapam. These carvings would inspire awe and admiration in any visitor. The carvings depict Ramayana from the Puthra Kameshti Yagna by Dasaratha to the destruction of Ravana.

Here also the daily rituals are performed by Kerala Brahmins. Though the management of the temple has passed on to the Government of Madras from the Travancore State, no change has been brought about in the custom and practice of performing the poojas and other rituals. The chief Thantri (priest) is the seniormost member of Tarananalloor Illom in the old Cochin State. During festival times, the image of the Lord is not carried on the back of the elephant as is done in other temples in Kerala. It is carried by the archakas in a vahanam. The annual festival is conducted in the Malayalam month of Meenam (March-April) commencing on the day of the Revathi star and concluding with Punarvasu day with arat (holy immersion). Sri Rama Navami, Thiruvonam, Vaikunta Ekadasi and the Tuesdays in the Malayalam month of Kanni (September-October) are considered as most sacred days for offering worship at this temple.

Velimalai Sri Kumara Koil

The Velimalai temple, more familiarly known as Kumara Kovil is one of the most ancient and reputed among the temples in South India dedicated to Lord Subramanya or Muruga known here as Kumaraswami. It is situated in the Padmanabhapuram village of the Kalkulam taluk, at the sloping declivity of the Veli hills, and about a mile, as the crow flies, south-east of Padmanabhapuram, the ancient capital of the Travancore State. This temple which is the centre of attraction for miles around, is conspicuously located at the top of an eminence commanding a most enchanting scenery. It is believed that the marriage of Valli with Lord Subramanya took place here, and that is why the place is called Velimalai, Manamalai or Kalyanamalai. The temple is named after its presiding deity Kumaraswami, another name for Lord Subramanya.

The origin of the temple is one of the most interesting legends in Hindu mythology. It is stated that this hill and its surrounding areas were once ruled by King Nambirajan of the hill-tribe Known as Kuravas. A powerful and prosperous chieftain, Nambirajan was grieved over the act that he did not have a daughter. He and his wife performed penance invoking the blessings of Lord Siva, to give them a daughter. The Lord who gave them darsan after a time, told them that in the nearby forest would be found a beautiful girl born of a deer, lying uncared for, and directed them to bring her up as their own child. Nambirajan

and his wife were extremely pleased with this boon, searched for the girl, found her out and brought her up with all care and affection. She was named Vallinayaki and she grew up as a beautiful maiden, spending her time in the lovely forest, indulging in joy and merriment along with her mates. It so happened that the sage Narada once met this girl of bewitching charm in the forest and immediately decided that she should be the consort of none other than the handsome Lord Subramanya. He met the Lord and apprised Him of the extraordinary beauty and unequalled accomplishments of Vallinayaki, thereby instilling in the Lord a desire to marry her.

The courting of Valli is an amusing legend. Lord Subramanya approached her in the guise of an old dealer in bangles, and sold her some in return for some 'thinai' grains and honey. They were conversing merrily when they were interrupted by Valli's brothers, who were very particular that no stranger should approach her. Dreading the consequences of the brothers meeting Him, the Lord converted himself into a beautiful Vengai tree. The brothers who were surprised at the sudden appearance of the tree were convinced when she told them that it was there by the grace of Lord Muruga, for her shade and shelter. A stump of this Vengai tree is still being worshipped in the temple.

Lord Subramanya approached Valli a second time in the guise of an old Kurava King and requested her to marry Him. But they were again interrupted by the presence of her brothers when the Lord transformed Himself into an old ascetic from the Himalayas on his way to the Kumari Theertham. Valli entertained him with 'thinai', water and honey and the brothers departed. During the conversation the ascetic ascertained from Valli that she was not afraid of any wild beast in the forest except the elephant. Taking advantage of this disclosure, the Lord invoked the aid of His brother Ganesa, who appeared on the scene as a wild elephant. The bewildered Valli sought protection from the ascetic who promised to do so on her consenting to marry him. Anxious to save her life, Valli agreed when the elephant disappeared and the Lord manifested before her in his real form. Valli who was an ardent devotee of Muruga was extremely happy at having obtained the Lord as her husband, and the overjoyed couple left for Tiruchendur.

Meanwhile Nambirajan instituted a vigorous search for his missing daughter, and his party traced her in the company of Lord Muruga. An encounter followed and every one of the Kuravas who faced Him fell. At the behest of Valli, the Lord restored them to life. The Kuravas prostrated before the Lord and implored Him to marry Valli in the presence of her parents and relatives. The desire was granted; and the wedding was celebrated at Velimalai, Nambirajan giving away all his wealth and land as dowry to the Lord. In commemoration of this holy union, the Thirukalyanam festival is celebrated in this shrine for seven days in the month of Panguni (March-April) the celebrations commencing with the asterism of 'Anusham' and ending with the holy immersion ceremony on the seventh day.

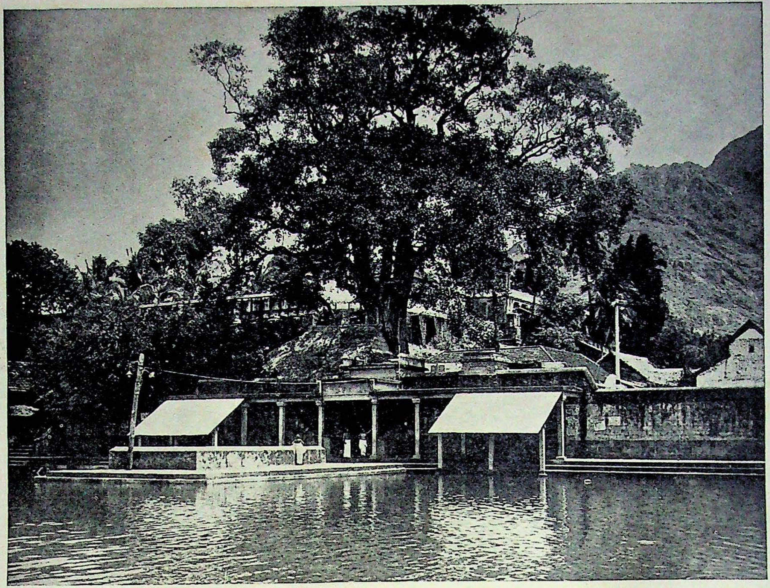
The Thirukalyanam is the most important festival celebrated in the temple. The procession starts from the traditional Kalyana mantapam, a little away up the hill and Subramanya and Valli are taken along in great pomp and splendour. The encounter of the Lord with the Kuravas is enacted on this occasion. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims gather from all parts of the State to witness this festival, thereby accentuating its importance and solemnity.

The temple is visited every day by large crowds of worshippers, the greatest number of them gathering on Fridays, especially the last Friday of each month. This is one of the few temples in the Kanyakumari district which receives a large amount of income as 'nadavaravu' or offering from pilgrims.

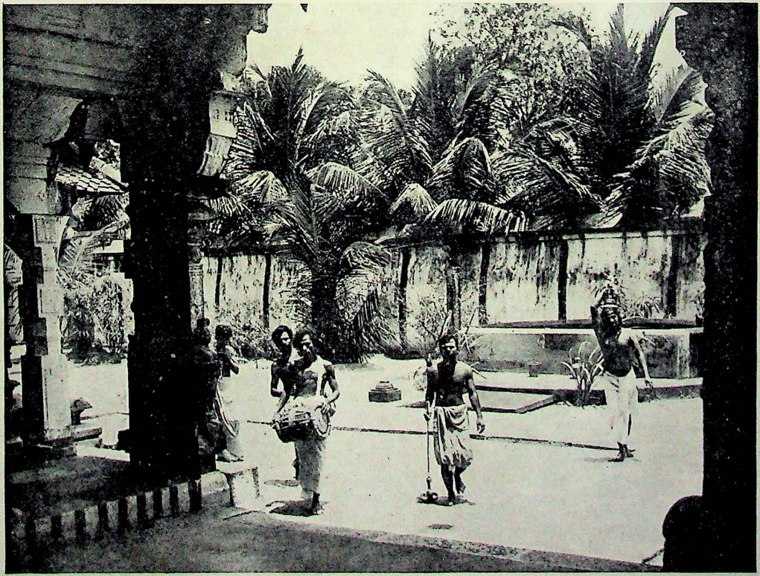
Kanji (rice gruel) is distributed among the worshippers every Friday and a huge crowd gathers at the temple to receive a mouthful of this which is considered to have the miraculous property of healing all ailments. Thousands of pilgrims will vouchsafe the effect of this holy gruel.

The main deities installed in the temple are Lord Subramania and Valli. The image installed in the Sanctum Sanctorum is ten feet in height and is a magestic figure of exquisite workmanship. The subsidiary deities installed and worshipped in this temple are (1) Kanni Vinayaka (2) Veerabahu (3) Veeragandharvan (4) Sastha (5) Kasi Viswanathar and (6) Sivakami Amman. The image of 'Manavala

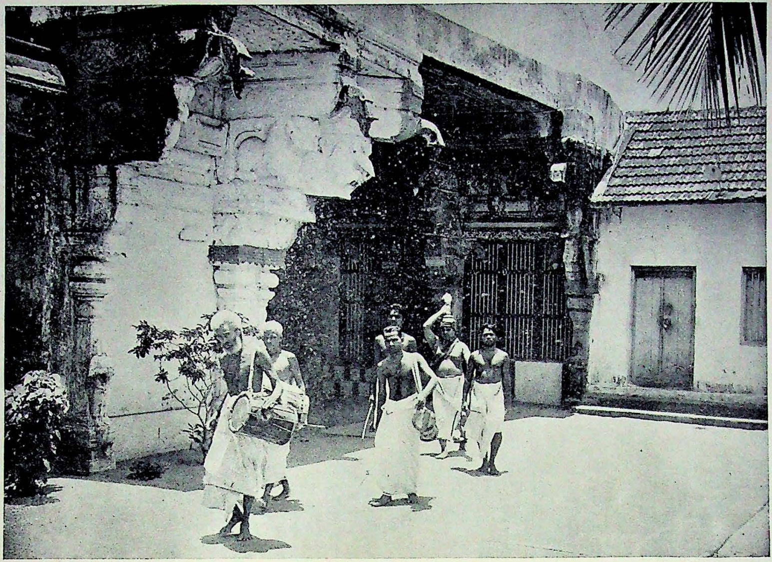
Entrance to sanctum sanctorum



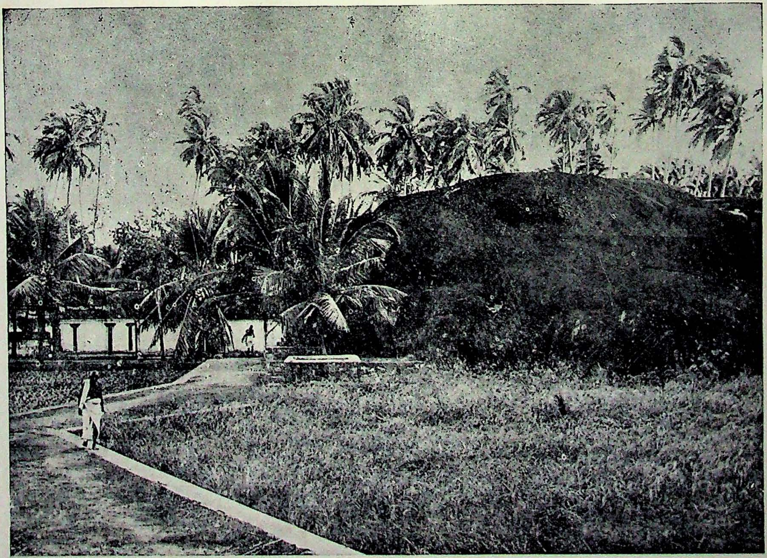
A view of the temple tank



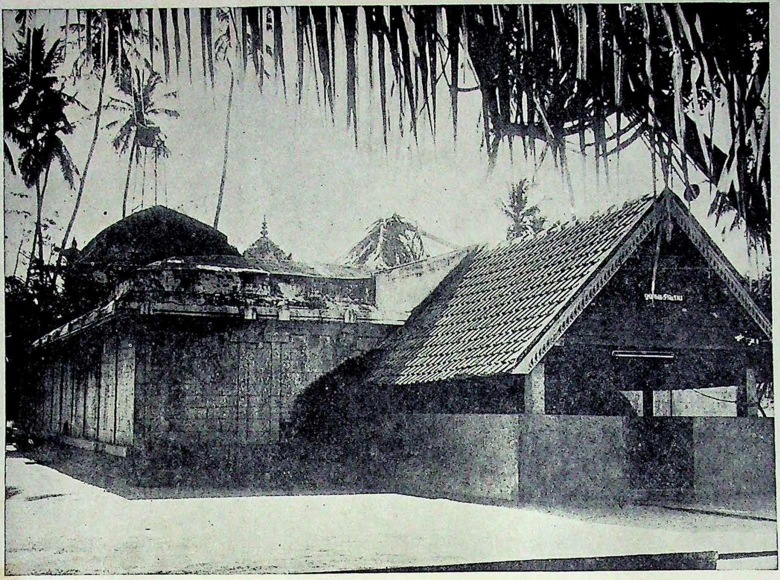
Daily Sribali — Deity being carried round the temple



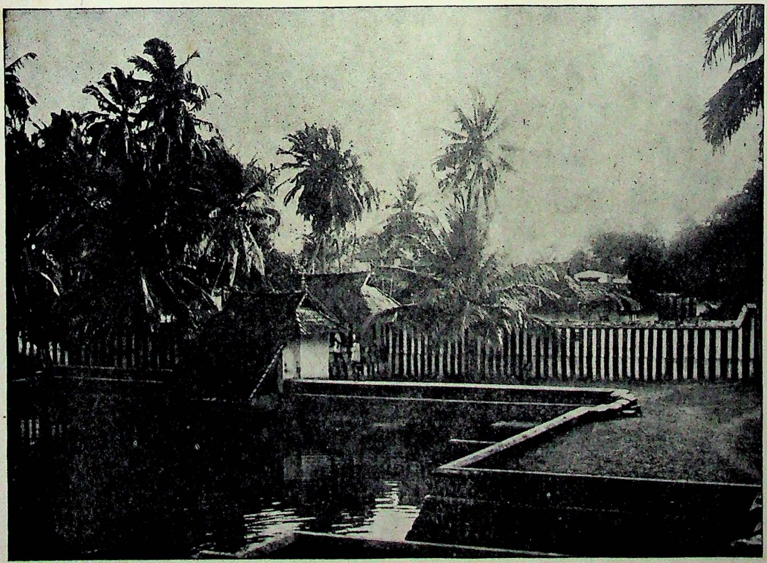
Another view of Sribali



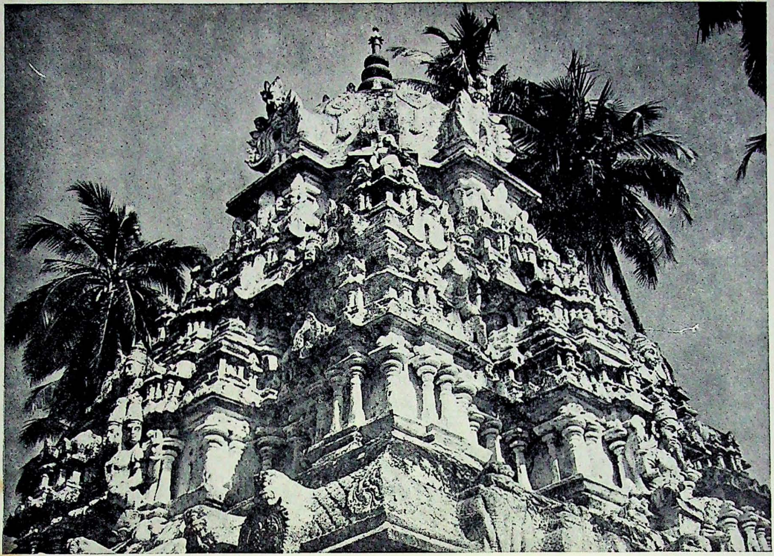
A view of the rock-cut shrine of Sivagiri



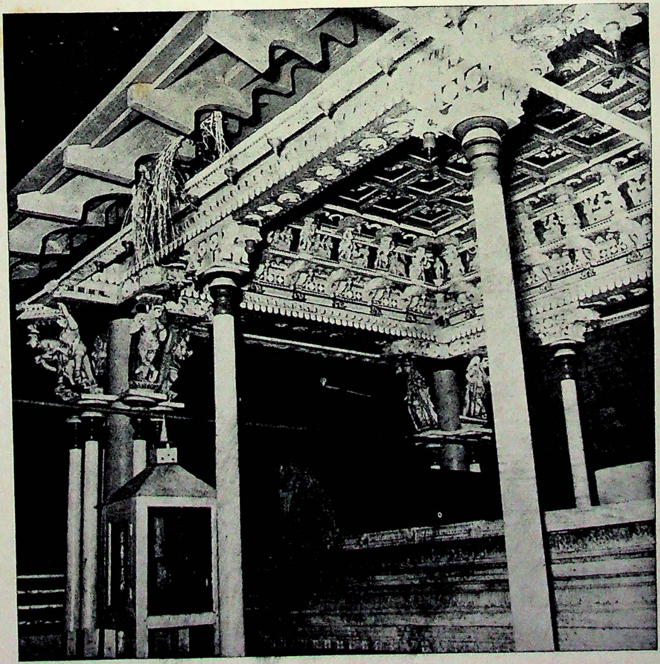
Entrance to the Sivagiri Temple



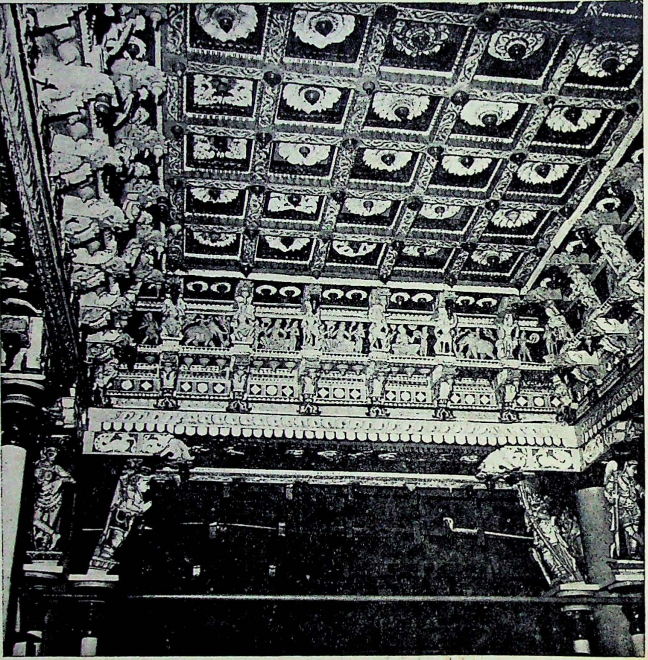
Alwarkoil Temple



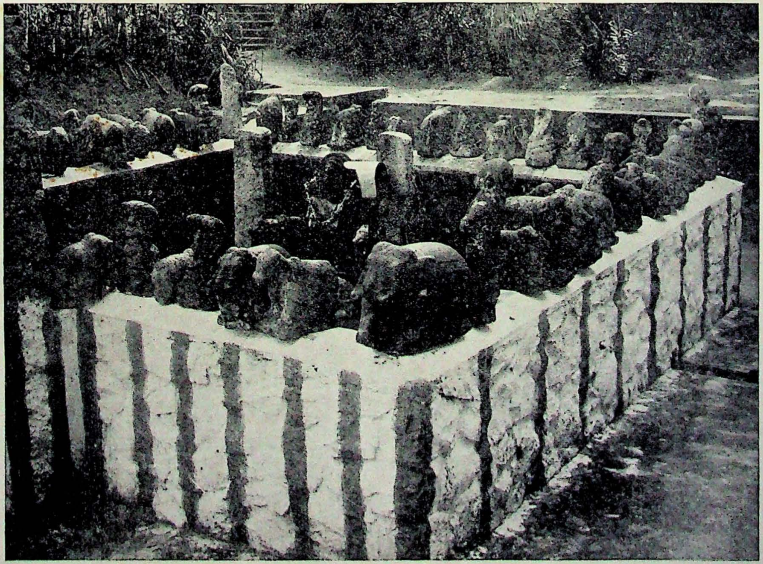
Martandeswaram Temple



Vasanta Mantapam at the Iraniel palace



Another view of the Vasanta mantapam

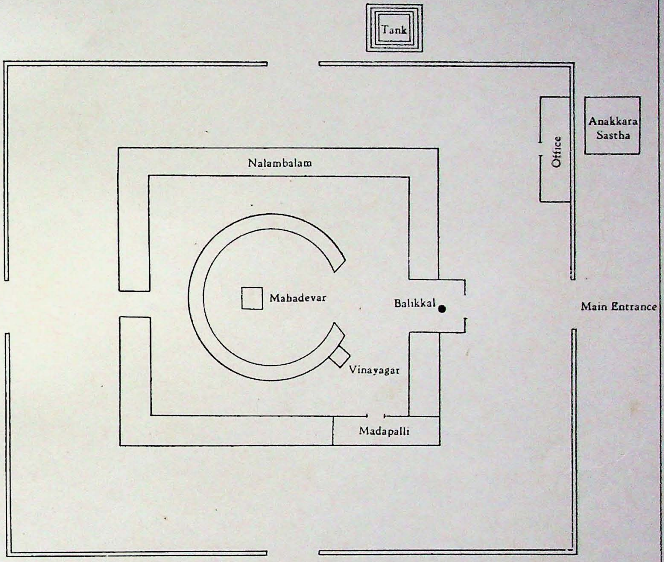


Open air shrine of Anakkarai Sastha at Martandeswaram

SRI MAHADEVAR TEMPLE

MARTHANDESWARAM

(Not to Scale)



Kumaran' is installed in the south-west corner of the temple. The importance of the temple is amply illustrated by the fact that this image is taken in procession to Trivandrum every year for the Navarathri festival in the palace, along with the images of Saraswathi and Munnutinanka Amman, from the Padmanabhapuram palace. This image is also taken in procession to Suchindram for participation in the annual festival of that temple.

The daily rites in the temple are performed by Malayalee Brahmins according to customary rites observed in temples in Kerala. Apart from the Thirukalyanam festival, the other important festivals are Vaikasi Visagham for ten days and the Skanda Sashti for six days. On the last Friday in the month of Avani (August-September) a 'pushpabhishegam' is done to the Lord for which baskets of flowers come as offerings from various places. Not less than 500 baskets of flowers will be received from various devotees, with which the ten feet high image will be completely covered. An enormous crowd of worshippers collect at the temple to witness this magnificent ceremony.

11. IRANIEL

Sivagiri, Marthandeswaram and Alwarkoil Temples

Iraniel village in Kalkulam taluk is situate three miles to the north of Thukkalai, the taluk headquarters. While ruling over ancient Kerala, the Cheraman Perumals are believed to have had their capital at Iraniel and an old dilapidated building in a spacious compound with granite walls all round is pointed out as their palace. At the western end of the compound is a neat little structure called Vasantha mantapam which is stated to have been the bed chamber of the Cheraman Perumal, the last of whom had supernatural attainments whereby he is supposed to have bodily ascended to Heaven. In recognition of this sanctity, a never fading lamp is now kept in this mantapam.

Within a radius of one mile from this ancient palace exist two temples dedicated to Lord Siva-Sivagiri and Marthandeswaram. The former is a more ancient one. Members of the Perumal's family were ardent devotees of Lord Siva and they used to worship the deity daily in the Sivagiri temple, a neat little shrine with a rock-cut Sri Koil which is hewn out of a single rock along with the Lingam. The ruins of a mantapam and a small lovely tank adjacent to the temple are pointed out as those used by the Perumals for their meditation and daily oblation. One has to walk a mile through fertile paddy fields to reach this temple from the palace and during the rainy season, it is sometimes inaccessible. It is reported that once there were floods and the old King could not reach the temple. His daily rites thus obstructed, the devout King forsook his food and went to sleep. The Lord who was pleased with his devotion appeared before him in a dream and directed him to build a shrine in a compound, near the palace and thereafter worship the Lord in the new shrine. The most suitable place for the construction as well as the place from where the idol to be consecrated there could be obtained were also indicated. The King obeyed the divine behest and the Marthandeswaram shrine built by King Martanda Varma is the fulfilment of this divine command.

Marthandeswaran is the main deity and Ganapathi and Nagar are the Upadevathas. At present, these two are small Devaswoms and poojas are offered on a modest scale three times a day by Malayalee Brahmins. Sivarathri is an important occasion in both the temples. In Marthandeswaram, it is celebrated in a more elaborate manner as a festival for seven days with a procession of the deity on a caparisoned elephant on the Sivarathri day. The expenditure is met by the public through voluntary donations.

The Alwar Koil is a Vaishnavite shrine dedicated to Lord Vishnu and situate midway between Sivagiri and Marthandeswaram. Ganapathi and Sastha are worshipped as Upadevathas. This original temple is believed to have been built during the days of Cheraman Perumal. But the temple as we see it now was reconstructed by the Maharaja of Travancore about 50 years back.

Rituals are performed here according to Malayala tantram by Malayalee Brahmins. Three poojas are performed daily. Asthami Rohini in August-September (Avani) is an important day.

The annual festival in this temple takes place in March-April for ten days commencing with the day of the Rohini star and concluding on the tenth day with an arat in the temple tank of Marthandeswaram.

14. MANAVALAKURICHI

Montakkad Sri Bagavathiamman Temple

Two miles east of the coastal town of Colachel in the coastal village of Manavalakurichi in Kalkulam taluk of Kanyakumari district lies the fashionable and healthy Montakkad which was once a wilderness with no human inhabitation. Today the place boasts of attractive buildings, fertile paddy fields, rich coconut gardens, primary schools and a High School. The wealth and prosperity of Montakkad is attributed to the grace and benevolence of the deity of the place, known as the Montakkad Bhagavathi.

In olden times, several acres of pasture lands in this place belonged to the ancient family of Konnakode and these lands were mostly resorted to by Pariah boys for grazing cattle. According to known history, in the pasture land lived a sage who spent his time worshipping a 'Shri Chakram'. For a relaxation, every day after his daily pooja and rituals he used to play with the boys who came to the place to graze their cattle. They indulged in a simple form of sport. The boys buried the sage in a pit when he would appear elsewhere. This was a daily pastime, but one day to the dismay of his companions, the sage did not make his appearance. It is believed that the sage attained 'Samadhi', but before that, he deposited the 'Sri Chakram' in an appropriate spot. Days later, an anthill appeared at the spot where the Shri Chakram had been deposited by the sage before he attained samadhi. The anthill is said to represent Bhagavathi.

The non-appearance of the sage did not deter the cowherds from indulging in other forms of sport. They played stick and ball using palmyrah nuts as balls. The game was known as Kallayadi. One day during the game, accidentally, one of the boys hit the anthill, when the anthill started bleeding profusely. In utter consternation, the bewildered boys rushed to the chief of Konnakode to apprise him of the strange phenomenon. An astrologer was summoned to ascertain the mystery of the disquieting phenomenon. The astrological reading of the situation revealed the presence of a powerful Goddess in the anthill. It was ordained that the anthill shall be considered as the image of the Goddess and worshipped as such. The place was fenced off and a thatched covering was also provided for the anthill. With the passage of time, the anthill has been growing and today it is twenty feet high with a diameter of forty feet with two small peaks at the top. It is believed that the anthill is still growing.

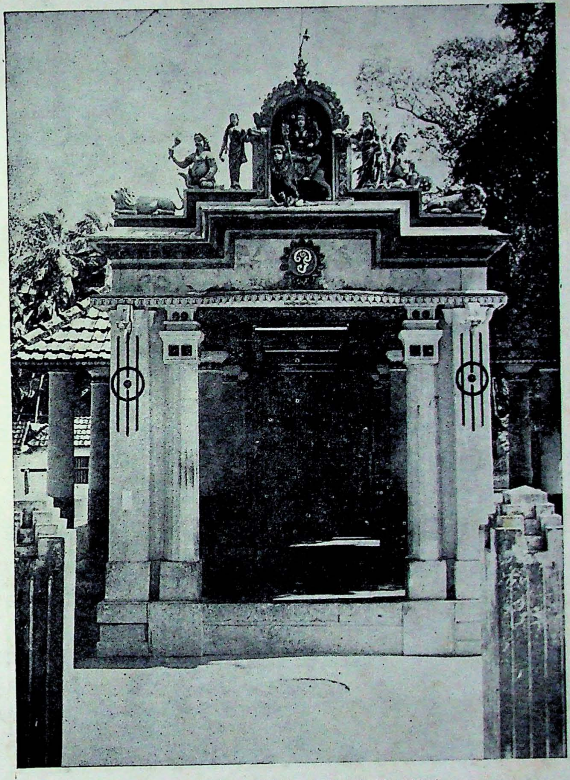
Originally the daily poojas and other rituals used to be performed by Brahmin priests. But when the ferocity of the Goddess became severe, the routine functions came to be performed by a Non-Brahmin belonging to a community who styled themselves as Kurukkals. But on special occasions, Brahmin priests partake in the poojas.

This deity attracted worshippers from all over. There was no distinction of caste or creed. It may be noticed here that long prior to the famous 'Temple Entry' proclamation in Travancore, Harijans who had been denied admittance inside Hindu temples did not suffer any disability in respect of Montakkad Bagavathi temple. Statistics show that even today the majority of pilgrims who visit this temple belong to the so-called lower castes coming from every nook and corner of Travancore, particularly during the annual festivals. The cessation of this area to the Madras State has not affected the multitude and it could without any exaggeration be asserted that this temple is second only to Sabarimalai Sastha's temple in Kerala, in attracting devotees during the annual festivals.

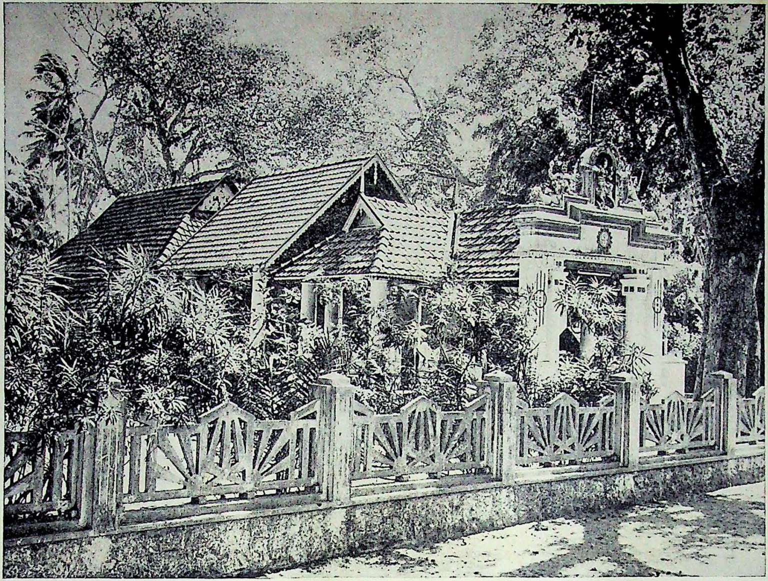
In course of time, the control and management of this temple was taken over by the Maharaja of Travancore. It was after the assumption by the Maharaja that the temple was rebuilt and specific regulations prescribed for the conduct of the daily poojas and the annual festivals. The temple is now under the control of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board.

Large crowds of devotees are seen on Tuesdays and Fridays and Full moon days. The annual festival is called 'Koda Festival'. It is celebrated for ten days ending with the last Tuesday in the Malayalam month of Kumbham (corresponding to the Tamil month of Masi (February–March). The festival commences with a flag hoisting on the penultimate Sunday. The sixth and last days are considered important and special offerings called 'Padukka' and 'Odukku Pooja' are made on the respective days. It is estimated that the visitors from Kanyakumari and Central Travancore alone would number over a lakh. The income by way of offerings made by the devotees has been in recent times in the region of Rs. 50,000 and is the biggest earning to the Devaswom Board from a single temple.

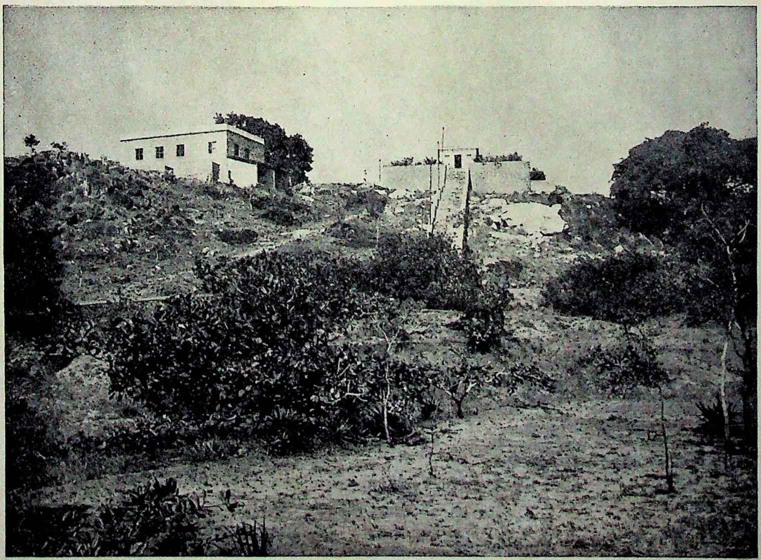
Montakkad Bhaghavathi temple is looked upon as a divine healing centre. Persons afflicted with incur-



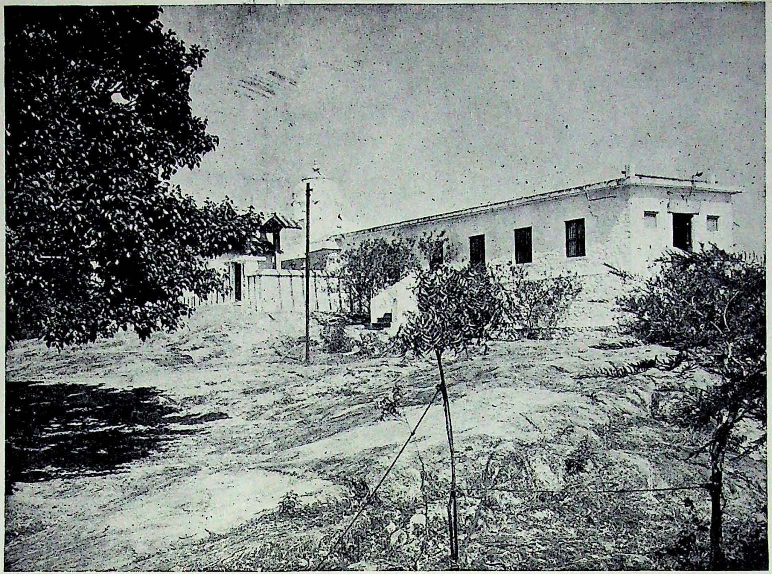
Entrance to Bhagavathi Amman Temple, Montakkad



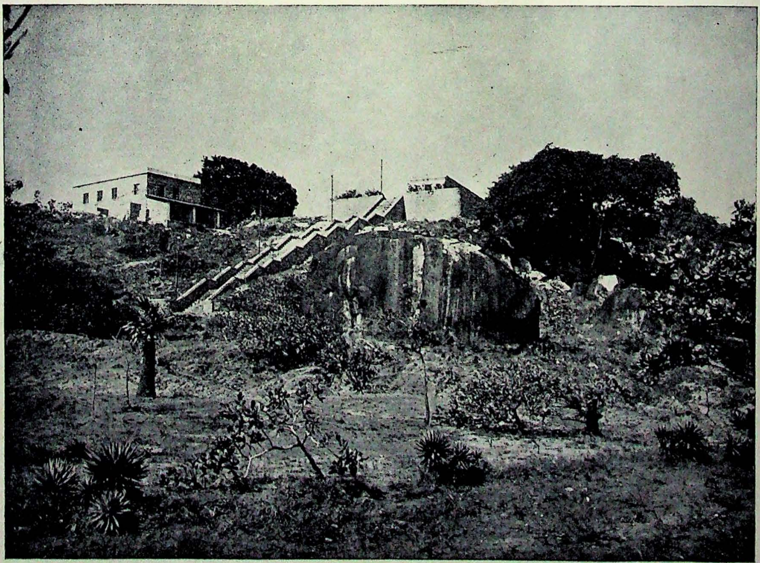
Another view of the Montakkad Temple



A view of Vellimala Temple



Another view of Vellimala Temple

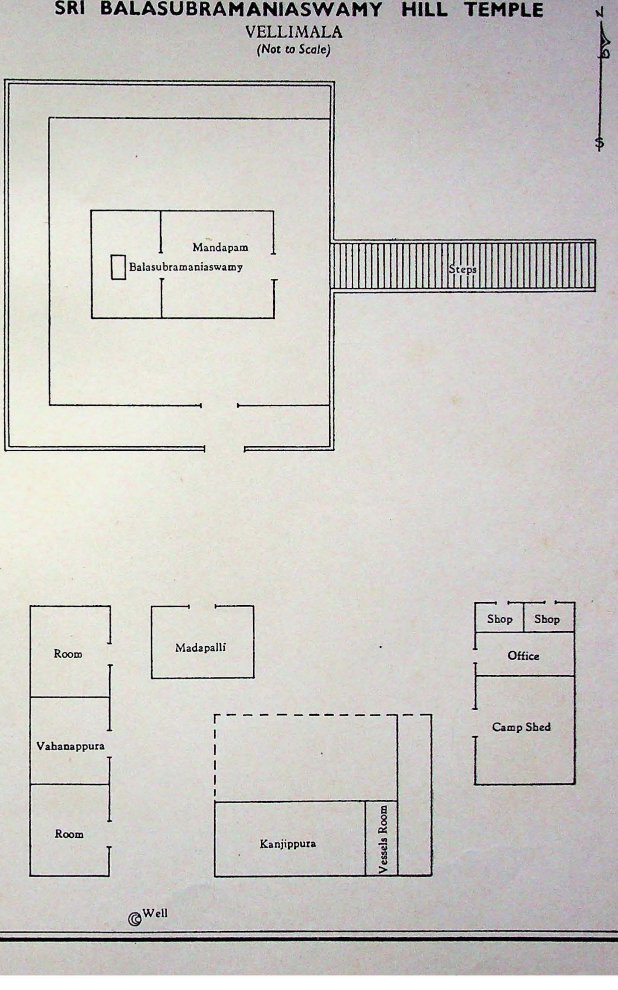


Flight of steps leading to Vellimala Temple

SRI BALASUBRAMANIASWAMY HILL TEMPLE

VELLIMALA

(Not to Scale)



able diseases like leprosy and other diseases such as insanity, etc,, are a common sight within the precincts of the shrine. It is believed that there have been numerous instances where complete cure has been achieved and this is attributed to the prowess of the Goddess.

16. KADIYAPATTANAM

Vellimala Sri Balasubramania Swami Temple

Commanding a picturesque view of the sea in the south and the Sahiadri range in the Western Ghats in the north, spread over seventeen acres at its base, in the village of Kalkulam taluk in Kanyakumari district, three miles to the north of Muttom Light House in the Arabian sea coast and about twenty miles west of Cape Comorin, stands the rocky hillock of Vellimalai, lifting its peak two hundred feet from the sea level. Nagercoil, the district headquarters, the nearest town is seven miles to the east of this hillock. The place abounds in scenic splendour with its evergreen foliage of palm trees, huge banyan trees and wide expanse of paddy fields all around. The place is considered as a health resort. It is situated in the Kadiyapattnam revenue village. On the top of the hillock, situated on a rock is the ancient temple of Balasubramania. Though small in visual size and grouped among the minor temples till recently, it is one of the important temples dedicated to Subramanya in the district. In view of the growing importance of the temple and the large number of devotees within the temple, it has now been classified as a major temple.

The temple is so situated that one ascends a flight of hundred steps to reach the temple. The three feet idol of the presiding diety Sri Balasubramanya with his Vel (miniature spear) and the peacock beneath him are carved out of a single stone. It is said that the idol is so situated that though it is facing east, it has a slight tilt towards Suchindram (abode of Lord Siva of Suchindram), but the tilt is not visible.

The temple building consists of two rooms and a long verandah with a 'stoopa' at the top. A hall for the worshippers to the front, a Bhajana mantapam and a 'Kanhipura' are comparatively recent additions on the top of the hill. Just to the south of the entrance to the Sanctum Sanctorum, there is a figure of Lord Vinayaka carved out in a stone block with wall.

Originally there was no well in the temple precincts and there was acute water scarcity. It is said that a 'Swamiyar' (sanyasi) residing in the hill had a dream that a spring exists at a spot in the western side of the hill. No one took him seriously. But the Swamiyar with the help of a few devotees started digging at the spot shown to him in his dream. His efforts turned out successful. The spring was found to exist at a depth of twenty-five feet. The temple did not thereafter suffer from any water scarcity and the water from the perennial spring is used for all purposes of the temple. The pilgrims consider it as holy and curative properties are attributed for the water. It is called 'Skandha Theertham'.

On the rock, a hoof print of a bullock, believed to be that of Nandhi (Siva's sacred bull) can be seen. It is called 'Nandhi padham'. A human foot print is also visible. It is believed to be that of Lord Muruga himself and it is known as 'Muruga padham'. The hoof print and the foot print are considered as holy.

It is the common belief that married women considered barren have become mothers after worshipping at the temple during Skandha Sashti. The History of Travancore has proclaimed the glories of Velu Thampi Dalava, a powerful Dewan of ancient Travancore. It would appear that his mother was childless for a long time. In utter despair, she invoked the mercy of Balasubramanya of Vellimala. Her prayers were answered and a son was born to her who later on created history. In gratitude to the Lord, the happy mother christened her son 'Velu'.

The daily rituals of the temple are performed by Brahmin priests from Kerala according to the Kerala customs and Tantric practice. The rituals commence with a pooja to Lord Vinayaka. The last Friday in every Tamil month is considered very auspicious for worship. The devotees offer 'Kanjee' (rice gruel) as Nivedya and it is distributed as Prasadham. This is considered to be an offering, favourite to the deity. The annual festival celebrated in this temple is Sura Samhara. It is celebrated on Skandha Sashti day.

After the reorganisation of the States, the management of the temple is vested with the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board. But a temple Committee consisting of fifteen members elected from the populace of the surrounding villages have been functioning for the last two decades for the betterment of the temple and for providing amenities to the large concourse of devotees.

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
1	1	Thripparapu	Thripparappu Devaswom	Major	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Hanumar	1,000	2·35	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
2	1	Tirunandhikkara	Tirunandikkara Devaswom	do	Sri Nandeeswarar (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha Sri Bhagavathi Sri Krishnan	2,000	0·90	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
3	2	Tiruvattar	Adikesava Devaswom	do	Sri Adikesavan (V)	Sri Krishnan Sri Sastha	Not known	3·21	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles
4	3	Ponmana	Theembilathipar Devaswom	do	Sri Teembiladhipar (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	500	2·00	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
5	4	Manalikkara	Krishnaswami Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)	Sri Devi and Bhudevi Sri Ganapathi	Not known	1·15	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles
6	7	Valvechagoshtam	Bagavathiamman Devaswom	do	Sri Bagavathiamman (F)		do	1·54	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles
	8	Thiruvithamcode	Mahadevar Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Vishnu Sri Sivakamiammal Sri Ganapathi	1,100	2·40	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
8	8	Keralapuram	do	do	do	Sri Natarajar Sri Ganapathi	1,500	1·50	do
9	9	Kumarakoil	Velimala Subramaniaswami Devaswom	do	Sri Subramaniaswami (M)	Sri Sivan Sri Sivakamiammal Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	Not known	1·00	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board									
14,131	575					350		Five times a day by a Poatty	Annual festival in Panguni Thiruvathirai Sivarathri
3,000	100		1·50			10		Four times a day by a Poatty	Sivarathri
87,507	10,500	11·00	91·00 (Estate)			3,05,740	Gold Garudan Silver Kamalam Silver Garudan Silver Seshan	Five times a day by a Poatty	Annual festival in Panguni
6,052	225			0·20		20		Thrice a day by a Poatty	do
9,000	150					200	Garudan	Four times a day by a Namboodiri	Annual festival in Chithirai
9,000	650					90,000		Four times a day by a Poatty	Annual festival in Chithirai Vaikasi Visakham
14 528	100					500		Four times a day by a Namboodiri	Thiruvathirai Sivarathri
10,000	50	—	0·42			300	Rishabham Bootham Horse	Four times a day by a Poatty	Annual festival in Panguni
35,170	22,600		88·56			55,088	Cars-2 Peacocks-2 Horse Bandicoot Palanquin	Thrice a day; by a Nambiar	Thirukalyanam on Vaikasi Visagam

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

10	9	Melanancode	Kalakaleswarar Devaswom	Major	Sri Kalakaleswar (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	Not known	2·10	Trivandrum Railway station 33 miles
11	9	Padmanabha-puram	Alampard Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)	Sri Nagar	do	0·25	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
12	9	Thevarakkettu	Ramaswami Devaswom	do	Sri Saraswathi (V)	Sri Perumal Sri Vettaik-korumakan	300	0·25	do
13	9	Padmanabha-puram	do	do	Sri Ramar (V)	Sri Sita Sri Lakshmanan Sri Hanumar	300	2·21	do
14	9	do	Neelakantaswami Devaswom	do	Sri Neelakanta-swami (S)	Sri Anandavalli Sri Natarajar Sri Ganapathi	Not knowm	2·59	do
15	11	Eraniel	Marthandeswarar Devaswom	do	Sri Marthande-swarar (S)		do	1 50	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
16	11	Radhakrishna-puram	Radhakrishnan Koil Devaswom	do	Sri Radhakrishnan (V)		15	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles
17	11	Alwarkoil	Alwarkoil Devaswom	do	Sri Mahavishnu (V)		Not known	0·69	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
18	14	Mondakkad	Mondakkad Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)	Sri Sastha Sri Boothathan Sri Amman	do	0·60	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
19	1	Thripparappu	Aramandam Devaswom	Minor	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	500	0·22	do

TALUK

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable Property				Movable Property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
3,408	450					15		Thrice a day by a Poatty	
2,765	15					500		Twice a day by a Paotty	
2,984								Thrice a day by a Poatty	
9,475	100	0·15				62,809	Silver Hanumar	do	Annual festival in Panguni
23,126	2,500	0·26				75,036	Silver Rishabham Peacock Elephant Chapparam & Bandicoot	Four times a day by a Poatty	Annual festival in Panguni Navarathri
Not stated	450					450	Silver Rishabham	Thrice a day by a Poatty	Sivarathri
4,080	700					2,000		do	Annual festival in Ani Sri Jayanthi
Not stated	250					1,000	Garudan	do	Annual festival in Panguni
10,649	5,000		2·53			17,659	Silver Palanquin Chapparam	Four times a day by an Oduvar	Annual festival in Masi
618								Twice a day by a Poatty	

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
20	2	Thiruvattar	Thaliyal Devaswom	Minor	Sri Sivan (S)		700	0·25	Trivandrum Railway station 27 miles
21	2	do	Kulasekharam Devaswom	do	Sri Mahavishnu (V)		Not known	0·24	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles
22	2	do	Puthiyakavu Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		600	5·61	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
23	2	do	Thirumurambu Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi	500	0·48	do
24	3	Aruvikkara	Krishnaswami Devaswom	do	Sai Balakrishna-swami (V)		1,000	0·24	Trivandrum Railway station 27 miles
25	4	Kothanallur	Kothanallur Devaswom	do	Sri Vella Pillaiyar (G)		Not known	0·19	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles
26	4	do	Ethavila Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		do	0·16	do
27	4	do	Poomana Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·01	do
28	4	do	Kaithappuram Devaswom	do	do		do	0·26	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles
29	4	do	Edatheri Devaswom	do	do		do	0·57	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles
30	4	do	Pannisakkam Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Bhairavar	do	0·64	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
993	150					50		Twice a day by a Poatty	
1,000								Twice a day by a Poatty	
324								do	
1,664	15							do	
729	15							do	
250								once a day by a Poatty	
318	10							do	
150									
101								do	
101									
1,315	100							Thrice a day by a Poatty	...

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of. Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of. Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
31	4	Kothanallur	Kattala Devaswom	Minor	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi	Not known	0·30	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles
32	4	Gramam	Chunakkara Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·02	do
33	4	do	Kaverikkad Devaswom	do	do		do	0·29	do
34	4	Kumarapuram	Kumarapuram Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Ganapathi	do	0·20	do
35	7	Kappiyarai	Kurungal Bhagavathi Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)	Sri Sivan, Sri Parvathi, Sri Vishnu	1,000	0·25	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
36	7	Valvecha-goshtam	Thrippanniyode Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)		2,000	0·80	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
37	7	Kuzhikodi	Kuzhikode Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)	Sri Sastha	Not known	0·35	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
38	8	Kodiyur	Kodiyur Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	do	do	0·80	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
39	8	Konamkani	Konamkani Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
40	8	Thiruvitham-code	Thikkanamcode Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Mahavishnu	700	0·20	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
611								Twice a day by a Poatty	
115								Once a day by a Poatty	
115								do	
440								Twice a day by a Poatty	
2,400	15							Thrice a day by a Poatty	
9,000	200					84,691	Rishabbam	do	Annual Festival in Karthigai
900								Twice a day by a Poatty	
1,025								do	
1,300							Tiger	Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Annual Festival in Panguni
1,000	100							do	Sivarathri

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
41	9	Kumarakoil	Kumarakoil Devaswom	Minor	Sri Badrakali-amman (F)		Not known	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
42	9	do	Esakkiamman Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)		do	0·03	
43	9	Padmanabha-puram	Padmanabha-puram Devaswom	do	Sri Ayyanar (O)		do	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
44	9	do	do	do	Sri Jamburan (O)		do	0·10	
45	9	do	do	do	Sri Perumal (V)		do	0·56	do
46	9	Melancode	do	do	Sri Meininra Vinayagar (G)		do	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
47	10	Brahmapuram	Adavallabha Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		do	0·23	do
48	11	Eranial	Madavilagam Devaswom	do	Sri Krishna-swami (V)		do	0·27	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
49	11	do	Palakuzhi Devaswom	do	Sir Sastha (O)		do	0·05	do
50	11	do	Anakkara Devaswom	do	do		do	0·02	do
51	11	do	Krishnaswami Devaswom	do	Sri Venugopala Krishna-swami (V)			0·45	

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
350								Twice a day by a Marar	
300								Twice a day by a Pillai	
325								Twice a day by a Poatty	
400									
900								do	
455								Twice a day by a Brahmin	
885								Twice a day by a Poatty	
800								Twice a day by a Brahmin	
1,500	30						Chapparam	Twice a day by a Poatty	Annual Festival in Panguni
200								Once a day by a Poatty	
1,000						100		Twice a day by a Poatty	

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
52	11	Eranial	Sivagiri Devaswom	Minor	Sri Mahadevar (S)		Not known	1·05	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
53	12	Manavila	Manavila Devaswom	do	do	Sri Vigneswarar Sri Subramaniar Sri Saneeswarar Sri Bhairavar	do	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles
54	14	Manavala-kurichi	Cheramangalam Devaswom	do	Sri Perumal (V)	Sri Sivan Sri Sastha	do	0·72	Trivandrum Railway station 37 miles
55	15	Thalakulam	Azhakuperumal Devaswom	Minor	Sri Perumal (V)	Sri Mahadevar	do	0·65	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles
56	16	Kadiapat-tanam	Karakandeswaram Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Bhairavar Sri Sastha	do	0·45	Trivandrum Railway station 40 miles
57	1	Thripparap-pu	Bhakthapriyam Devaswom	Petty	Sri Vishnu (V)		do	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
58	1	Tirunandhik-kara	Tumbottu Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·19	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
59	1	do	Acheeswaram Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		do	0·14	
60	1	do	Undicha Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)		do	0·05	do
61	1	do	Kocdathukki Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·05	

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges). In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
Not stated	50					10		Thrice a day by a Poatty	Sivarathri
1,515	350		0·30			1,000		Twice a day by a Poatty	
3,000								Thrice a day by a Poatty	Thiruvonam Festival
2,000								Thrice a day by a Poatty	Sri Jayanthi
3,000	100		0·39			25		do	Sivarathiri Thiruvathirai
124					...			Once a day by a Poatty	
50 }									
50 }									
100 }									
100 }									

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Villege	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Villege	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
62	1	Nandiman-galam	Nandimangalam Devaswom	Petty	Sri Vishnu (V)		Not known	0·90	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles
63	2	Tiruvattar	Vazhiyil Devaswom	do	Sri Pillaiyar (G)		400	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles
64	2	do	Jagatheeswaram Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)		1,000	0·07	Trivandrum Railway station 27 miles
65	2	do	Nattarthottam Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		700	0·05	do
66	3	Ponmana	Edampidicha Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)		Not known	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
67	3	do	Anakkara Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·01	
68	3	do	Kandaneswari Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		do	0·45	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
69	3	do	Saralkala Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	...	do	0·30	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
70	3	do	Mekkode Kottavila Devaswom	do	do	...			
71	3	Aruvikkara	Pulimugathu Devaswom	do	do		do	0·43	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
72	3	do	Maramvilaki Devaswom	do	do			0·31	

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
100								Once a day by a Poatty	
100								do	
29								do	...
117								do	
83								do	...
83									
85								do	...
83								do	
130									
85								do	
85									

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
73	3	Aruvikkara	Nangoor Devaswom	Petty	Sri Krishnaswami (V)		100	0·14	Tirvandrum Railway station 32 miles
74	3	do	Chunakkara Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)			0·23	
75	3	Azhakiapan-diapuram	Panniyottu Devaswom	do	do		100	0·55	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
76	3	do	do	do	do			0·05	
77	3	Vandaliyode	Andoor Devaswom	do	do		100	0·78	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
78	3	do	Pullayil Devaswom	do	do			0·72	
79	4	Kothanallur	Puliyara Devaswom	do	do		Not known	0·44	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles
80	4	do	Kuntala Devaswom	do	do		do	0·20	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
81	4	do	Chempidari Devaswom	do	Sri Pidariamman (F)			0·83	
82	4	do	Kulangara Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0 03	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles
83	4	do	Ariappan Devaswom	do	do			0·15	

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
95 84								Once a day by a Poatty	
45 45						...		do	...
130 85	30							do	
140								do	
100 138	10							do	
72 72	10							do	

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
84	4	Kothanallur	Parayadi Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	0·71	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles
85	4	do	Bhootamutharu Devaswom	do	do			0·02	
86	4	do	Kothanallur Devaswom	do	Sri Kandan Sastha (O)		do	0·03	do
87	4	do	do	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)			0·03	
88	4	Maruvoor-konam	Maruvoorkonam Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
89	5	Mecode	Anayadi Devaswom	do	do	Sri Ganapathi	800	0·11	Trivandrum Railway station 29 miles
90	5	Chenkody	Thenkara Devaswom	do	do		800	0·26	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
91	5	Chenkody	Madayarathala Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		800	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
92	5	do	Muttathara Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)		800	0·10	do
93	5	Muthalar	Muthalar Devaswom	do	Sri Satha (O)		800	0·05	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable Property				Movable Property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
72 72				...				Once a day by a Poatty	
72 120								do	
150								Once a day by a Brahmin	
55	20							Once a day by a Poatty	
120	50							do	
198								do	...
319	1,250	5·48					...	do	...
115								do	

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

94	5	Mathar	Kottavila Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Mahadevar	1,000	0·45	Trivandrum Railway station 27 miles
95	6	Attoor	Cattathura Devaswom	do	do		800	0·05	do
96	6	do	Cherukole Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		500	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 26 miles
97	6	do	Attoor Devaswom	do	do		400	0·05	do
98	6	do	Kunnel Devaswom	do	Sri Bhagavathi (F)		500	1·37	do
99	6	do	Chemala Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	0·15	Trivandrum Railway station 27 miles
100	6	do	Attissari Devaswom	do	do		600	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 29 miles
101	6	do	Ramanallur Devaswom	do	do		800	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 27 miles
102	7	Valvecha-gostham	Alamparai Devaswom	do	do		200	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
103	7	do	Kallettivilai Devaswom	do	do		200	0·07	Trivandrum Railway station 29 miles
104	7	do	Erumavilai Devaswom	do	do	...	300	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
237								Once a day by a Poatty	
115								do	
110								do	
87								do	
68								do	
								Once a day by a Brahmin	
114								Once a day by a Poatty	
114								do	
								do	
85								do	
85								do	...

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

105	7	Valvecha-goshtam	Nethrakoil Devaswom	Petty	Sri Mahadevar (S)		200	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
106	7	do	Kotheswaram Devaswom	do	do		300	0·25	Trivandrum Railway station 31 miles
107	8	Thiruvitham-code	Thiruvitham-code Devaswom	do	Sri Pillaiyar (G)		Not known	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
108	8	Parakkod	Elangam Devaswom	do	Sri Badrakali-amman (F)		do	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
109	9	Padmanabha-param	Padmanabha-puram Devaswom	do	Sri Pillaiyar (G)		300	0·25	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
110	9	do	do	do	Sri Uchi Pillaiyar (G)		Not known	0·02	do
111	9	do	do	do	Sri Sannadhi Pillaiyar (G)		do	0·05	do
112	9	da	do	do	Sri Kulasekhara Pillaiyar (G)		do	0·02	do
113	9	Kumarakoil	Kottaramadam Devaswom	do	Sri Pillaiyar (G)	...	do	0·25	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
114	9	do	Shunmugavila-sam Devaswom	do	do	—	do	0·01	(bracketed with 113)

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
75								Once a day by a Poatty	
145								do	
100								Once a day by a Brahmin	
100								Once a day by a Poatty	
119								Once a day by a Brahmin	...
125								Once a day by a Poatty	
120								do	—
606								Twice a day by a Brahmin	—
200 } 200 }								Once a day by a Poatty	—

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
115	9	Kumarakoil	Shunmugavila-sam Devaswom	Petty	Sri Theradi Boothathan (O)	...	Not known	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
116	9	do	do	do	Sri Madam Thambiran (O)	...			
117	9	do	do	do	Sri Thathamcode Sastha (O)	...	do	0·20	do
118	9	do	do	do	Sri Manamcode Sastha (O)	...			
119	9	do	Panchakalyani Devaswom						DILAPIDATED
120	9	Puliyurkuri-chi	Puliyurkuri-chi Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		do	0·32	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
121	9	Gnanakuzhi	Gnanakuzhi Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
122	9	Kollanvila	Kollanvila Devaswom	do	do		do	0·33	do
123	9	Kalkulam	Chirakonam Devaswom	do	do	Sri Nagar	300	1·13	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
124	11	Eranial	Kakkottuthala Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)		Not known	0 08	Trivandrum Railway station 37 miles
125	12	Chingankavu	Chingankavu Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·32	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
Not stated								Once a day by a Pillai	
275 } 200								Once a day by a Brahmin	
136								do	
88								Once a day by a Potty	
95								do	
119								Once a day by a Brahmin	
200								do	
300								Once a day by a Poatty	

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
126	12	Kariyakulam	Kariyakulam Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
127	13	Colachel	Alàthamman Devaswom	do	Sri Alathamman (F)		do	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 28 miles
128	14	Manavala-kurichi	Munpala Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 37 miles
129	14	do	Pammathu Moola Devaswom	do	do			0.06	
130	14	Kootuman-galam	Kootuman-galam Devaswom	do	do		do	0·04	Trivandrum Railway Station 28 miles
131	15	Thalakulam	Karipalli Devaswom	do	do	Sri Nagar, Sri Boothathan, Sri Ganapathi	do	0·44	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles
132	15	do	Ardhakan-tam Devaswom	do	do		do	0·01	do
133	15	do	Apathu-kathan Devaswom	do	do			0·01	
134	16	Kadiapata-nam	Padma-nabhan Thoppu Devaswom	do	do		do	0·10	do
135	16	do	Pallikkara Devaswom	do	do				

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
75							—	Once a day by a Poatty	
300								Once a day by a Pandaram	
65 } 65 }								Once a day by a Poatty	
Not stated								do	
700								Once a day by a Brahmin	
65 } 65 }	20							Once a day by a Poatty	...
65 } 65 }								do	

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
136	16	Kadiapattanam	Ponnayiramudayar Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 40 miles
137	16	Vellimala	Vellimala Devaswom	do	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy (M)	Sri Ganapathi	do	0·50	do
138	16	Ethangand	Ethangad Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 40 miles
139	16	do	Kingini Devaswom	do	do				
140	3	Ponmana	Maruvoor Kantan Devaswom	Private	do		200	0·40	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
141	7	Kappiyarai	Mahadevar Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)		500	0·25	do
									Temples under the Hindu Religious
1	1	Kakkachal	Sri Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		250	0·13	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
2	2	Ittagaveli	Sri Mudippurai Neelakesi amman Temple		Sri Neelakesiamman (F)		Not known	0·17	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
3	2	do	Sri Kandan Sastha Temple		Sri Kandan Sastha (O)		150	0·10	do
4	4	Karumparai	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		100	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Concld.)									
65	500	0·30	1·50					Once a day by a Poatty	
4,000			16·60			500	Peacock	Thrice a day by a Poatty	Skandha Sashti
65								Once a day by a Brahmin	
65								Once a day by a Poatty	
1,200	5,000	9·00						do	Annual Festival in Karthigai
250	300	Extent not stated						Twice a day by a Poosari	
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
	508	Extent not stated				50	...	Twice a week by a Poatty	Annual Festival in Panguni, Karthigai Deepam
	577	1·87	2·04			Value not stated		Twice a week by a Poatty	
	343	0·81	2·10					Once a day by a Poatty	Panguni Uthiram
	253	0·80						do	

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
5	8	Vaikunta-puram	Sri Rama-swami Temple		Sri Ramaswami (V)		Not known	0·12	Trivandrum Railway station 24 miles
6	8	Thiruvitham-code	Sri Umay-Artha-bhagam Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		300	0·08	Trivandrum Railway station 33 miles
7	8	do	Sri Bhootha-than Temple		Sri Bhoothathan (O)		150	0·02	do
8	8	Kerala-puram	Sri Krisnna-swami Temple		Sri Krishna-swami (V)		350	1·00	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
9	8	Parakkodu-desam	Sri Kandan Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		100	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 30 miles
10	9	Kalkulam	Sri Shen-bagavalli amman Temple		Sri Shenbaga-valliamman (F)		Not known	0 01	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
11	9	Keelakal-kulam	Sri Mutha-ramman Temple		Sri Mutha-ramman (F)		200	0·17	Trivandrum Railway station 32 miles
12	9	Saradu-pidagai	Sri Yanai Vara-vazhaitha Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		150	0·40	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
	671							Twice a week by a Nadar	Sri Rama Navami Panguni Uthiram Karthigai Deepam
	2,048	1·50	1·00			Value not stated		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
	527	1·23				10		Once a day by a Brahmin	
	22,448			20·00				Twice a day by a Poatty	
	287	0·40	1·96					do	
	1,100							Once a day by a Brahmin	
	1,489	1·82	0·05				Lion	Twice a day by a Pillai	...
	652	1 53	0·79					Once a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram

KALKULAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

13	10	Alur	Sri Chera Chola Pandia Mahadevar Temple		Sri Sivan (S)		1,000	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
14	10	do	Sri Rudhra Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		300	0·08	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles
15	10	do	Sri Nainar Deiva Vinayaka Pillaiyar Temple		do		500	0·36	Trivandrum Railway station 40 miles
16	10	Parassery	Sri Badhra-kali amman Temple		Sri Badrakali amman (F)		Not known	0·72	do
17	10	Keezha-karuppu-kodu	Sri Shenbaga-koothan Sastha Temple		Sri Shenbaga-koothan Sastha (O)		do	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 38 miles
18	10	Kariyancand	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		do	0·15	Trivandrum Railway station 37 miles
19	01	Manakkarai	do		do		do	0·14	do
20	11	Eranialkonam	do		do		100	0·18	Trivandrum Railway station 34 miles
21	11	Eranial Melatheru Neyyur Post	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar Temple		Sri Sidhi Vinayakar (G)		150	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
22	11	Sakkiam-kodu Neyyur Post	Sri Vigna Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G		Not known	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 40 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	4,170			12·75		1,000		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
	2,8ε4			1·75				do	
	17,937			3·86		100		do	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	1,238	1·98	0·10			1,000	Garudan, Bandicoot	do	Annual Festival in Panguni, Sri Jayanthi
	1·058	2·75	1·00					Once a day by a Brahmin	
	448	1·80	0·12					Once a day by a Pillai	Karthigai Deepam
	657	1·36	0·04			60		Once a day by a Brahmin	Kudai festivai in Chithirai
	366	0·92						Twice a week by a Pillai	
	12,750	Extent	not	stated		2,000		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
	334		0·72					do	Vinayaka Chathurthi

KALKULAM

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
23	11	Kanjiravila	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		200	0·34	Trivandrum Railway station 36 miles
24	11	Eranial (Melatheru)	do		do		Not known	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
25	12	Kizhakkarai	Sri Sathyappar alias Sri Kandan Sastha Temple	...	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·08	Trivandrum Railway station 35 miles
26	13	Colachal	Sri Pillaiyar Temple	...	Sri Pillaiyar (G)	...	200	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 40 miles
27	13	do	Sri Bhagavathi Temple		Sri Bhagavathi (F)	...			
28	13	do	Sri Desika Vinayakar Pillaiyar Temple		Sri Desika Vinayakar (G)		300	0·10	do
29	14	Manavalakurichi	Sri Yanaivaravazhitha Pillaiyar Temple	...	Sri Vinayakar (G)		1000	0·09	Trivandrum Railway station 37 miles
30	15	Thalakulam	Sri Deiva Vinayakar Temple		Sri Deiva Vinayakar (G)		Not known	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 40 miles
31	15	Thalakulam (Kulallar-street)	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		do	0·03	do
32	16	Kalpady Gramam H/o. Kadiapattanam	Sri Raman Temple		Sri Ramar (V)		200	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
33	16	Unnamkulam	Sri Bhadrakaliamman Temple		Sri Badhrakaliamman (F)		100	0·07	Trivandrum Railway station 39 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
	1,111	0·72	4·47			600		Twice a day by a Pandaram	
	539	0 38						do	
	1,957		3·05			25		Once a day by a Brahmin	Ashtami in Karthikai
	3,999 } 7,641 }	5·00	15·00			100		Twice a day by a Poatty	
	4,976	Extent	not	stated		1,000		Once a day by a Brahmin	
	415	0·56			—	15		Twice a day by a Poatty	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	2,748	0·50	0·50			1,500	...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	
	717	1·50			—	300	...	Twice a day by a Kulalar	—
	2,646			1·15			40	Once a day by a Brahmin	Sri Ramanavami
	294	0·55	0·63					Once a day by a Nadar	Karthikai Deepam Kudai festival in Panguni

THOVALA TALUK

2. BHOOTHAPANDY

Sri Bhoothalingeswarar Temple

The ancient temple of Bhootha Lingeswarar is situated eight miles to the north of Nagercoil. Surrounded on three sides by rocky hillocks and skirted by a river on the other side, this temple situate in a peaceful locality amid sylvan surroundings provides a magnificent sight.

The legend associated with the temple states that the place where the temple is now located was once upon a time surrounded by forests and the area in the vicinity was inhabited by members of the weaver community (Saliyas). The people used to graze their cattle in the forests. It so happened that one of the cows used to return every evening after grazing with empty udders and its owner suspected some foul play. He, therefore, followed it discreetly one day and observed the cow emptying its udders on a Siva Lingam in the forest. The moment he set his eyes on the Lingam, he became blind and for this reason, the deity here is known as Saliyan Kanda Thirumeni or the Lord discovered by the weaver. The legend goes on to say that simultaneously with this incident, the Pandya King of those days who was afflicted with an incurable disease had a dream that he would be cured of his malady, if he built a shrine at this place and worshipped the deity. The temple which was thus built by him originally was enlarged and extended by his successors from time to time. Since the Pandya King was relieved of his malady at this place, it is called Punitha Pandy which in course of time corrupted itself into Bhoothapandi. There is also another version that the place is so called because the properties of the Lord are guarded by His Bhoothaganas.

Whatever might be the authenticity of the legends, the temple is more than thousand years old. The main Sanctum Sanctorum along with the Sivalingam consecrated therein is hewn out of a single rock. The main deity is Lord Siva known as Bhoothalingeswarar and His consort is Sivakami Amman. There are also subsidiary deities such as Kannimoola Pillaiyar, Subramaniar, Chandeeswarar, Dakshinamurthi, Sri Bhoothanathar, Makilamudiyar, Arasadi Vinayakar, Melavasal Sastha and Thirumalaimoden.

Poojas are performed in the temple six times a day according to the 'Paradesa tantram' by Tamil Brahmins known as Bhattars or Nambiyars. Three such families have the hereditary right to perform the rituals.

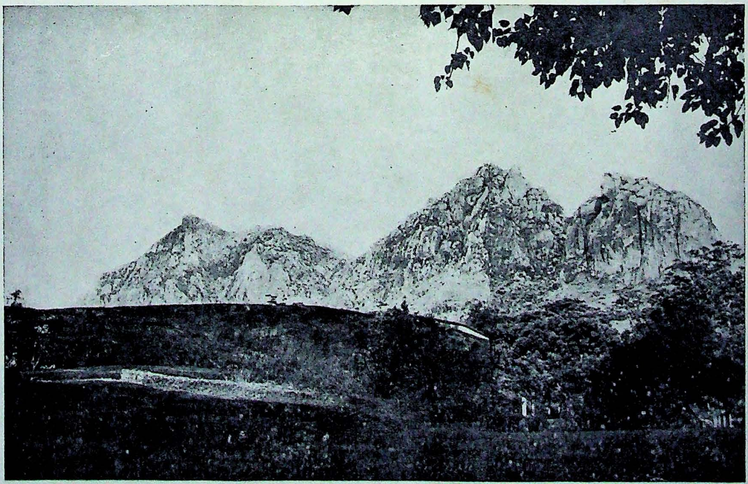
The important festivals in the temple are Thirukkalyanam in the month of Ayppasi (October–November) Uthsavam in Chithirai (April-May) and Brahmotsavam in Thai (January-February). The Brahmotsavam in the month of Thai is celebrated for ten days. On the fourth and seventh days, the Lord is taken in procession in silver vahanas through the surrounding streets. The *Rathotsavam* on the ninth day and the *Teppotsavam* (float) on the tenth day are witnessed by at least ten thousand devotees.

Ornaments in the temple which are believed to be the offerings of ancient monarchs and other devotees are estimated to cost Rs. 62,707. Of these, the gold Vrishabha vahanam, a gold Kavacham for the supreme deity estimated to cost Rs. 16,644 and gold crowns studded with costly diamonds and precious stones deserve special mention. There are also silver vahanams such as Rishabham, Kamadhenu, Kailasam, Bhootham and horse.

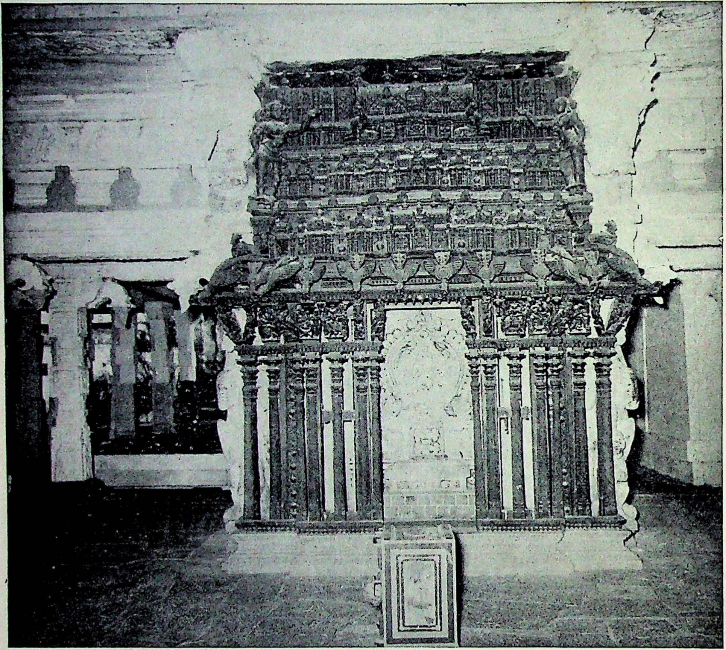
3. THAZHAKUDY

Thiruppathisaram Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple

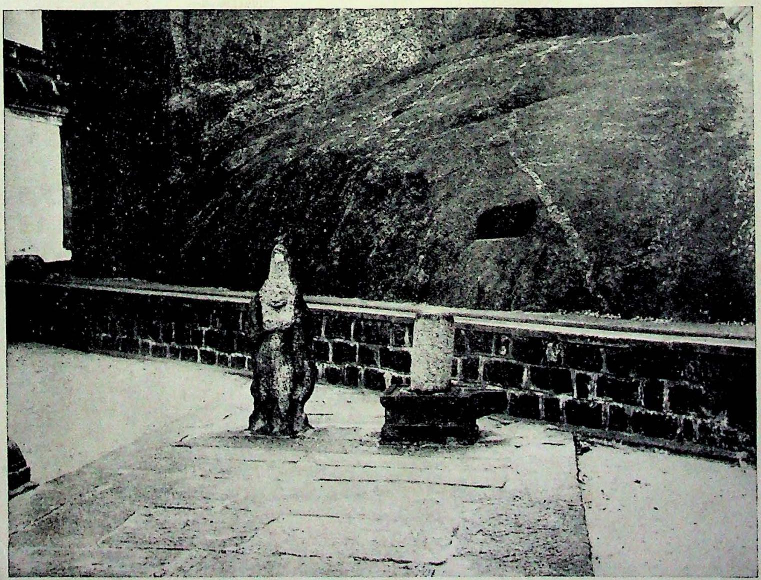
Vaishnavites in the whole of India consider 108 shrines as most sacred (Divyasthalams). Of these thirteen are situated in the erstwhile Malnad or traditional Kerala prior to the recent reorganisation of States. Two among these thirteen shrines are in the Kanyakumari district. One of them is the famous temple of Thiruppathisaram or Thiruvanpathisaram in Thovala taluk, dedicated to Lord Srinivasa or Venkatachalapathi. Situated three miles north-west of Nagercoil, the head-quarters of the district, connected by a motorable road taking off from the Nagercoil—Arulvaymozhi road, this temple, surrounded by high and massive granite walls and located in the midst of a vast expanse of rich paddy fields and in the heart of the ancient village, presents an imposing sight. The temple is familiarly known as second Thiruppathi.



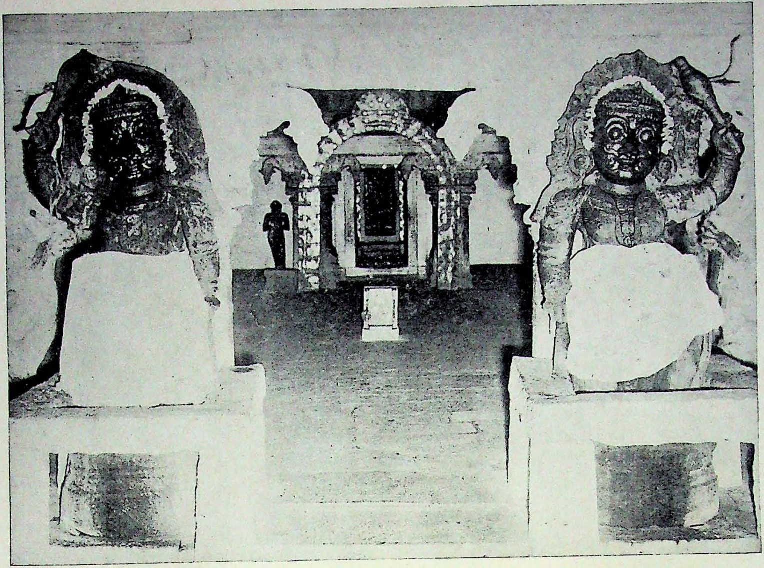
Tadakamalai at Bhoothapandi



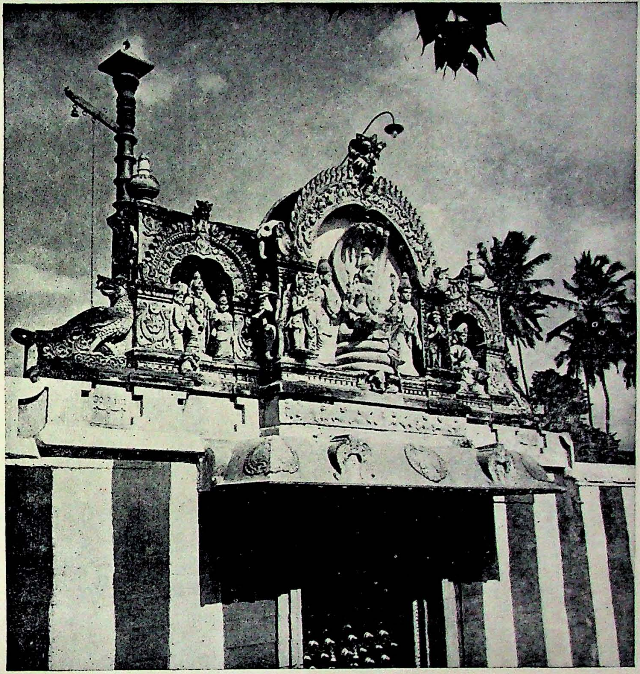
Entrance to Bhoothalingeswarar Temple



The Lingam outside the Temple

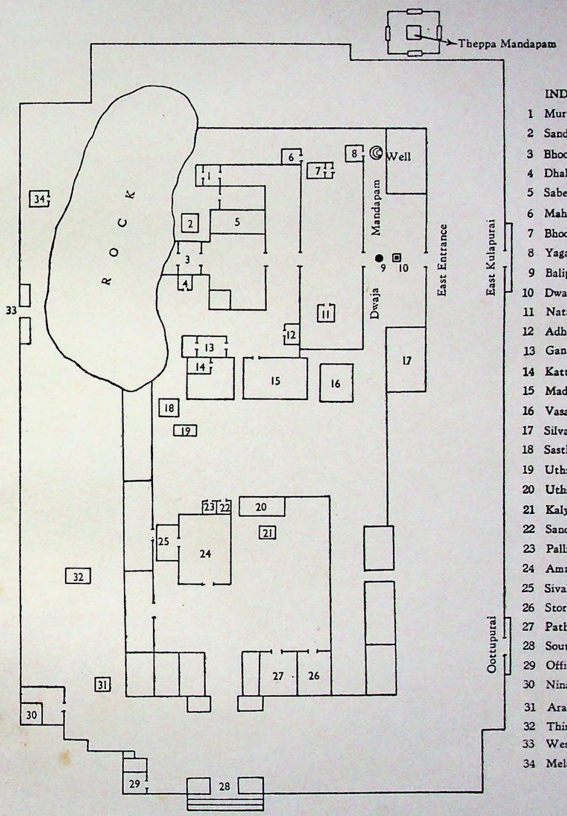


Dwarapalakas at the entrance to the Sri Kovil



Fntrance to Thiruppathisaram Temple

SRI BHOOTHALINGASWAMI TEMPLE
BHOOTHAPANDI
(Not to Scale)



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6 Mahizhudayar
7 Bhoothanathaswami
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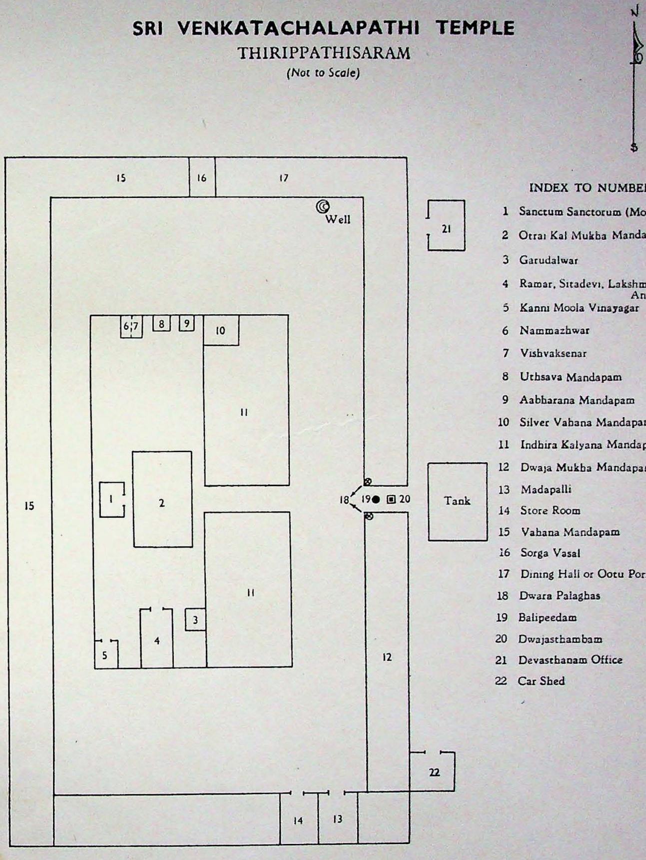
9 Balipeedam
10 Dwajasthambam
11 Natarajar
12 Adhittanswami
13 Ganapathi
14 Kattalaipurai
15 Madapalli
16 Vasantha Mandapam
17 Silvar Vahanapurai
18 Sastha
19 Uthsavar
20 Uthsavakalavarai
21 Kalyana Mandapam
22 Sandanapurai
23 Palliarai
24 Ammankoil Main Mandapam
25 Sivakami Amman
26 Store Room
27 Pathirapurai
28 South Kullappurai
29 Office Room
30 Ninathathu Mudikkum Vinayagar
31 Arasadi Vinayagar
32 Thirumalai Madam
33 West Entrance
34 Melavasal Sastha

SRI VENKATACHALAPATHI TEMPLE

THIRIPPATHISARAM

(Not to Scale)



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1 Sanctum Sanctorum (Moolavar)
2 Otrai Kal Mukha Mandapam
3 Garudalwar
4 Ramar, Sitadevi, Lakshmanar & Anjaneyar
5 Kanni Moola Vinayagar
6 Nammazhwar
7 Vishvaksenar
8 Uthsava Mandapam
9 Aabharana Mandapam
10 Silver Vahana Mandapam
11 Indhira Kalyana Mandapam
12 Dwaja Mukha Mandapam
13 Madapalli
14 Store Room
15 Vahana Mandapam
16 Sorga Vasal
17 Dining Hall or Ootu Porai
18 Dwara Palaghas
19 Balipeedam
20 Dwajasthambam
21 Devasthanam Office
22 Car Shed

The origin of the temple is shrouded in obscurity. It is said that centuries ago, the Saptharishies (seven great Sages) did severe penance in the hermitage of Sage Atri at a place in the vicinity of Suchindram, (now called Ashramam) with the avowed object of obtaining a darshan of God as Mahavishnu. After years of austere penance, God appeared before them as Siva. They were also directed to retire to the banks of the Somatheertha and do penance for the fulfilment of their desire. In obedience to the divine command the sages moved to the banks of the lake to resume their austerities and there the Lord gave the Saptharshies darshan as Mahavishnu and granted them a boon that He would stay there permanently for blessing and leading generations of human beings to salvation. This is the origin of the Thiruppathisaram temple and it is said that the lake in front of the temple is the sacred Somatheertha.

The great Vaishnavite saint Nammalwar has immortalised this temple and the Deity in his famous 'Thiruvaimozhi' as 'Vanparisarathu Iruntha En Thiruvalmarbar'. Tradition has it that Udayanayagi, the mother of the great Vaishnavite saint Nammalwar belonged to this place, and that she gave birth to the saint at this place.

The original shrine is reported to have been in existence more than five thousand years ago. It was reconstructed during the reign of Kulasekhara who had acquired the title of Jayasimha. It is said that Kulasekhara, on his return from a victorious expedition, lost his favourite horse. A vigorous search resulted in tracing the horse grazing on the banks of Somatheertha. Pleased at the recovery, the King took his bath in the sacred tank and offered worship at the nearby Vishnu shrine, where he was met by sage Agasthya who narrated to him the origin of the temple. In gratitude the King arranged for the reconstruction of the temple. The installation of the flag staff (Dhwajaprathishta) is said to have taken place in the eighty-fifth year of Kali i.e., nearly 5,000 years ago.

Yet another legend adds that the Chola King Soma Varma, fleeing from the Capital due to constant harassment from the enemies came to the temple to invoke the aid of the deity to overthrow his enemies. The King's prayers were answered and the kingdom was restored to him. It is said that long after, the King returned to the temple on a Vaikunta Ekadasi day and attained *Nirvana*

The beautiful flight of steps leading down to the Somatheertha is attributed to King Thirumalai Nayak of Madurai who had visited this temple in the 17th century.

The presiding deity of the temple, Lord Srinivasa (Mahavishnu) is also called 'Thiruvalmarbar' which means the Lord who holds Goddess Lakshmi on His chest. There is no separate shrine for the Goddess in this temple and it is believed that the Goddess is enshrined in the heart of the Lord.

The main idol in the Sanctum Sanctorum is striking in appearance. The nine feet high image with four arms—the upper arms holding the Conch and the disc, the lower right arm as the abhaya hastha and the left placed on the knee—is made of a curious combination of articles called the *Katusarkarayogam*. No abhishekam (anointment) is performed to it, the daily ablutions being offered only to the utsavamurti (festival idol). On both sides of the image stand six of the great saptharshies (seven sages), three on each side. On the right side of the main Sanctum Sanctorum is seen the image of Sri Rama with Seetha and Lakshmana and the seventh sage Agasthya. The beautiful shrine of Vishwaksenar with the images of Nammalwar and Kulasekhara Alwar is also noteworthy. The image of Nataraja with Sivakamidevi and of Vinayaka have been enshrined in the left side and in the south-west corner of the Sanctum Sanctorum respectively. On the inner top of the Indra Kalyana Vimana Mandapa are seen beautiful paintings depicting the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu. The clear water of the temple tank is supposed to have miraculous healing properties.

Of the festivals celebrated in the temple, the Adi Swathi festival in July-August is considered to be the most important for it is believed that it was on this day that the Lord appeared before Kulasekhara Alwar and took him bodily to heaven. The next festival in order of importance is the Vaikunta Ekadasi when the Lord grants the Swargavasal darsanam to His devotees from the northen gate of the temple which is opened only on that day. The annual festival is celebrated in the month of Chithirai (April-May) for ten days. Apart from these, the Thirukarthigai, Thiruvonam, Ashtami Rohini, (Srikrishna Jayanthi) and all Saturdays in the month of Poorattasi (September-October) are held sacred by all those who go to the temple for worship.

The daily rituals in the temple are conducted according to the Kerala tantram. Poojas are performed five times daily by Kerala Brahmins. The head of the Manalikkara Madham is the 'Tantri' or the Chief priest of the temple.

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
1	1	Azhagiapan-diapuram	Azhagiapandia-puram Devaswom	Major	Sri Thiru Venka-thappar (V)	Sri Anandavalli-amman Sri Vigneswarar Sri Bhoothathan	Not known	1·01	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
2	1	do	Azhagianambi Devaswom	do	Sri Azhagia-nambiswami (V)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	do	0·74	do
3	2	Bhuthapandy	Bhuthapandy Devaswom	do	Sri Bhuthalinga-swamy (O)		3,000	6·24	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
4	2	Dharisanam-cope	Raghaveswarar Devaswom	do	Sri Raghaves-warar (S)	Sri Ulaganayagi-amman	Not known	1·11	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles
5	3	Thrippadi-saram	Thiruppadisaram Devaswom	do	Sri Venkatachala-pathi (V)	Sri Devi Sri Bhudevi Sri Vinayakar	do	0·75	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
6	3	Thazhakudy	Thazakudi Devaswom	do	Sri Jagadhees-warar (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Subrama-niar	do	0·75	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
7	4	Thovala	Krishnaswami Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)	Sri Subrama-niaswami	do	1·00	Tirunelveli Railway station 44 miles
8	5	Aramboly	Parakodi Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Meenakshi-amman Sri Ganapathi Sri Subrama-niar Sri Bhootha-than	do	1·00	Tirunelveli Railway station 41 miles

TALUK

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board									
7,000	150					21,608	Garudan Hanumar	Four times a day by a Bhattachariar	Uriyadi Thiruvonam
5,000	80					135	Hanumar	Four times a day by a Brahmin	
	1,350		8·10			64,346	Car Palanquin Rishabham Horse Bhutham Peacock	Four times a day by a Pattar	Annual festival in Thai Iyppasi Festival
4,800	250					100	Car Bhutham Lion Peacock Horse	Five times a day by a Brahmin	Annual Festival in Chithirai
17,647	3,800		3·88			62,311	Car Vahanams-18	Four times a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi Annual Festival in Chithirai
10,000	300					871	Car Elephant Palanquin Rishabham	Five times a day by a Pattar	Panguni Uthiram Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
12,000	800					3,227	Garudan Peacock	Five times a day by a Poatty	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri
16,000	200					4,399	Palanquin Chapparam Horse	Five times a day by a Pattar	Panguni Uthiram Sivarathri

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
9	1	Azhagiapandi-puram	Mantavilagam Devaswom	Minor	Sri Jayanthees-warar (S)	Sri Azhagamman Sri Ganapathi Sri Subramaniar	Not known	0·57	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
10	1	do	Attinkarai Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)		do	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles
11	1	do	Harihara Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)	Sri Sivan	do	0·13	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
12	1	Ananthapuram	Kadukkara Devaswom	do	Sri Kunteswarar (S)	Sri Sivakami-ammal Sri Ganapathi Sri Subramaniar	do	0·81	do
13	1	Arumanallur	Arumanallur Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		500	0·36	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
14	1	Mathal	Mathal Devaswom	do	Sri Sakalakalai Vinayakar (G)	Sri Eswarar	Not known	0·07	do
15	1	Mulayanallur	Mulayanallur Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Bhoothathan	do	0·08	do
16	1	Kutamuruthi-malai	Emperumal Devaswom	do	Sri Perumal (V)	Sri Devi Sri Bhudevi	do	1·25	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
17	1	Thiramadam	Thirannidam Devaswom	do	do	Sri Subramaniar Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	do	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
18	2	Dharisanam-cope	Antharapuram Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		500	0·07	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
2,000	160	0·14				100		Four times a day by a Brahmin	
500								Twice a day by a Brahmin	...
1,000	20							do	
2,600	150	0·57				150	Rishabham	Twice a day by a Poatty	Karthigai Deepam
300	10		1·00					Twice a day by a Pattar	
648						10		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
870	Not stated	1·00						do	Panguni Uthiram
1,204	10	0·25				20		Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi
2,033	250					100	Peacock Horse	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Iyppasi Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
168	175							Twice a day by a Pattar	

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

19	2	Dharisanancope	Thenparai Devaswom	Minor	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi	Not known	1·06	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
20	2	Esanthimangalam	Umayeswarar Devaswom	do	do	Sri Ganapathi Sri Dakshinamurthi	do	0·75	do
21		do	Thiruvaiyar Devaswom	do	do	Sri Amman Sri Ganapathi	do	0·42	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles
22	2	do	Perumal Devaswom	do	Sri Thiruvenkatavanna Perumal (V)		do	0·24	do
23	3	Bhuthapandy	do	do	Sri Perumal (V)	Sri Devi Sri Bhudevi	do	0·28	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
24	3	Irachakulam	Marthandeswara Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Amman Sri Ganapathi	do	0·27	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
25	3	do	Navalkadu Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Amman Sri Ganapathi	do	0·20	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles
6	3	Jadayupuram	Jadadharar Devaswom	do	Sri Jadadhareswarar (S)	Sri Umadevi Sri Ganapathi Sri Subramaniar	do	0·47	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
27	3	Thayukkudi	Azhagiamannar Devaswom	do	Sri Vishnu (V)	Sri Devi Sri Bhudevi	do	0·14	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
28	3	do	Kotheswaramudaya Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Subramaniar Sri Ambal	do	2·38	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
900							...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	
1,752						10		do	
4,000			0·51			5		Twice a day by a Pattar	
3,000	75		0·21			15		do	
2,810	65					50	Garudan Palanquin Hanumar	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi
4,500	15					15		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
4,500	50					25	Lion Horse	do	Annual festival in Panguni
1,304	20					75		Twice a day by a Poatty	Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
900	15							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi
1,800								do	Annual festival in Margazhi Sivarathri

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

29	4	Thovala	Bhagavathi Devaswom	Minor	Sri Amman (F)		Not known	0·50	Tirunelveli Railway station 44 miles
30	4	do	Eravi Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)	Sri Nagar	do	0·05	Tirunelveli Railway station 45 miles
31	1	Ananthapuram	Ananthapuram Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
32	1	do	Meyyan Devaswom	do	Sri Kaliyuga-meyyan (O)		do	Below 0·01	do
33	1	do	Alathura Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·02	do
34	1	do	Nagaramman Devaswom	do	Sri Nagaramman (F)		do	0·02	do
35	1	do	Chundana Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)		do	0·04	do
36	1	do	Kurichippara Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·05	do
37	1	do	Chempoosi Devaswom	do	Sri Chempoosi (O)		do	Below 0·01	do
38	1	Panakudi	Edamaha Devaswom	do	Sri Valayyan (O)	Sri Sastha Sri Nagar	do	0·04	Tirunelveli Railway station 32 miles
39	1	Azhagiapandi-puram	Karimeni Devasowm	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	1·39	Trivandrum Railway station 53 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
540	670		2·00					Twice a day by a Poatty	
500								Twice a day by a Pattar	
125								Once a day by a Brahmin	
75								Once a day by a Poatty	
75								do	
125								Once a day by a Brahmin	
150	5							do	
125	20		0·03					do	
225								do	
400								Twice a week by a Velar	
100								Once a day by a Brahmin	

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

40	1	Azhagiapandi-puram	Kozhinthadi Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	0·35	Trivandrum Railway station 53 miles
41	1	do	Moolakulathu Devaswom	do	do		do	0·37	do
42	1	Thiramadam	Ayinootta Devaswom	do	Sri Eswarar (S)	Sri Bhoothathan	do	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
43	1	do	Vidangar Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		do	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
44	1	Mathal	Attur Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
45	1	Thuvachi	Arasadi Devaswom	do	do	Sri Bhoothathan	do	0·25	Trivandrum Railway station 54 miles
46	2	Bhutapandy	Esanamadam Devaswom	do	Sri Pillaiyar (G)	Sri Shanmugar	do	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
47	2	do	Kanameni Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·24	do
48	2	Esanthiman-galam	Veerakeralam Devaswom	do	Sri Pillaiyar (G)	Sri Sivan	do	0·25	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
49	2	do	Oranai Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·07	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
100								Once a day by a Brahmin	
100								do	
139									
139								do	
98					—			do	
124								Once a day by a Velar	
94								Once a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
124								do	Annual festival in Panguni
80								do	
40									

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
50	2	Dharisanam-cope	Anakkarai Devaswom	Petty	Sri Marthandes-warar (S)		400	0·35	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
51	2	do	Arasadi Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
52	2	do	Azhakartheri Devaswom	do	do		400	0·11	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
53	2	do	Kuzhamkarathu Devaswom	do	do		400	Below 0·01	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
54	2	Thellanthi	Annamalai Devaswom	do	do	Sri Bhoothathan	Not known	0·08	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles
55	3	Thazhakudi	Neekina Udai Devaswom	do	do		do	0·09	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles
56	3	Erachakulam	Irumudikozha Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		do	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
57	3	do	Erukkankavu Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Amman	do	0·57	do
58	4	Shenbaga-ramanpudur	Shenbagara-manpudur Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)		do	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles
59	4	Thovala	Pulimugathu Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Agasthiar	do	0·14	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
60	4	do	Aryankavu Devaswom	do	do	Sri Bhoothathan	do	0·04	Tirunelveli Railway station 44 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
200	10							Once a day by a Pattar	
189								Once a day by a Brahmin	
200								Once a day by a Pattar	
200								do	
167	5	0·04						Once a day by a Brahmin	
150								Once a day by a Pattar	Panguni Uthiram
100							—	Once a day by a Bhattachariar	
500	45		1·23					Once a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram
300				—				Once a day by a Pattar	—
38								Once a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram
300								Once a day by a Velar	—

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi- fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

61	4	Thovala	Arasudaya Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Bhoothathan	Not known	0·04	Tirunelveli Railway station 44 miles
62	5	Aramboly	Kalungu-mugathu Devaswom	do	Sri Bhoothathan (O)		300	0·15	Tirunelveli Railway station 40 miles
63	5	do	Nilapparai Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Amman	500	0·50	do
64	5	do	Yajaman Devaswom	do	Sri Yajaman (O)		300	0·04	do
65	5	do	Ananthavalli Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)		300	0·10	do
66	5	Kottakkarai	Kottakkarai Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		500	0·04	Tirunelveli Railway station 41 miles
67	2	Dharisanam-cope	Kannimoola Vigneswaran	Private	Sri Vinayakar (G)		Not known	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
68	3	Thazhakudy	Edhirvalli Chola Vinayakar	do	do		do	0·50	do
69	3	do	Kakkum Vinayakar	do	do		do	0·50	do
70	3	do	Thazhaiyil Kandan Sastha	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·50	do
71	3	Beemanna-gari	Edhirvalli Chola Vinayakar	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		do	0·75	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Concld.)									
80			0·25					Once a day by a Velar	Panguhi Uthiram
90	10					5		Once a day by a Pattar	
480	30		0·04			25		Twice a day by a Kulalar	
384	10					20		Once a day by a Pillai	
100			0·04			15		Once a day by a Kambar	
120								Once a day by a Kulalar	
180	1,000		Extent not stated			10		Once a day by a Brahmin	
700	500	4·00						Twice a day by a Brahmin	
720	600	4·00				5		do	Vinayaka Chathurthi
800	500		6·00		...	10		do	Panguni Uthiram
603	700			3·37		200		do	Vinayaka Chathurthi Panguni Uthiram Sivarathri

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
1	1	Azhagiapandi-puram	Sri Desachariar., Veeravanangai-amman Temple		Sri Amman (F)		300	0·19	Tirunelveli Railway station 58 miles
2	1	do	Sri Adi Vinayakar etc Temples		Sri Adi Vinayakar (G)		100	0·06	Tirunelveli Railway station 56 miles
3	1	do	Sri Shenbaga Vinayaka Pillaiyar *alias* Arasadi Vinayakar Temple		Sri Shenbaga Vinayakar (G)		800	Not stated	Tirunelveli Railway station 58 miles
4	1	Kesavan-puthur	Sri Padma Vinayakar Temple		Sri Padma Vinayakar (G)		Not known	0·30	Tirunelveli Railway station 51 miles
5	1	Ulakkaruvi Hills	Sri Agastheeswara-swami Temple		Sri Agasthiar (S)		do	0·07	do
6	1	Pattakulam Colony	Sri Bhadrakali-amman Temple		Sri Bhadrakali-amman (F)		do	0·04	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
7	1	Chozhapuram	Sri Chozhavalli Nangaiamman Temple		Sri Chozhavalli-amman (F)		do	0·02	do
8	1	do	Sri Sudalai Madaswami Temple		Sri Sudalai Madaswami (O)		do	0·09	do
9	1	do	Sri Nilamudaya Kandan Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·12	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

	8,788			60·00		30,000	Palanquin Silver Rishabham Lion	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam
	4,119	10·28			...			do	Annual festival in Avani Vinayaka Chathurthi
	442	1·49				10		do	
	1,735	6·50				200	Bandicoot Elephant Rishabham	do	
	592	3·12				100		Once a month by a Pillai	Annual festival in Chithirai
	229	0·25				25		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Chithirai Thai Pongal
	693	1·50				5		do	...
	322	1·20				100		No regular pooja	
	357	1·00						do	

THOVALA

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
10	1	Shenbagara-manpudur	Sri Shenbagarama Pillaiyar Temple		Sri Shenbaga-rama Pillaiyar (G)		1,000	0·07	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
11	1	do	Sri Marimutha-ramman Melathirathu Sudalai Madaswamy Temple		Sri Amman (F)		250	0·25	Tirunelveli Railway station 42 miles
12	1	Thiramadam	Sri Vadakkuva Chelliamman Temple		Sri Vadakkuva Chelliamman (F)		150	0·30	Tirunelveli Railway station 58 miles
13	1	Arumanallur	Sri Kalpaga Vinayakar Temple		Sri Kalpaga Vinayakar (G)		300	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
14	1	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutha-ramman (F)		200	0·07	Tirunelveli Railway station 55 miles
15	1	Ananthapuram	Sri Vadakkuva Chelliamman Temple		Sri Chelliamman (F)		100	0·06	Tirunelveli Railway station 58 miles
16	1	Kadukkarai	Sri Nainar Kasi-viswanatha-swami Temple		Sri Nainar Kasi-viswanatha-swami (S)		Not known	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 51 miles
17	1	do	Sri Nainar Thiru-venkateswara Perumal Temple		Sri Nainar Thiru-venkateswara Perumal (V)		300	0·18	do
18	1	Gnanam H/o. Aruma-nallur	Sri Kuntalappa Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	0·82	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	5,590		2·00			100	Bandicoot Kedayam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	1,421		4·56			Value not stated		Twice a day by a Pillai	Kudai festival in Adi
	2,682	7·00				500	Vahanams-2	Twice a day by a Kambar	Annual festival in Chithirai Navarathiri
	3,686			10·80				Twice a day by a Brahmin	
	1,403	1·78				200		do	
	2,011	8·00				Value not stated	Vahanam	Twice a day by a Poosari	Annual festival in Thai Panguni Uthiram
	2,761	9·00	2·50			30		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sivarathri Vinayaka Chathurthi
	7,381	16·70	1·00			1,500	Garudan	Four times a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Chithirai Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi
	402	1·10						Twice a week by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram Vinayaka Chathurthi

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious.

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
19	1	Parandhira-vilagam	Sri Veerakerala Pillaiyar Temple		Sri Veerakerala Pillaiyar (G)		Not known	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
20	1	Eraviputhur	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutha-ramman (F)		do	0·04	do
21	1	do	Sri Siva Madan Temple		Sri Sivan (S)		do	0·08	do
22	1	Dharisanam-cope	Sri Sridhara Nangaiamman. Temple		Sri Sridhara Nangaiamman (F)		do	0·08	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles
23	2	Keezhavilangod	Sri Ayiram Kavudaya Kandan Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		300	0·15	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
24	2	Esanthi-mangalam	Sri Shenbaga-nachiaramman Temple		Sri Amman (F)		200	0·23	Tirunelveli Railway station 47 miles
25	2	do	Sri Chekkadi Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		300	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 48 miles
26	3	Erachakulam	Sti Muppidari-amman etc Temple		Sri Muppidari-amman (F)		Not known	1·00	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
27	3	do	Sri Sundara-varadarajar Azhagiamannar-swamy Temple		Sri Sundara-varadarajar (V)		do	Not stated	do

TALUK

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Twice a day by a Pillai	Sivarathri Vinayaka Chathurthi
	2,281	9·00	0·10			300		do	Annual festival in Chithirai Karthigai Deepam
		8·00	4·00			100		Once a day by a Poatty	Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
	4,143	11·00	3·00			200	Deers-2 Lion Sahadai	Twice a day by a Kambar	Annual festival in Chithirai
	4,542	8·20	0·40			200		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram Sri Jayanthi
	11,340	32·23	11·81			5,000	Swan Rishabham	Twice a day by a Poosari	Annual festival in Chithirai Panguni Uthiram
	4,220	6·98				200	Horse Sahadai	Twice a day by a Brahmin	do
	10,098	22·33				500	Tiger Horse Elephant Bhootham Deer	Twice a day by a Pillai	Annual festival in Chithirai Sivarathri Panguni Uthiram
	23,464	63·00	2·56			800	Garudan	Five times a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Chithirai Vaikunta Ekadasi

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

28	3	Erachakulam	Sri Kadamb Udaya Kandan Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		Not known	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles
29	3	do	Sri Piraisudi Kandan Sastha Temple		Sri Piraisudi Kandan Sastha (O)		do	do	do
30	3	do	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple		Sri Muppidari-amman (F)		do	do	do
31	3	Tiruppati-saram	Sri Tiruppati Nangaiamman Temple		Sri Tiruppati Nangaiamman (F)		100	0·19	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
32	3	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutha-ramman (F)		300	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
33	3	Beemanagari	Sri Thiagasoun-dariamman Temple		Sri Thiagasoun-dariamman (F)		Not known	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
34	3	Thazhakudi	Sri Sivari Veera-nangaiamman Temple		Sri Amman (F)		250	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 47 miles
35	3	do	Sri Muppidari-amman etc. Temples		Sri Muppidari Amman (F)		250	0·12	do
36	3	do	Sri Agrasalai Vinayakar Temple		Sri Agrasalai Vinayakar (G)		200	0·09	do
37	3	do	Sri Vandimalachi-amman Temple		Sri Vandimalachi-amman (F)		Not known	0·01	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
	444							No regular Pooja	
	221	1·70						do	
	2,567	5·83				200		Once a day by a Poosari	
	2,021	0·87				200		Twice a day by a Poosari	Navaratbiri
	444		1·16			100		Twice a day by a Vellalar	—
	1,041	2·50				100	Vahanam	Once a day by a Kambar	Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
	1,876	3·03			—	2,000	do	Twice a day by a Kambar	
—	4,339	7·68	16·23			6,500	—	Twice a day by a Poosari	—
	291	0·77	0·09			250		Once a day by a Brahmin	
	1,600	1·75						Twice a day by a Pillai	Karthigai Deepam

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Villege	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

38	3	Thazhakudi	Sri Mukambari-amman Temple		Sri Mukambari-amman (F)		Not known	0·05	Tirunelveli Railway station 47 miles
39	3	Parvathu-pudur	Sri Mutharam-man Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		do	0·03	do
40	3	Padmanabha-nallur	Sri Padmanabha Nangaiamman etc. Temples		Sri Nangaiamman (F)		200	0·11	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
41	4	Veeramar-thandapudur	Veerakerala Kandan Sastha etc. Temples		Sri Veerakerala Kandan Sastha (O)		200	0·25	Tirunelveli Railway station 42 miles
42	4	Chenbagara-manpudur	Sri Bhadrakali-amman Temple		Sai Bhadrakali-amman (F)		120	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles
43	4	do	Sri Marimutha-ramman		Sri Muthara-amman (F)		250	0·25	Tirunelveli Railway station 42 miles
44	4	do	Sri Nellimadam Avvaiyaram-man Temple		Sri Avvaiyar-amman (F)		100	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
45	4	do	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple		Sri Muppidari-amman (F)		150	0·09	Tirunelveli Railway station 43 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

	1,323	3·00				50		Twice a day by a Pillai	
	1,724	5·00				300		do	Sri Jayanthi, Panguni Uthiram
	6,359	15·00	0·20				Vahanam	Twice a day by a Kambar	Annual Festival in Chithirai
	2,417	6·00	3·90			200		Twice a day by a Poosari	Vinayaka Chathurthi, Karthigai Deepam
	279	0·60						No regular Pooja	Annual Festival in Chithirai
	600	Extent	not	stated		Value not stated		Twice a day by a Pillai	Kudai Festival in Adi
	1,452	5·50				620	...	do	
	692	1·14				450		Twice a day by a Vellalar	Kudai Festival in Adi, Karthigai Deepam

THOVALA

Sl. No.	L C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

46	4	Kannan-pudur	Sri Rama Vinayagar etc. Temples		Sri Vinayakar (G)		100	0·25	Tirunelveli Railway station 45 miles
47	4	Krishnan-pudur	Sri Mutharam-man Temple		Sri Mutha-ramman (F)		200	0·08	Tirunelveli Railway station 48 miles
48	4	Thovala	do		do		Not known	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 44 miles
49	4	do	Sri Nainar Kulasekhara Vinayakar etc. Temples		Sri Vinayakar (G)		200	0·02	Tirunelveli Railway station 45 miles
50	4	Arulvaimozhi	Sri Meininra Vinayakar etc. Temples		Sri Meininra Vinayakar (G)	...	200	0·92	Tirunelveli Railway station 48 miles
51	5	Aramboly	Sri Poigai Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		200	0·02	Tirunelveli Railway station 40 miles
52	5	do	Sri Akalinthu Velayudha Vinayakar Temple		Sri Akalinthu Velayudha Vinayakar (G)	...	300	0·06	Tirunelveli Railway station 42 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)									
	10,087	23·00				150		Twice a day by a Pillai	Vinayaka Chathurthi, Panguni Uthiram
	1,615	50·00	0·97			300	Lion Vahanam	Twice a day by a Poosari	Annual Festival in Chithirai
	1,034	2·50				1,500	Lion	Twice a day by a Brahmin	do
	1,024	3·92	3·84			500	Vahanam	Twice a day by a Poosari	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	4,826	6·08	7·00			500		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Annual Festival in Chithirai, Vinayaka Chathurthi
	3,107	8·00						Twice a day by a Battar	
...	830	Extent	not	stated		500		Twice a day by a Pillai	Vinayaka Chathurthi

AGASTHEESWARAM TALUK

12. KANYAKUMARI

Sri Kannikaparameswari Amman Temple.

Hindu mythology acclaims that Parasurama reclaimed ancient Kerala from the seas, and the land that was reclaimed extended from Gokarnam (in the present Maharashtra State) to Kanyakumari. Kanyakumari assumed the anglicised name Cape Comarin and is familiarly known as the Cape. It is the land's end where the Indian Peninsula dips in the confluence of the Arabian Sea on the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean on the south. A delightful scenic sight that abounds in usual splendour, we can watch the sun rise and set in Kanyakumari, a feature unique in itself. Caressed by the rolling waves on the three sides, Kanyakumari is one of the holiest of pilgrim centres in India, attracting pilgrims from all over the country who visit the place to have a dip in the holy waters and offer worship at the temple of the Goddess Kanya Kumari. The popular belief is that to attain the fullest benefit of a pilgrimage to Kasi (Varanasi or Benares) one must visit Kanyakumari. Reference has been made to this temple in the Yajurveda, Upanishads, Ramayana and Mahabharata and the ancient Tamil classics, Purananooru and Manimekalai.

Kanyakumari formed part of the former native State of Travancore and after the reorganisation of the States, it has been included in the present Madras State and a new district of the same name has been carved out with Nagercoil as the district head-quarters which is just twelve miles north-west of the Cape with an excellent motorable road.

The origin of the temple of Goddess Kanya Kumari as is the case of most of the ancient temples in India is legendary. It is believed that the idol of the Goddess was installed by Parasurama himself. When the demon King Banasura started oppressing and harassing the inhabitants of the world and the Gods of the Hindu pantheon beyond tolerance, Mother Earth appealed to Mahavishnu who advised the harassed saints and sages and Gods to invoke the aid of Parasakthi who alone had the power to destroy the demon. A yaga was then performed when the Goddess appeared and promised the supplicants that she would annihilate Banasura and establish peace and tranquillity in the world.

True to her word, the Goddess appeared at a place called Kumari as a virgin girl and commenced doing intense penance. As the years passed by, the virgin grew into a beautiful woman and arrangements were afoot to get her married to Lord Siva of Suchindram. If the wedding became a fait accompli, the object of her presence at Kumari would be defeated since it had been ordained that only a virgin could slay Banasura. The divine sage Narada intervened at this stage. He fixed up mid-night as the auspicious hour for the wedding to take place and all preparations were made for the marriage. Siva started for Kanyakumari in all eagerness to be in time for the wedding. Here Narada played his ruse. While the Goddess was awaiting the arrival of her spouse, who had reached a place called Vazhukkumparai, the cock crowed heralding the day break. Lord Siva fell into the trap and feeling that he has missed the appointed hour, did not proceed to Kumari, but returned to Suchindram frustrated and disappointed. Equally disappointed was the Goddess who decided to stay at Kumari, a virgin. The food prepared for the occasion was thrown into the sea and it is believed that this accounts for the varieties of pebbles and sand in and around Kanyakumari.

When Banasura heard about the beauty and charm of the Virgin Goddess, he desired to marry her. His endearment met with little success. This infuriated the demon who attempted to win the Goddess by force. In the fierce conflict that ensued, Banasura fell a victim for the Chakrayudha of the Goddess. The purpose of her appearance in the world having been achieved, the Goddess continued her penance.

The temple and its precincts offer attractive sights. The first thing that greets the visitor is the image of Kala Bhairava. On the left is Patala Ganga and

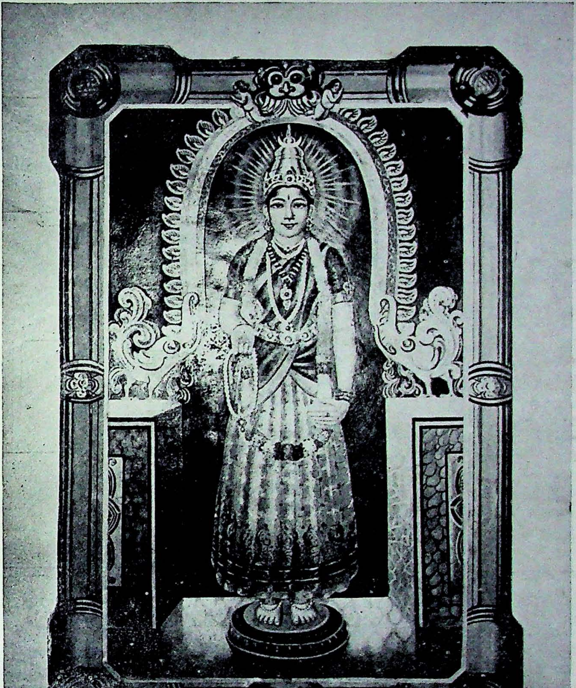
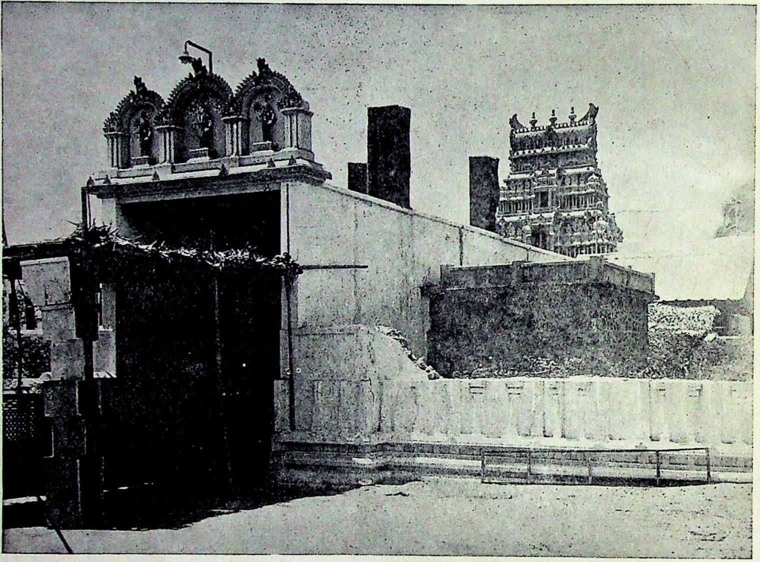
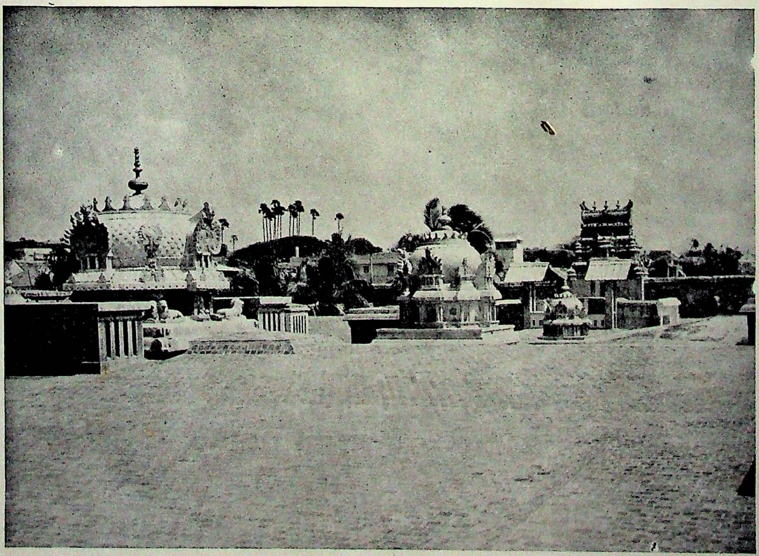


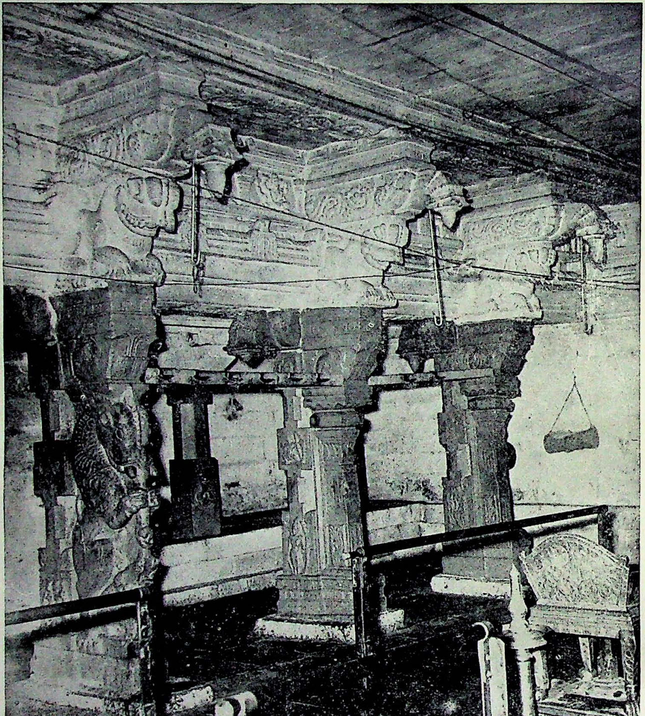
Image of Goddess Kanyakumari



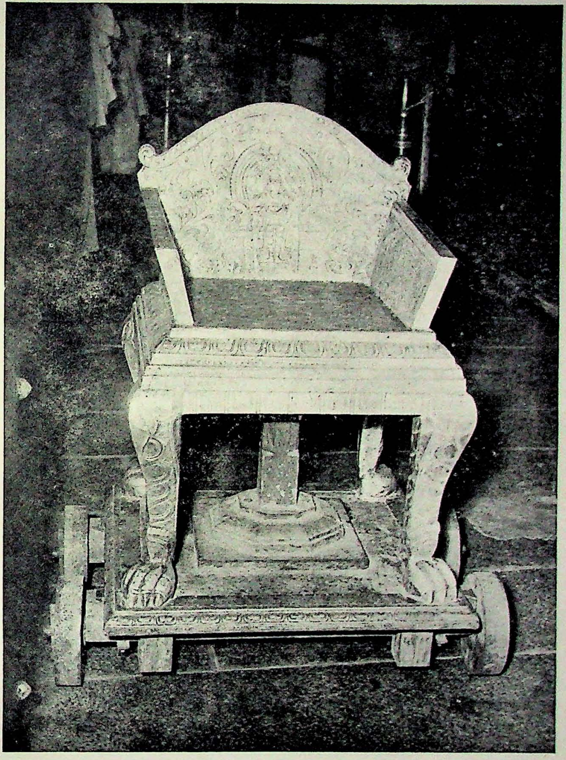
Entrance to the Kanyakumari Temple



A view of the Kanyakumari Temple



A mantapam in the Temple

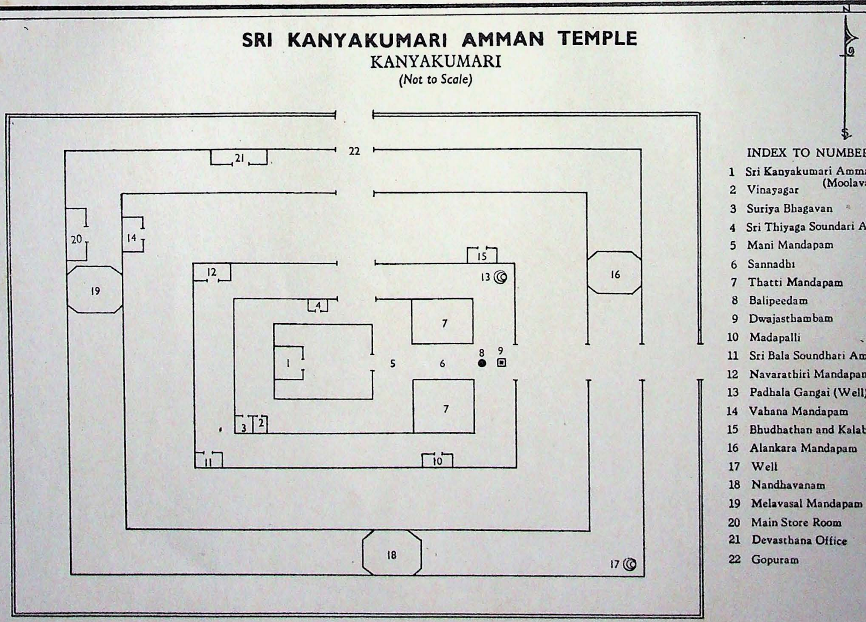


A rare chair where the Goddess is seated and worship offered during the night

SRI KANYAKUMARI AMMAN TEMPLE

KANYAKUMARI

(Not to Scale)



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8 Balipeedam
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11 Sri Bala Soundhari Amman
12 Navarathiri Mandapam
13 Padhala Gangai (Well)
14 Vahana Mandapam
15 Bhudhathan and Kalabairavar
16 Alankara Mandapam
17 Well
18 Nandhavanam
19 Melavasal Mandapam
20 Main Store Room
21 Devasthana Office
22 Gopuram

beyond that can be seen the eastern door of the temple enshrining the Devi. On the south-west corner stays Indrakant Ganesh and to the north is Vijaya Sundari, a playmate of the Goddess. In the adjoining Prakaram is Balasundari, yet another playmate of the Goddess. When one emerges out from the Prakaram, to his left is the Navarathri Mantapam.

The eastern door of the temple is opened only five times a year, i e. Vaikashi Arat day, the New Moon days in the Malayalam months of Makaram and Karkitakam, Navarathri and Karthikai in the month of Karthikai. It is said that centuries ago, the unusual brightness of the stone in the nose screw of the Goddess misled the crew of a ship into believing it as the light that emanated from a light house. The ship steered towards the temple only to collide with a rock (now known as the Vivekananda rock) and sink. The eastern door would appear to have been closed after this incident.

The life size image of the Goddess in standing posture with a garland in her hand and with a smiling face is an exquisite piece of carving done in black stone. It is a depiction of maidenhood in all its pristine purity, exuding charm and innocence. When the image is bedecked with flower garlands and jewelled, it presents an enchanting sight.

The temple is kept open from 4-30 to 11-30 in the fore-noon and from 5-30 to 9 in the evening. The head priest of the temple is appointed by the Maharaja of Travancore. The daily poojas are conducted by Kerala Brahmins in accordance with the rites ordained for temples in Kerala. The daily rituals are :—

1. Nirmalya Darsanam at 4-30 p.m.
2. Abhishekam at 5 a.m.
3. Usha Pooja at 6-30 a.m.
4. Pantheeradi Pooja at 8 a.m.
5. Navaka Pooja at 9 a.m.
6. Madhyahna (Abhishekam) at 10 a.m.
7. Madhyahna Pooja at 11-30 a.m.
8. Sringara Darsanam at 5-30 p.m.
9. Deeparadhana at 6-30 p.m.
10. Ardhajama Pooja 8-30 p.m.
11. Aarathi or Deeparadhanai at 9 p.m.

The annual Navarathri Pooja to commemorate the destruction of Banasura is conducted during September—October. During this period, the Goddess is installed in the Navarathri Mantapam and the Poojas are conducted there during the nine days. The Goddess is taken in procession at night on these days. The Navarathri Pooja concludes with Vijayadasami. On that day, the Goddess is taken out of the temple mounted on Kuthira Vahanam (horse) to Mahadanapuram, a village two miles to the north of Kanyakumari. Here a symbolic representation of her conflict with Banasura is enacted.

Vaisakha festival is an important celebration and it is spread over ten days in the month of Vaikasi (May) commencing on the Punarvasu asterism. Each day, the Goddess is taken around the village in procession during mornings and late in the evenings in different vahanams. On the 9th day there is the Car Festival and on the concluding day there would be Teppotsavam. During the Car Festival and Teppotsavam eminent musicians will be in attendance.

The next important festival is the Kalabham Festival which is conducted for 13 days in the Tamil month of Adi (July—August). This is conducted by the head priest who is called Tantri. The image of the deity is smeared with Kalabham or sandal paste mixed with saffron and other fragrant materials. On the last day which is the last Friday of the month there will be Pushpabishekam. Flowers are gathered from the villages round about and even from distant places in large quantities and these are showered on the image till the whole image is covered and it will be a massy heap of flowers of various varieties. The crowd of worshippers on this occasion is immense. The new moon days in the months of Adi (July—August) and Thai (January—February) and the full moon day in the month of Chitrai (April—May) are considered important.

The seas surrounding Kanyakumari contain the following eleven holy theerthas :

1. Chakravar Thirtha
2. Chakrathirtha
3. Papanasam
4. Gayatri
5. Savitri
6. Saraswathi

7. Kumari
8. Bhim thirtha
9. Sthanuthirtham
10. Matru thirtham
& 11. Pitru thirtham

The bathing ghat and the mantapam with sixteen pillars at the confluence of the three seas are specially important.

The place and the presiding deity are things of beauty and instil into everyone a pervading sense of divine presence.

5. SUCHINDRAM

Sri Sthanumalaya Perumal Temple

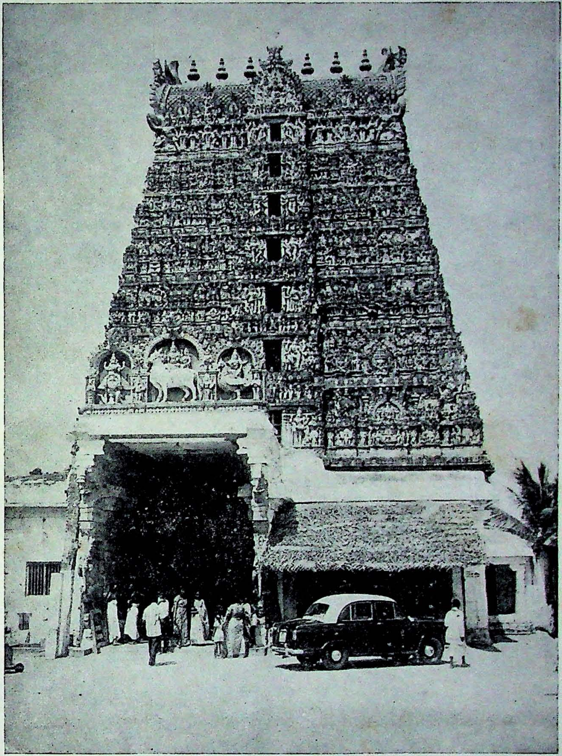
Eight miles to the north-west of Cape Comorin and within two miles from Nagercoil in the taluk of Agastheeswaram on the trunk road leading to Trivandrum from the Cape lies the village of Suchindram which is famous for the Sthanumalaya-swami Temple.

How the place derived its name is a legend in itself. Sage Gowtama cursed Indra for having seduced Ahalya, the sage's wife. The effect of the curse was to reduce Indra to an ugly and despicable appearance. To get absolved from the sage's curse, on the advice of his preceptor Brihaspathi, Indra did penance to propitiate Lord Siva known as Sthanumalayaswami. Indra did his penance in this place and regained his normal form. Since this was the place where Indra underwent his purification, the place came to be known as Suchindram.

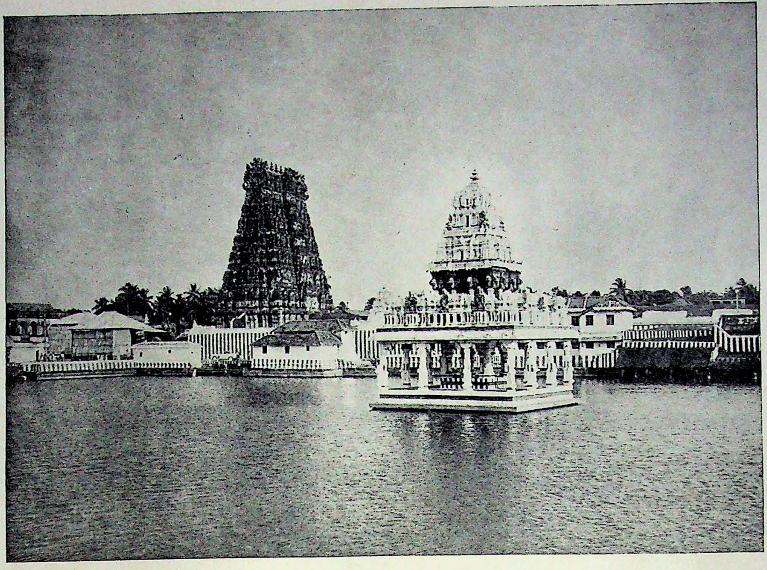
This temple in Suchindram is stated to have been in existence as early as Kritha yuga. The structure as has been in existence in known memory is a massive structure with a huge gopuram built in traditional Tamil style. The genesis is a matter of speculation.

The legend associated with the temple takes us back to the period of Sage Athri who with his wife Anasuya who is considered as the embodiment of chastity did intense penance in the Himalayas to propitiate Vishnu. They had no children. When, at last, Vishnu appeared before the sage, he sought a boon that he must have the privilege of having Brahma, Vishnu and Maheswara (Siva), the trinities of the Hindu pantheon as his sons. Vishnu granted the boon, but directed the sage to continue the penance at a sacred spot called 'Gnanaranya' situated between the land's end and Agasthyakootam for the fulfilment of the sage's desire. The couple came down to a place called Asramam near the present Suchindram and continued their penance. The Gods decided to test the chastity of Anasuya and in the absence of the sage, appeared before the wife in the guise of aged Brahmins. To entertain the aged guests was a bounden duty and in the absence of her husband, Anasuya had to play the host. But the guests turned out to be undesirable characters. They demanded that Anasuya should serve them food, nude. Though vexed at the unbecoming behaviour of her guests, the helpless host did not desire to incur the wrath and displeasure of her guests by withdrawing her hospitality. She invoked divine aid and sprinkled water which had washed the sages' feet (padodakam) on the guests who instantly became small babies. Thereupon she fondled the babies and fed them. The consorts of the Gods—Saraswathi, Lakshmi and Parvathi—who came in search of their spouses found them growing as babies in the hermitage of Anasuya. They were all admiration for Anasuya for her chastity. They started doing penance for regaining their husbands. Sage Narada advised the divine wives to observe "Arudhra vritha" on the day of Tiruvathira in the month of Margazhi (December—January). By this time the Sage Athri returned and at his behest, Anasuya once again sprinkled 'padodakam' on the babes when the Gods were restored to their normal form. Very much pleased at the sage and his spouse, the trinities blessed them and told them that on the very same day, there would appear a holy Lingam which would represent the power of the trinities, and an aswatha tree. The sage and his spouse were assured that on obtaining a darshan of the Lingam, they would attain salvation.

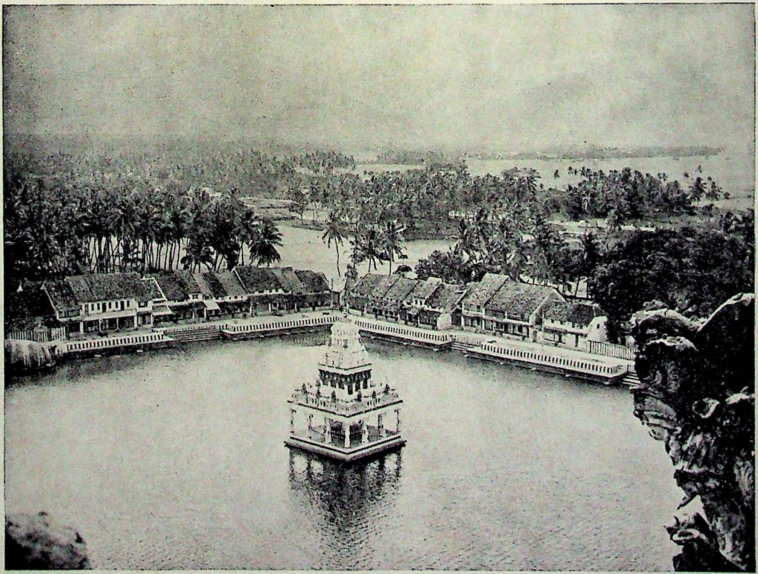
The Gods having departed, a 'Swayambu' (stone image of spontaneous growth) was seen in the place as also an "aswatha" tree as promised. This is the Lingam that is worshipped at Suchindram and it is known as Sthanumalaya. It is said that this Lingam



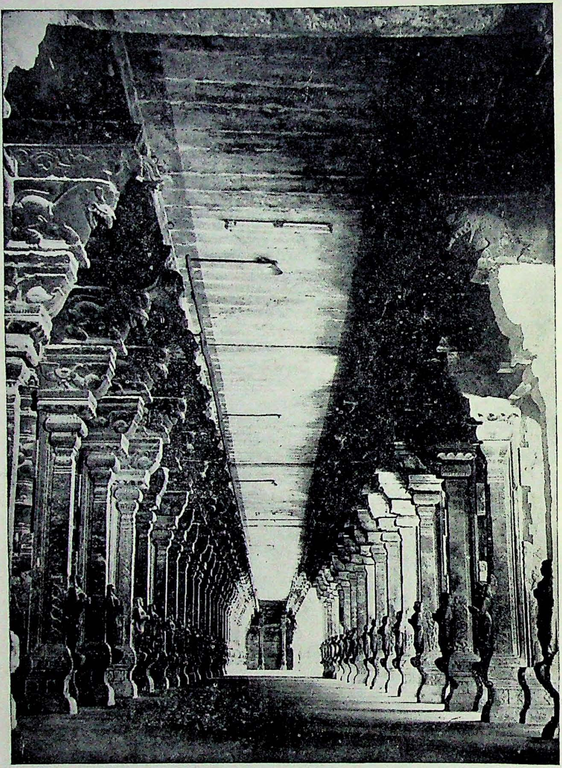
Entrance to Suchindram Temple



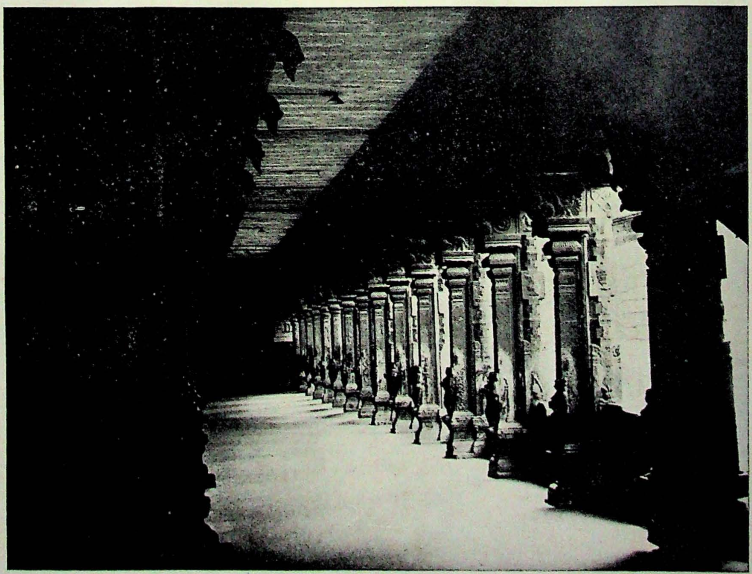
A view of the temple and the tank



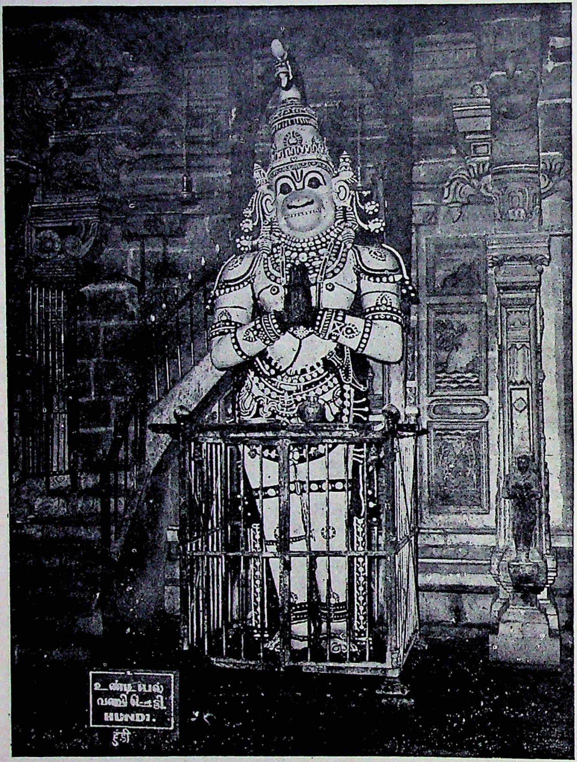
A view of the temple tank



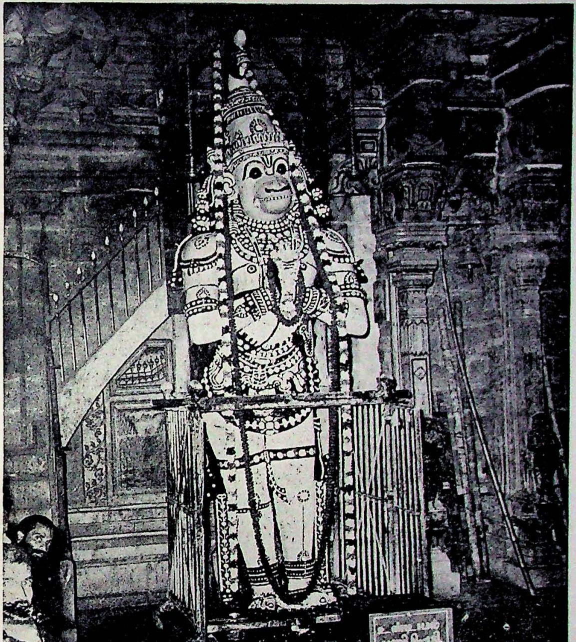
The exquisite corridor



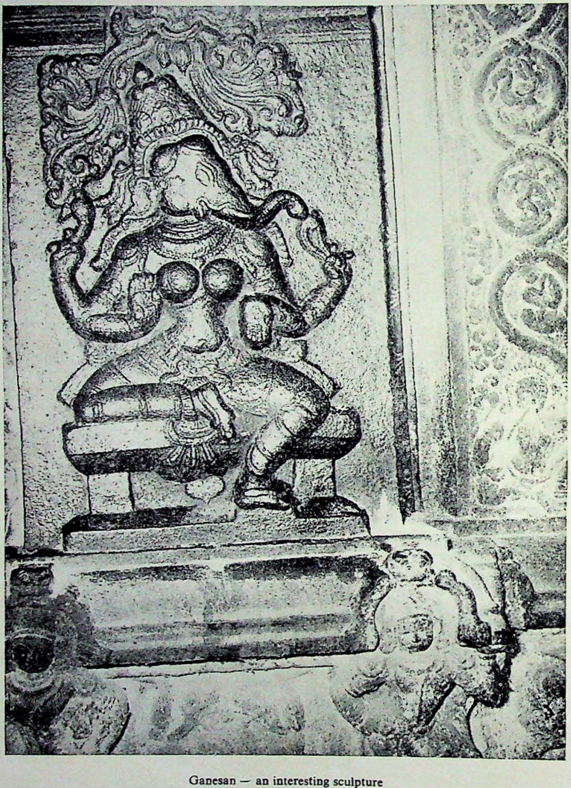
The Sribalippura



Decorated image of Sri Hanuman



Another view of the image of Hanuman with his favourite offering of Vadamalai (garland of vadais)

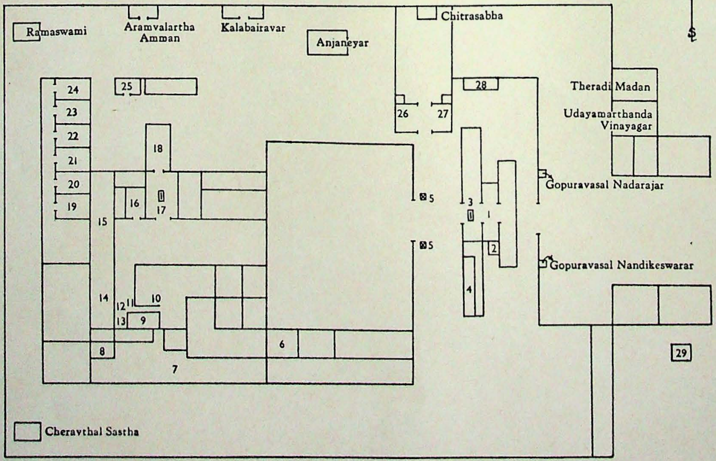


Ganesan — an interesting sculpture

SRI STHANUMALAYASWAMY TEMPLE

SUCHINDRAM

(Not to Scale)



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22 Jayantheeswarathu Sreechakram
23 Jayantheeswarathu Mahadevar
24 Jayantheeswarathu Durgamman
25 Subramaniaswamy
26 Vallabha Ganapathi
27 Subramaniaswamy
28 Devendra Vinayagar
29 Theradi Bhudhathan

was worshipped by the Saptharishis (seven sages), Agasthya, Vasistha, Vamadeva, Vyasa, Adisankara and others. The aswatha tree became Tulasi in Threthayuga, Bilwa in Dwaparayuga and Rajavriksha in Kaliyuga. The Rajavriksha or Konrai is worshipped even today at Suchindram. The tree is believed to be more than two thousand years old—so the scientists say. It is believed that while the roots of the tree draw the water used for abhisheka of the Siva Linga, the oil and milk used to anoint the Linga, permeate the subsoil and through a subterranean passage reach Kanyakumari. This is the renowned " Sthanu Theertham ".

The Sri Kovil or Sanctum Sanctorum of Sthanumalayaswami is called ' Vadakhedom ' and the Sri Koil of Lord Vishnu who is known here as Tiruvenkata Vinnavar Perumal is called Thekkedom. There are two priests and they perform the poojas to Sthanumalaya and Vishnu by turns every day. The practice is intended to maintain the secrecy of the worship of Indra during the nights.

The origin of the original structure is lost in obscurity. The temple as we see it today, is a massive structure with the lofty gopuram which can be seen within a radius of five miles round. It is 134 feet high. The temple and its precincts occupy a vast area, nearly 93,000 sq. ft. The temple abounds in excellent stone sculpture. To the south of the main entrance stands Teradi Boothathan and to the north are Teradi Madan and Udayamarthanda Vinayakar. They would appear to be sentinels on guard duty. The long corridor inside the temple is exquisite sight and probably it is second only to the famous corridor in Rameswaram temple.

There are few mantapams inside the temple. They are living monuments of human achievement in the realm of art and sculpture. They are the Sreebali mantapam, Unjal mantapam, Thirukonrayadi, Chempakarama mantapam, Veerapandya mantapam, Alankara mantapam, and Udayamarthanda mantapam. Besides these, there are four musical pillars and a huge stone image of Hanuman which is sixteen feet and four inches in height.

The Unjal mantapam is a rectangular pavilion of stone, 30 feet 6 inches long and 28 feet 4 inches wide. The four corner pillars carry exquisitely sculptured figures of which those of Rati and Manmatha are really fascinating. There is a raised platform in the centre where the Tirukalyanam festival of Sthanunathaswami with Aramvalattamman is celebrated. There is a swing in this mantapam on which the images are placed and rocked to the accompaniment of vocal and instrumental music.

The main deities of the temple are the Sthanumalayaswami, Aramvalattamman and Thiruvenkitavinnavar. In addition, the images of Kailasathu Mahadeva, Vallabha Ganapathi, Subramanya, Devendra Vinayakar, Garudalwar, Durga, Sankaranarayana, Pallikonda perumal (Vishnu in reclining pose), Dakshinamurti, Kankalanathar, Cheravatal Sastha, Kala Bhairava, Sri Rama and Hanuman are also installed in appropriate places and worshipped.

The daily rituals in the temple are conducted according to the tantric rites and practice observed in the temples of Kerala. The highest spiritual head of the temple or Tantri is the eldest living member of the Tarananallur Nambooderi family. The Tantri officiates during the utsavams and for other ceremonial and extraordinary functions in the temple. For the conduct of the daily rites in the Vatakkedam and Thekkedam shrines, there are four Mel Santikkars who are Namboodiris belonging to Iranjalakkuda, Peruvanam and Sukapuram villages who alone are eligible. Two of these function as priests every day, alternating their services in the two shrines, every other day. In some of the other minor shrines, daily rituals are conducted by Brahmins known as Poatties. The Nambiyars, otherwise known as Gurukkals or Bhattars who are Saiva Brahmins are in charge of the rituals in the shrines of Konrayadinatha, Dakshinamurti and Gopuravasal deities. The Melshantikars, who are Nambudiri Brahmins are expected to osberve strict celebacy and austerity. They do not mix with their own families during their employment in the temple. They are always expected to be within the temple precincts and if for any reason they are obliged to go outside, they can enter the temple only after a bath.

The daily rituals in the Suchindram temple commence at 3 a.m. Palli Unarthal or rousing up the God from his sleep is the first function. The Usha pooja, Dharapooja, Mrishtanna Pooja (Panteeradi), Sribali, Pushpanjali, Sankhabhishegam, Panchagavya and

Navakalasa abhisegham, Ucha pooja and Ucha Sri Bali follow in the order. The forenoon's ritual concludes round about mid-day. At 4-30 p.m., the evening pooja commences with an abhishekam or anointing with fresh water. This is followed by Pushpanjali and Deeparadhana and the Attala Pooja at 7 p.m. and concludes with Sri Bali called the Attala Sribali.

Three mahotsavams or major festivals are celebrated in this temple annually. Of these the most magnificent is the festival in the month of Margazhi (December-January). The duration of the festival is ten days. The last day of the festival falls on Tiruvathira Nakshatra and is said to be a celebration in memory of the penance undertaken by the Goddesses. During the period of this festival, the utsava images of Siva and Parvati (Suchindra Perumal and Uma) are taken in procession daily mounted on different vahanams. The most pompous procession takes place on the seventh night. The famous car festival takes place on the ninth day and this is attended by thousands of devotees from various parts of the district and Kerala. All the four cars of the temple are used for this festival, appropriately decorated to suit the occasion. The image of Sthanunathaswami, flanked by Uma on the left is seated in the biggest of the cars called Swami Ther. Goddess Parvati is separately installed in the Amman Ther, Vishnu in the Pillayar Ther and Indra in the Chapra Ther. The ruler of Travancore does not break his fast that morning until the cars reach their original place after the procession which information is communicated to him by an immediate telegram. The festival concludes with the 'Arat' or the Holy immersion on the tenth day.

The next outstanding festival is the Chithirai Festival in April-May. The processions take place as usual, during the ten days of the festival with the difference that the biggest of the temple cars is not used for this. As if to compensate for this, there is the grand Teppa Utsavam or the festival of the float on the tenth night of the festival.

The least spectacular of the three annual festivals is the Avani Utsavam (September-October). This is exclusively celebrated in the Tekkadam temple and processions outside the temple do not take place.

Among the other festivals, the "Kalabham" which lasts for thirteen days is a very important one when the Sribali images of Vaddakkedam is anointed with special sandal paste prepared and consecrated for the occasion. The master of this festival is the Tantri, the Tarananallur Namboodripad himself.

The Thirukalliyanam or the celebration of the holy marriage of Sthanumurti with Aramvalattamman takes place on the Makam Nakshatram in February-March. The festival lasts for nine days of which the actual Tirukallyanam takes place on the eighth day.

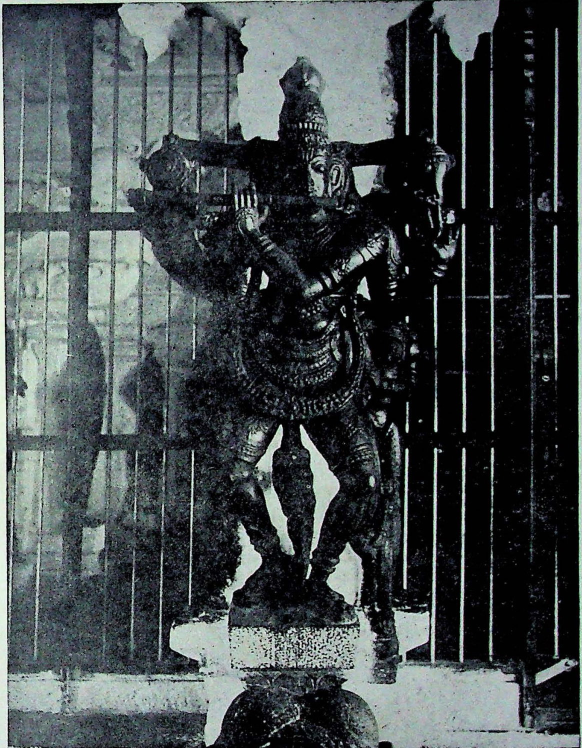
Sri Jayanthi or Gokulastami is celebrated in the Thekkedam shrine for three days. Karthigai Deepam on the full moon day of the month of Karthigai (October-November), Thai Poosam (January-February) and Mahasivarathri are other important annual celebrations in the temple.

4. NAGARCOIL

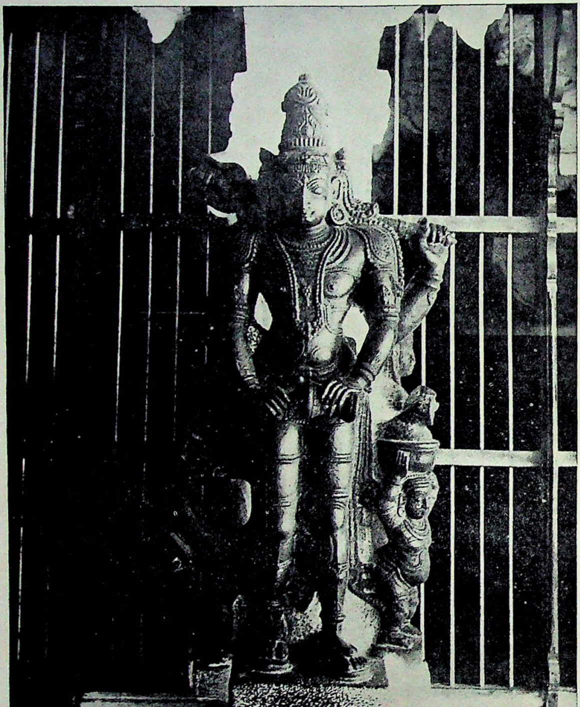
Sri Nagarajar Temple

As the name itself suggests, Nagarcoil, the headquarters of Kanyakumari district is associated with snakes. Nagarcoil has the most important temple in South India dedicated to snake worship. Snake worship is reminiscent of the Dravidian era.

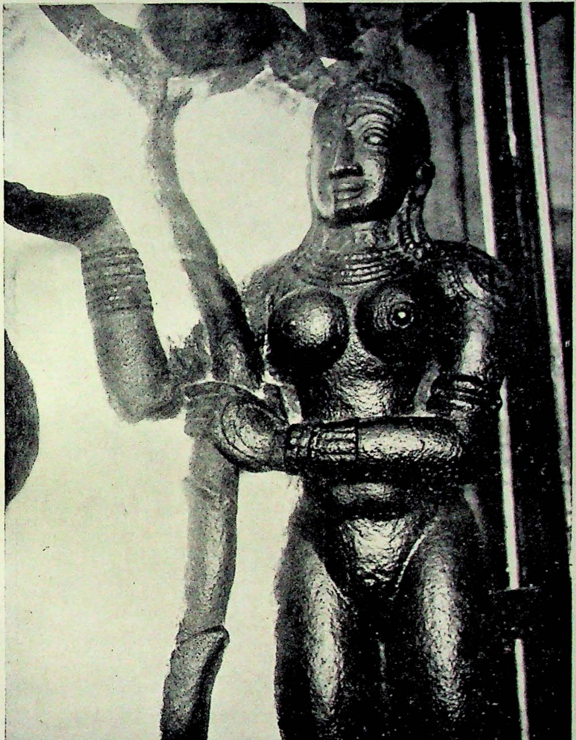
The temple in Nagarcoil is dedicated to Nagaraja, the five hooded serpent and is called Nagaraja Koil.



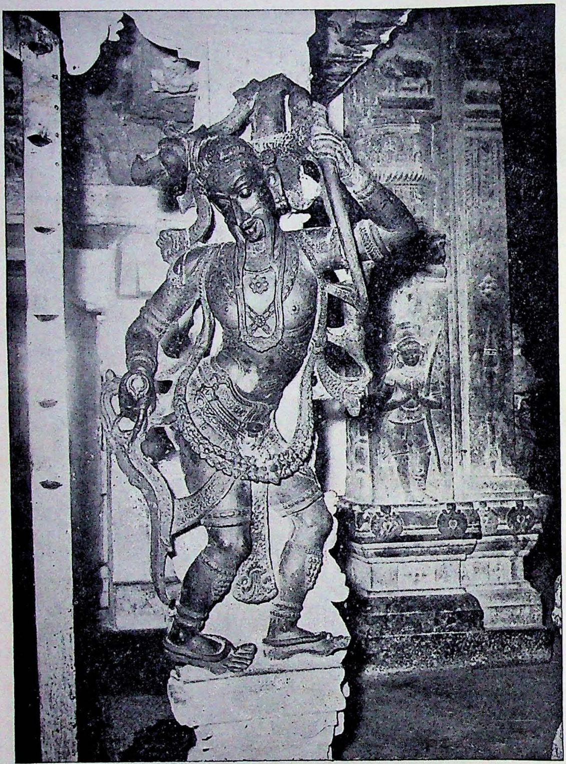
Venugopalaswami



Kankalanathar



An attractive sculpture



Another attractive sculpture

An image of Tirumala Naik

An attractive sculpture

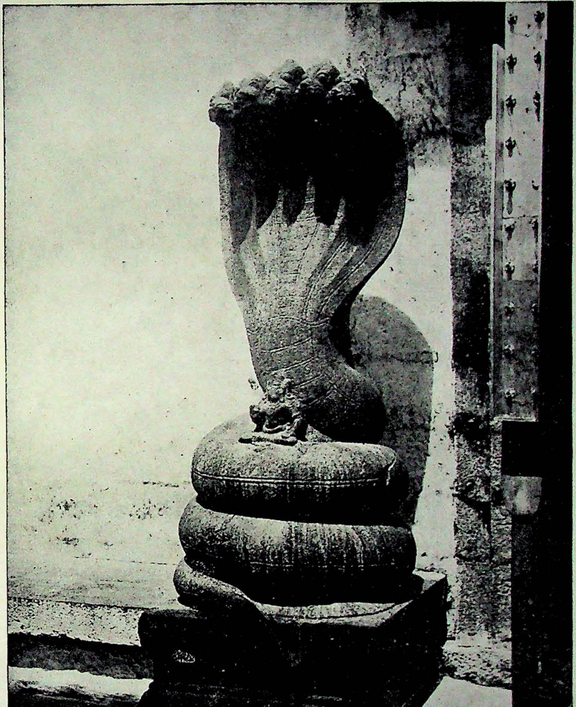
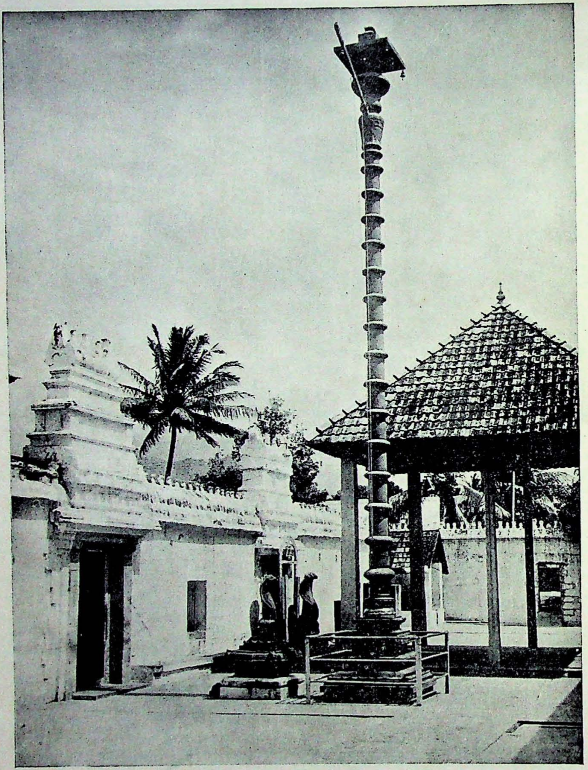


Image of Nagaraja

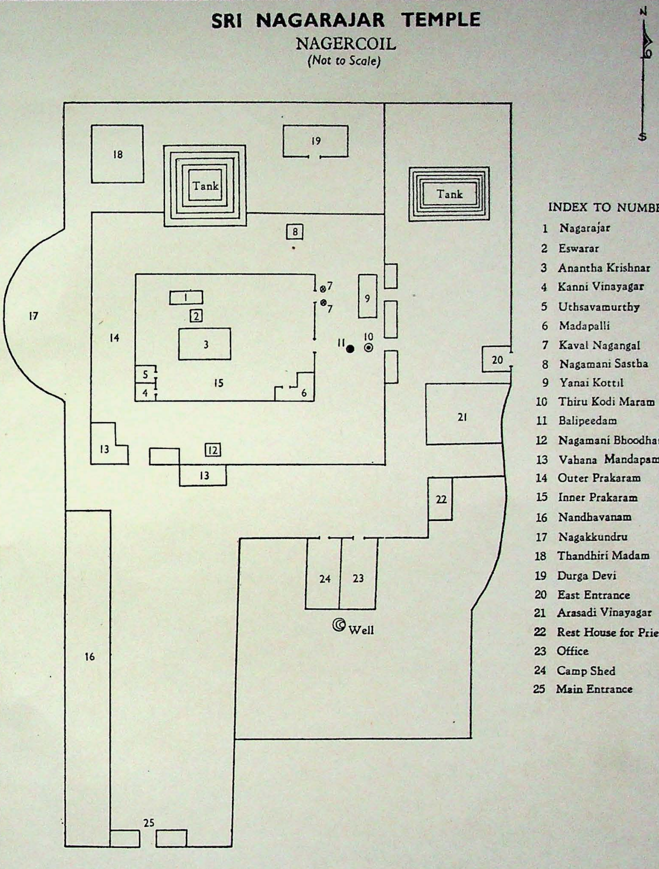


Entrance to the Nagarajar Temple

SRI NAGARAJAR TEMPLE

NAGERCOIL

(Not to Scale)



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14 Outer Prakaram
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16 Nandhavanam
17 Nagakkundru
18 Thandhiri Madam
19 Durga Devi
20 East Entrance
21 Arasadi Vinayagar
22 Rest House for Priests
23 Office
24 Camp Shed
25 Main Entrance

The town itself has derived the name from the presiding deity.

The temple is situated in ideal surroundings where nature has been very liberal. A garden around the temple is famous for its Naga flowers. They are believed to be a symbolic representation of Nagaraja. It is believed that cobras guard the temple and the garden. These cobras do not attack human beings and no death from snake bite has been recorded so far.

Nagarajar Koil has its own legend behind it. Many years ago the then Pandya King was the victim of a virulent type of skin affliction. He was under the treatment of the seniormost member of Pambinmekat Illam. This is a family of Nambudiri Brahmins in the former Cochin State and from time immemorial they have been known for their highly developed cult of snake worship. After curing the Pandya Ruler, he returned to his Illam. On his way when he reached a place which is the present Nagarcoil, he heard the wailings of a woman in distress. She was a low caste woman. When the Nambudiri approached the frightened woman, she pointed out to him a stone image of a five-hooded serpent and it was bleeding profusely. While cutting grass, her sickle had struck the stone image which was lying covered by the grass. The learned Nambudiri immediately understood the significance of the strange phenomenon. He pacified the woman and immediately arranged to have the space cleared of the grass. It was the image of Nagaraja. This Vedic Brahmin well-versed in mantras performed a purification ceremony and a special pooja when the bleeding stopped. He, with the help of his servants, then erected a shelter for the image. It was a simple construction with mud walls on the four sides with a roof of coconut palm sheaves and bamboo sticks.

As indicated earlier, the Nambudiri himself being steeply imbibed in the cult of snake worship, he stayed in the place and performed poojas daily with the result the deity gradually started manifesting its prowess. The origin of the image and its consecration are lost in obscurity.

The local population who till then was not aware of the existence of Nagaraja looked upon it as a tutelary deity and named the place itself after the deity. The fame of Nagaraja began spreading and in course of time, people from far and near came to the improvised temple to worship Nagaraja. It was believed that worship of Nagaraja cured many physical maladies.

The ever-increasing faith and belief in the deity brought in its wake a good income to the temple. When the income accumulated to a sizable amount, the Namboodiri constructed a regular structure nearby with the intention of installing Nagaraja in the new structure. He fixed an auspicious day for the installation ceremony but on the previous night, Nagaraja appeared to the Nambudiri in a dream and enjoined upon him not to shift the image from its original place.

Owing to the divine behest, the image of Nagaraja was left intact to be worshipped in the thatched shrine. In the new temple, the Namboodiri installed a 'Lingam' and an idol of Vishnu as Ananthakrishna. Even today Nagaraja is enshrined in the mud hut with a thatched roof. In course of time, the Maharaja of Travancore took over the control of the Nagaraja temple and the adjuncts and the tantric functions became vested permanently with the 'Illom' of the originator-founder. During the annual festival of this deity which is celebrated for ten days in the month of Makaram (January-February) the head of the 'Pambinmekat Illom' himself officiates.

There have been instances in the memory of the local population where there have been visible manifestations of the deity's attachment for the Pambin-

mekat Illom. It would appear that during one annual festival, the Nambudiri priest who came for the conduct of the daily rituals used to close the temple before 10'O clock after concluding the rituals for the forenoon. He was very particular about taking his food before 10 A.M. and he took his food only after the poojas. This was resented by the Manager of the temple and he reprimanded the priest for altering the schedule. Very much aggrieved at the discourteous treatment meted out to him, the Nambudiri repaired for his residence and refused to take food. This incident annoyed Nagaraja who sent his envoys to the residence of the Manager of the Devaswom. To the latter's consternation, a horde of snakes appeared in his residence. The manager was able to understand the reason for the snakes' presence. He immediately sought the Nambudiri priest and prostrating before him, tendered his unconditional apology for his unruly behaviour.

The shrine of Nagaraja is a five feet square and a little lower than ground level and the place is perpetually marshy. The sand scooped out of this place is distributed as prasadam and it is believed to have miraculous healing properties, and that skin affliction can be completely eradicated with the sand. Even though a good amount of sand is distributed as prasadam for centuries, it has never diminished. It is said that a rare green herb used to be found growing round about the place where the image of Nagaraja is installed. This herb could cure even the most virulent type of skin disease. But, as good things do not exist for long, this herb also has ceased to exist.

Daily poojas in the temple are performed by Brahmins from Kerala according to the custom and tantric practice obtained in temples in Kerala. All Sundays in the Tamil month of Avani are considered sacred. In the mornings of these days abhishekam for the deity is done with milk. Countless number of devotees attend the Abhishekam ceremony. Images of serpents installed in a raised platform beneath a banyan tree in front of the shrine of Nagaraja are anointed with milk. In the evening, 'Pushpabishekam' is done for the image of Nagaraja, the Siva Linga and the image of Ananthakrishna. Baskets and baskets of flowers from all over the district arrive for this function on Sundays. It will be a glorious sight. Besides Sundays in the month of Avani, twelve days in the month of Aippasi (October-November) ending with the day of Ayilliam star are considered sacred and auspicious for special worship.

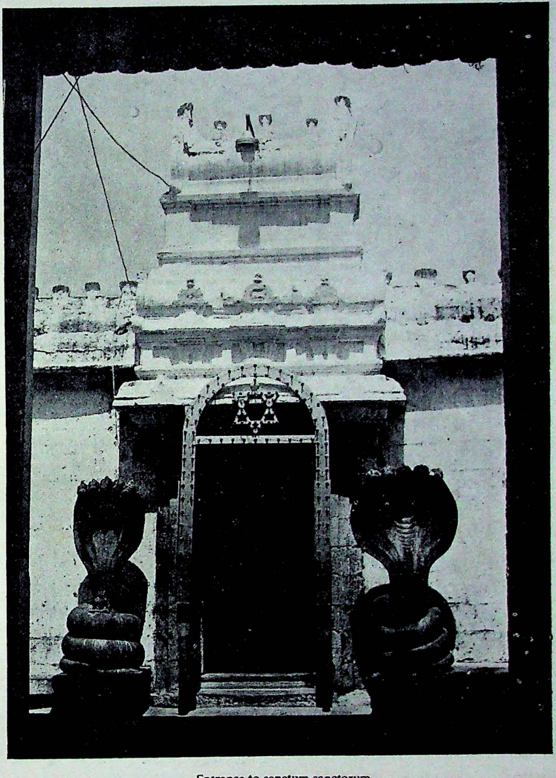
The annual festival takes place in the Tamil month of Thai (January-February). The festival commences with the flag hoisting on the day of Revathi star and concludes with the 'Aarat' (holy immersion) on the next Ayilliam day. The festival deity is Ananthakrishna, whose image along with those of Rugmini and Satyabhama (the Lord's consorts) is taken around in procession twice daily in different vahanas. The Rathotsavam (chariot festival) is celebrated on Poosyam (Poosam) day which is the penultimate day.

4. VADIVEESWARAM H/o. NAGERCOIL

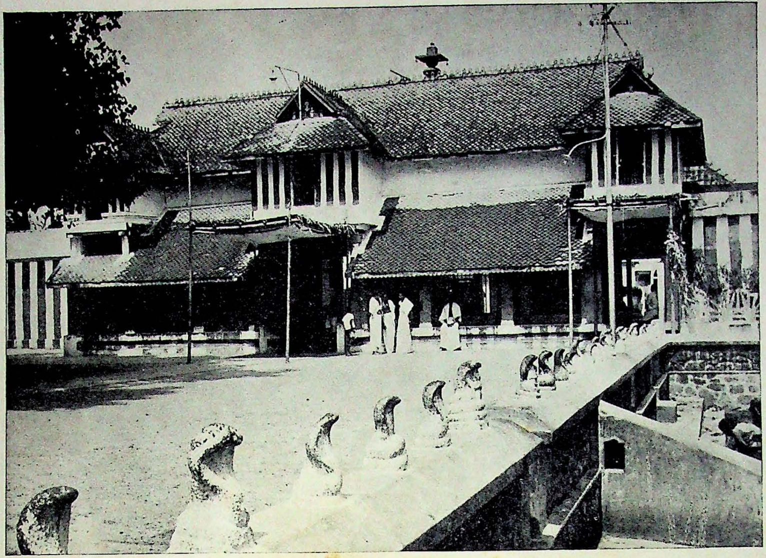
Sri Azhagamman Temple

Vadiveeswaram is a suburb of Nagercoil and is situate a furlong from the Central bus stand. The presiding deity of the temple is Lord Siva known as Sundareswarar and His consort is Alageswari known also as Vadivu Iswari meaning the 'Goddess with beauty and grace'. The temple faces east and in front of the temple is a beautiful tank. Very rightly this temple has been called as an epitome of the Hindu pantheon for almost all Gods of the Hindu religion are installed and worshipped there. This is also one of the two temples in the Kanyakumari district where there is a separate shrine for "Saneeswara".

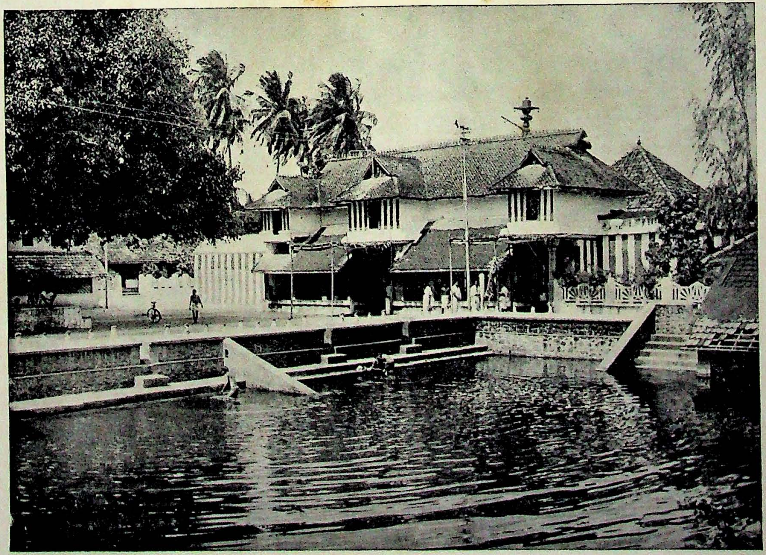
Going round the temple, we find in the first prakara images in bronze of the great Saivite saints,



Entrance to sanctum sanctorum



A view of the Temple



A view of the Temple and tank

Appar, Sundarar, Manikkavasagar, Tirugnanasambandar, Cheraman Perumal, Meykandar and of Gods Chandeswarar, Vinayaka, Subrahmania with Valli and Devayanai, Kankalamurti, Chandrasekaramurthi and Sastha. The idols of Ambal and Saraswathi are also worshipped here. On the right side of the Srikoil which houses the principal deity is Dakshinamurti. Shrines of Vinayaka and Subrahmanya with His consorts are found on the southwest and northwest corner of the first prakaram. In between these shrines are found images of Mahavishnu, Nagaraja and Kasi Viswanatha with Goddess Visalakshi. Facing the Srikoil, the images of Surya and Chandra are enshrined on both sides of the entrance. Adjoining the Srikoil which enshrines the main deity is the shrine of Alageswari facing south.

No legend is available to indicate the origin of the temple. Inscriptions dated 712 M.E. are found in the temple indicating that the temple has been in existence at least for five centuries.

Rituals are performed in the temple according to Paradesa Tantram by hereditary Tamil Brahmins known as Nambiyars. Five poojas are performed daily. The main festival in the temple is Masi Magham which is celebrated for ten days in the month of Masi (March—April) when the crowd is estimated at not less than 10,000. The Thirukalyanam festival takes place in the month of Iyppasi (October—November). Skandha Sashti is also celebrated in this temple.

The gold and silver jewels which are believed to have been donated by ancient rulers and ardent devotees are estimated to cost Rs. 49,271/-. There are also several vahanas used for the festivals. There are two wooden cars. Four palanquins, three Rishabams, one Kamadhenu, one Horse, one Garuda, one Kailasam and one Bandicoot among the Vahanams are silver plated. A variety of twelve wooden vahanams is also found in the temple.

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
1	4	Thaliyal	Thaliyal Devaswom	Major	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Amman Sri Natarajar Sri Ganesar Sri Subramaniar	Not known	0·39	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
2	4	Krishnan-koil	Krishnankoil Devaswom	do	Sri Balakrishnan (V)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha Sri Bhoothathan	1,000	0·60	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
3	4	Ezhagaram	Perumal Devaswom	do	Sri Perumal (V)	Sri Sivan Sri Ganapathi	300	0·43	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
4	4	Vadivees-waram	Vadiveeswaram Devaswom	eo	Sri Azhagamman (F)		2,000	Not stated	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
5	4	Nagercoil	Nagaraja Devaswom	do	Sri Nagarajar (O)	Sri Sivan Sri Krishnan Sri Ganapathi Sri Durga Devi Sri Bhoothathan	Not known	3·49	do
6	5	Sucheendrum	Stanumalaya Perumal Devaswom	do	Sri Stanumalaya Perumal (S)	Sri Thiruven-kataperumal	1,500	2·32	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
7	5	do	Kulasekhara Perumal Devaswom	do	Sri Krishna-swami (V)	Sri Satya Bhama	500	0·07	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
8	5	do	Mummurthi-amman Devaswom	do	Sri Mummurthi-amman (F)	Sri Sastha	600	0·29	do
9	5	do	Perambalam Devaswom	do	Sri Nataraja-murthi (S)	Sri Sivakami-ammal	500	0·18	do

TALUK

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board									
8,220	100		0·57			20	Rishabhams-2, Swan	Five times a day by a Battar	Thiruvathirai, Sivarathiri
7,522	1,500	5·00				27,439	Car, Garudan, Lion, Elephant. Swan	Five time a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi Karthikai Deepam Chithira Pournami
5,125			0·48			325	Car, Garudan, Chapparam	Five times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Karthikai Deepam; Chithira Pournami
Not stated	1,500					49,272	Car, Palanquin, Vahanams	Five times a day by a Battar	Masi Magham, Skanda Sashti
26,000	30,000	Extent	not	stated		19,363	do	Four times a day by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Thai Annual Festival in Iyppasi
1,74,145	37,500	32·00				7,05,356	Cars-4 Palanquins-10	do	Annual Festival in Avani Thiruvathirai Karthikai Deepam
2,000						300		Thrice a day by a Poatty	
2,000	1,000					200		Thrice a day by a Chaliya	Annual Festival in Adi Navarathiri
2,000	150					1,000		Twice a day by a Battar	

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
10	5	Asramam	Krishnaswami Devaswom	Major do	Sri Krishna-swami (V)		500	0·11	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
11	5	Therur	Eduthayudha Nainar Devaswom	do	Sri Nainar (O)	Sri Amman, Sri Subramaniar	Not known	0·50	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
12	8	Parakkai	Madhusoodhana Perumal Devaswom	do	Sri Madhusoo-dhana Perumal (V)	Sri Devi, Sri Bhudevi	do	1·53	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
13	9	Marungoor	Subramania swamy Devaswom	do	Sri Subramania-swamy (M)	Sri Sivan Sri Ganapathi Sri Sastha	do	0·08	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
14	11	Agasthees-waram	Agasthiar Devaswom	do	Sri Agasthiar (S)		1,500	0·50	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
15	12	Kanyakumari	Kanyakumari Devaswom	do	Sri Kannika-Parameswari (F)	Sri Balasundari, Sri Thiaga-sundari Sri Ganapathi	1,000	8·17	do
16	4	Vadasseri	Komandamman Devaswom	Minor	Sri Amman (F)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Bhoothathan	Not known	0·23	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
17	4	Cholapuram	Cholapuram Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Amman Sri Ganapathi	do	0·51	do
18	4	Ozhuginasseri	Vasudevar Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Bhuvanes-wari	do	0·39	do
19	4	Vadiveeswaram	Theertha Perumal Devaswom	do	Sri Perumal (V)	Sri Ganapathi	200	0·18	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
2,000	25					300		Thrice a day by a Poatty	Sri Jayanthi
12,000	350	0·75	7·00			3,000	Rishabham	Four times a day by a Battar	Thiruvathirai
19,583	800	0·51	2·20			69,090	Palanquin Car Lion, Swan, Horse, Garudan	Five times a day by a Poatty	Panguni Uthiram
12,000	4,500	5·00	1·00			6,457	Peacock Horse Palanquin	Six times a day by a Brahmin	Skanda Sashti
	1,200					500		Twice a day by a Poatty	Sivarathiri
18,000	39,800	0·75				1,93,408	Car, Kama-dhenu, Palanquin, Horse, Deer, Elephant, Lion, Vahanams	Five times a day by a Namboo-diri	Vasanthothavam, in Vaikasi, Navarathiri, Karthigai Deepam
590	200		0·23			10	Lion	Twice a day by a Poosari	Thai Pongal, Navarathiri
1,600	200	Extent	not	Stated		50		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
1,500						100		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
872	50					275		do	Annual Festival in Purattasi

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
20	4	Kottaivilai	Kottaivilai Devaswom	Minor	Sri Sastha (O)		500	0·13	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
21	4	Ezhagaram	Valampuri Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)	Sri Sivan, Sri Amman	200	0·14	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
22	4	Kottar	Arumuga Pillaiyar Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)	Sri Sivan	100	0·17	do
23	4	Kottaigramam	Kottuchapilla-yagaram Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Visalakshi Sri Subramaniar Sri Dakshina-murthi	200	0·54	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
24	4	do	do	do	Sri Perumal (V)	Sri Rukmani Sri Ganapathi	200	0·39	do
25	4	Pudugramam	Perumal Devaswom	do	Sri Perumal (V)	Sri Devi Sri Bhudevi	200	0·97	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
26	4	Puravasseri	Arasadi Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)		Not known	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
27	4	do	Puravasseri Devaswom	do	Sri Sivan (S)	Sri Amman	do	0·39	do
28	4	do	do	do	Sri Vishnu (V)	Sri Devi Sri Bhudevi	do	0·48	do
29	4	Kattimancode	Mahadevar Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Bhairavan	do	0·91	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1956-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
502	75					100		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram
1,226	50	0·09					Car	do	Vinayaka Chathurthi Thiruvathirai
849								do	Vinayaka Chathurthi
1,176			...			10		Twice a day by a Poatty	Sivarathiri Navarathiri
2,248						25	Garudan	do	Sri Jayanthi
1,514								Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi
485	10	...				10		do	Karthigai Deepam
984								do	Sivarathiri Vishu Festival in Chithirai
1,479								do	Tamil New Year's Day Vinayaka Chathurthi Sri Jayanthi
1,676	10							Twice a day by a Poatty	Thai Poosam Sivarathiri Sri Jayanthi

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

30	4	Peruvila	Chockanatha-swami Devaswom	Minor	Sri Chockanatha-swami (S)	Sri Amman Sri Ganapathi	Not known	0·57	Trivandrum Railway station 41 miles
31	4	Vembanur	Mahadevar Devaswom	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Bhoothathan	do	0·33	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
32	5	Asramam	Asramadam Devaswom	do	Sri Krishna-swami (V)		do	0·26	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
33	5	Sucheendram	Brahmarakshasa Perumal Devaswom	do	Sri Brahmaraks-hasa Perumal (V)	Sri Vigneswarar	300	0·03	do
34	5	do	Melavasal Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		100	0·01	do
35	5	do	Thiruvenkata Devaswom	do	Sri Perumal (V)		500	0·07	do
36	5	Kariamanicka-puram	Kariamanicka Devaswom	do	Sri Kariamanicka Alwar (O)	Sri Ganapathi	150	0·15	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
37	5	Therur	Poosastha Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Nagar	Not known	0·99	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
38	5	Karuppukottai	Karuppukottai Devaswom	do	Sri Kailasanathar (S)	Sri Visalakshi Sri Ganapathi	200	0·36	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
39	8	Tamarakulam	Alathamman Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)	Sri Ganapathi	Not known	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 51 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
1,424	160		0·15			100		Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Thai Poosam, Vinayaka Chathurthi, Sivarathiri
1,224	10			...		75		Thrice a day by a Poatty	Sivarathiri, Vishu Festival in Chithirai
200								Twice a day by a Poatty	
250								Twice a day by a Brahmin	
250								do	
250								Twice a day by a Poatty:	
1,235							...	do	Karthigai Deepam, Vinayaka Chathurthi
278				—		—		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam, Sivarathiri
1,393						25,000		Twice a day by a Poatty	Sivarathiri
450				...		1,000	Bhootham	Twice a day by a Velar	Annual Festival in Adi

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi- fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

40	8	Thamara-kulam	Periapandees-wara Devaswom	Minor	Sri Pandeeswara-mudaya Nainar (O)	Sri Amman Sri Vinayakar	Not known	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
41	8	do	Apathukathan Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Bhoothathan	do	0·14	do
42	8	Parakkai	Kasiviswanathar Devaswom	do	Sri Viswanathar (S)	Sri Ammmn Sri Ganapathi	do	0·15	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles
43	8	do	Mahadevar Devaswam	do	Sri Mahadevar (S)		do	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
44	8	do	Akkarai Mahadevar Devaswom	do	do		do	0·10	do
45	9	Vannathan-kulam	Poosastha Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
46	9	Vishnupuram	Krishnaswami Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)		do	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
47	9	Eravipudur	Eravi Vinayakar Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)	Sri Sivan Sri Amman	do	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles
48	12	Panchalinga-puram	Krishnaswami Devaswom	do	Sri Krishnaswami (V)	Sri Sivan Sri Amman Sri Ganapathi	do	0·13	Trivandrum Railway station 53 miles
49	12	Kanyakumari	Sarkar Theertha Viswanathar Devaswom	do	Sri Viswanathar (S)	Sri Visalakshi-Amman	do	3·29	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
300						30		Twice a day by a Battar	Sivarathiri
700	20		0·22			1,000	Horse Lion	do	Panguni Uthiram
600								Twice a day by a Battar	Sivarathiri Karthigai Deepam
516								Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sivarathiri
603						25		Twice a day by a Poatty	do
600						150		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
600								do	Sri Jayanthi
900	300	0·75				100		do	Vinayaka Chathurthi
1,500	325		0·51			200		do	Sri Jayanthi
840	60		1·13			50		do	Sivarathiri Karthigai Deepam

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
50	2	Rajakkaman-galam	Alathamman Devaswom	Petty	Sri Amman (F)		Not known	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
51	4	Vadasseri	Stanu Vinayakar Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		1,000	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
52	4	do	Isakkiamman Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)	Sri Madan Thambiran	1,000	0·08	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
53	4	Putheri	Iravi Vinayakar Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		Not known	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
54	4	Nagercoil	Bhootham Vanangum Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Nagar	do	0·75	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
55	4	do	Theradi Devaswom	do	Srr Amman (F)		do	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
56	4	Kottar	Nachiamman Devaswom	do	do		150	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
57	4	do	Pachaperumal Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Ganapathi	1,000	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
58	4	Pudugramam	Karpaga Vinayakar Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		200	0·18	do
59	4	Velikkara	Kandhan Sastha Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Nagarajar	Not known	0·81	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable Property				Movable Property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
38								Twice a day by a Brahmin	
294						25		Once a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
197	120		0·19	...		15		Once a day by a Poosari	...
264								Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathri
450	275							Once a day by a Brahmin	
350						300		Once a day by a Poosari	
								Once a day by a Kambar	
104	200	1·06						Once a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Panguni Uthiram
310								Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
130	Extent	not	stated					Once a day by a Poatty	

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

60	4	Kannakurichi	Kandhan Sastha Dewaswom	Petty	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Vinayakar	Not known	1·13	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
61	4	Kottaigramam	Tharamani Devaswom	do	do	Sri Ganapathi	200	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
62	4	Kaliangadu	Oothukuzhi Devaswom	do	Sri Kannimar (F)		Not known	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 40 miles
63	4	Eravikulam	Kandhan Sastha Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Ganapathi Sri Nagarajar	do	0·30	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
64	4	Ozhukinasseri	Enkodikandhan Devaswom	do	do		do	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
65	4	Thaliel	Velikanda Mahadevar Devaswom		Dilapidated				
66	5	Sucheendram	Kanunkali Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)		300	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
67	5	do	Arasadi Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		500	0·04	do
68	5	do	Veeramarthanda Devaswom	do	do		300	0·01	do
69	5	do	Thekkumansakshi Vinayakar Devaswom	do	do		500	0·03	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
560	50							Twice a day by a Brahmin	...
91								Once a day by a Poatty	
103								Twice a week by a Brahmin	
94		—						Once a day by a Brahmin	Sivarathiri Panguni Uthiram
500						10		do	
	...								
100								Once a day by a Vellalar	...
150								No regular Pooja	
200				...				Once a day by a Battar	
150								do	

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
70	5	Sucheendram	Bhoothanathar Devaswom	Petty	Sri Sivan (S)	...	100	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
71	5	do	Isakkiamman Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)	...			
72	5	do	Thalakulam Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		500	0·03	do
73	5	do	Abhimanamkatha Devaswom	do	do		500	0·01	do
74	5	do	Grama Vinayakar Devaswom	do	do		500	0·02	do
75	5	do	Kulasekhar Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		500	0·66	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
76	5	do	Elayanainar Devaswom	do	Sri Nainar (O)	Sri Sivan Sri Amman	Not known	0·25	do
77	5	do	Marukaltala-kanthan Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)	...	do	0·18	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles
78	5	Karuppukottai	Annamalai Devaswom	do	do		200	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
79	5	Kurandi	Korakkanathar Devaswom	do	Sri Korakka-nathar (S)	...	Not known	0·21	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
80	8	Thamarakulam	Koorudaiya Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 49 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
100						...	...	Once a day by a Battar	
150								Once a day by a Brahmin	
150								Once a day by a Battar	
150				...				do	
100								Once a day by a Brahmin	
175								Twice a day by a Brahmin	
65			...					Twice a week by a Battar	
180				...				Twice a day by a Poatty	
95							...	Once a day by a Pillai	
264								Twice a week by a Velar	

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi- fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

81	8	Parakkai	Valia Kolli Devaswom	Petty	Sri Amman (F)		Not known	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
82	8	Puthukulam	Puthukulam Devaswom	do	Sri Sastha (O)		do	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
83	11	Pottaiadi	Vazhiottakkaran Devaswom	do	Sri Sudalai Madan (O)		do	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 54 miles
84	11	Variyur	Badhrakali Devaswom	do	Sri Badhrakali Amman (F)		do	0·50	Trivandrum Railway station 55 miles
85	11	Maruthuvamalai	Paramarthalinga swami Devaswom	do	Sri Paramartha-lingaswami (S)	Sri Vinayakar	do	1·00	Trivandrum Railway station 54 miles
86	11	Mandhram-puthur	Damodararm Devaswom	do	Sri Damodarar (V)	Sri Ganapathi	do	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 54 miles
87	12	Kanyakumari	Brahmasandhi Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		do	0·04	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
88	12	do	Sannidhitheru Devaswom	do	Sri Viswanathar (S)	Sri Ganapathi	do	0·04	do
89	12	do	Thiaga Soundari Devaswom	do	Sri Amman (F)		do	0·02	do
90	12	do	Guhanadeeswarar Devaswom	do	Sri Eswarar (S)		do	0·85	do
91	12	do	Keezhatheru Devaswom	do	Sri Viswanathar (S)		do	0·12	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)									
68								Once a day by a Poosari	
105								Once a day by a Velar	
50								No regular Pooja	Annual festival in Adi
600								Once a day by a Pillai	
1,200	600	0·19	0·30			100		Once a day by a Pandaram	Karthigai Deepam
150								Once a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
80								Once a day by a Poatty	do
50								do	Sivarathri
100						50		Once a day by a Poosari	
300								Once a day by a Brahmin	Sivarathri
400								Once a day by a Pillai	do

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
92	12	Kanya Knmari	Oorumuppidari Devaswom	Petty	Sri Amman (F)		500	0·11	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
93	12	Mahadhana-puram	Baghavathi-madam Devaswom	do	Sri Vinayakar (G)		Not known	0·06	do
94	4	Kottar	Kaikonda Vinayakar Devaswom	do	do		100	0·15	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
95	6	Thengaputhur	Marukalthalai Devaswom	Private	Sri Sastha (O)	Sri Bhairavar	Not known	0·35	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
96	6	do	Thanulinga-swami Devaswom	do	Sri Thanulinga-swami (S)	Sri Ganapathi	do	8·35	do

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
1	1	Ammachiarvila (Ettamozhi P.O.)	Sri Azhagia Nayagiamman Temple	do	Sri Azhagia Nayagiamman (F)		Not known	0·20	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles
2	1	Ganapathi-puram	Sri Anna Vinayakar Temple	do	Sri Anna Vinayakar (G)		do	0·50	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
3	1	Pulluvila	Sri Kshetrabala Perumal Temple	do	Sri Kshetrabala Perumal (V)		100	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles
4	1	Vadasseri	Sri Adimoola Vinayakar Temple	do	Sri Adimoola Vinayakar (G)		150	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
5	1	do	Sri Santhana Mariamman Temple	do	Sri Sanihana Mariamman (F)				

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Concld.)									
60						50		Once a day by a Pillai	Annual festival in Karthigai
120				...				Once a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
8,693	6,000	2·11	0·71					Twice a day by a Brahmin	do
16,098	30,000	17·09	1·07			10	Silver Horse	do	Panguni Uthiram
5,790	32,000	18·53	1·83		...	20	...	do	Sivarathiri Vinayaka Chathurthi
and Charitable Endowments (Admn) Department									
	1,354	Extent	not	stated				Twice a day by a Poosari	Annual festival in Karthigai
	10,530	15·00	25·00				Chapparam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	do
	2,087	3·00	0·06			...	Palanquin	Twice a day by a Nadar	Karthigai Deepam
	1,233	2·60	0·13					do	Sivarathiri

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
6	1	Vadasseri	Sri Kasiviswanathaswami Temple		Sri Kasiviswanathar (S)		40	0·20	Tirunelveli Railway station 42 miles
7	1	do	Sri Akkasalai Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		100	0·03	Tirunelveli Railway station 45 miles
8	1	do	Sri Veerabhadraswami Temple		Sri Veerabhadraswami (O)		100	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
9	1	do	Sri Kunjamadaswami Temple		Sri Kunjamadaswami (O)		100	0·15	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
10	1	do	Sri Mummudi Chozha Vinayakar Temple		Sri Mummudi Chozha Vinayakar (G)				
11	1	do	Sri Madhava Vinayakar Temple		Sri Madhava Vinayakar (G)		150	0·04	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
12	1	do	Sri Udayanainar Sastha Temple	...	Sri Udayanainar Sastha (O)				
13	1	Vadasseri (Chetty St.)	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		100	0·02	do
14	1	Putheri	Sri Krishnaswami Temple		Sri Krishnaswami (G)		Not known	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
15	1	do	Sri Maragatha Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)	—	do	0·02	do

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	2,068	0·80				200		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
	660	1·50	0·20				Vahanams	do	Vinayaka Chathurthi Thai Poosam Tamil New Year's Day
	209	0·60						Once a day by a Velar	
	1,324	2·25						Twice a day by a Pillai	Kudai festival once in two years
	2,878	4·50	0·07	...		2,000	Palanquin	Once a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi Panguni Uthiram
	790	0·65					Lion	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Karthigai Festival in Margazhi
	2,156	0·62						Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi
	333	0·90						Twice a day by a Pillai	Vinayaka Chathurthi

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
16	1	Putheri	Sri Veera Mahali-amman Temple		Sri Veeramahali (F)		65	0·06	Tirunelveli Railway station 48 miles
17	1	Melaputheri	Sri Nainar Yogeeswara-mudayar Temple		Sri Nainar Yogeeswara-mudayar (O)		1,000	1·00	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
18	1	Krishnankoil	Sri Mari-mutharamman Temple		Sri Marimutha-ramman (F)		100	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
19	2	Rajakkaman-galam	Sri Kulathu Mutharamman Temple		Sri Kulathu Mutharamman (F)		200	0·03	Tirunelveli Railway station 56 miles
20	2	do	Sri Ninatha Kathai Muditha Vina-yakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		200	0·20	do
21	2	Eluvila	Sri Sriman Nara-yanaswami Temple		Sri Narayana Perumal (V)		50	0·10	do
22	2	do	Sri Thiagaraja Sivalayam Temple		Sri Thiagaraja-swami (O)		3	0·32	do
23	4	Vadiweeswaram	Sri Kanni Vinayakar Temple		Sri Kanni Vinayakar (G)		300	0·56	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
24	4	Vadiweeswaram (Marimedu Theru)	Sri Uchini Mahaliamman Temple		Sri Uchini Mahaliamman (F)		150	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
25	4	Kottar	Sri Rudhrapathi Vinayakar Temple		Sri Rudhrapathi Vinayakar (G)	—	5	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	388	1·18						Once a day by a Brahmin	
	7,955	14·00				300	Horse	Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram
	388	1·00					...	Twice a day by a Konar	Kudai Festival
	208	0·75				10		Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...
	1,499		5·00			150		Twice a day by a Velar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	340							Once a day by a Nadar	Annual Festival in Margazhi
	1,800					20		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Thiruvathirai Sivarathiri Ani Magham
	1,601	3·24	0·81			240	Bandicoot Horse Peacock	Twice a day by a Poosari	Annual Festival in Masi Vinayaka Chathurthi
	238	0·80	0·06					Twice a day by a Velar	...
	12,156	17·96				300	Lion	Once a day by a Brahmin	Thiruvathirai

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
26	4	Kottar	Sri Akkasalai Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		200	0·17	Tirunelveli Railway station 51 miles
27	4	do	Sri Arumuga-perumal Pillaiyar Temple		Sri Pillaiyar (G)		Not known	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
28	4	do	Sri Mutharam-man Temple		Sri Mutharam-man (F)		do	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
29	4	do	Sri Ariangavu Ayyan Sastha Temple		Sri Ayyan Sastha (O)		150	0·20	do
30	4	do	Sri Kothanda-ramaswami Temple		Sri Ramaswami (V)		300	0·03	Tirunelveli Railway station 51 miles
31	4	do	Sri Sendra Desai Vendra Vina-yakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		300	1·00	do
32	4	do	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar Temple		Sri Sidhi Vinayakar (G)		60	0·02	do
33	4	do	Sri Nainar Desika Vina-yakar Temple		Sri Nainar Desika Vina-yakar (G)		350	1·00	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
34	4	do	Sri Mutharam-man Temple		Sri Mutharam-man (F)		350	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
35	4	do	Sri Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		350	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
	479	0·70				500	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathiri
	22,214	7·00	3·00		--	100		Twice a day by a Poosari	
	888	2·15				50		Twice a day by a Velar	Kudai Festival
	710	0·60	1·40			50		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram Vinayaka Chathurthi
	4,211	3·00				300	Garudan	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Rama Navami
	21,832	6·00	Shops-6 House-1			1,500		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	2,171	2·28	0·75			500		Twice a day by a Battar	
								Five times a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathiri
	75,000	75·00	50·00	Buildings-150		500	Chapparam Bandicoot Rishabam	Twice a day by a Pillai	Sivarathiri Karthigai Deepam
								Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram

AGASTHEESWARAM

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
36	4	Kottar	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple		Sri Muppidari-amman (F)		100	0·05	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
37	4	Nagercoil (Acharimar St. Thermedu)	Sri Mutharam-man Temple		Sri Mutharam-man (F)		300	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
38	4	do	Sri Natesaswami Temple		Sri Natesaswami (O)				
39	4	Edalakudi	Sri Mutharam-man Temple		Sri Mutharam-man (F)		Not known	0·05	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
40	4	do	Sri Dwarakapathi Vinayakar Temple		Sri Dwarakapathi Vinayakar (G)		do	0·50	Tirunelveli Railway station 51 miles
41	4	do	Sri Vandi-malachiamman Temple		Sri Vandimala-chiamman (F)		do	0·20	do
42	4	Karuppukattai	Sri Muthu Vadivamman Temple		Sri Muthu Vadivamman (F)		100	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
43	4	Kilaputheri	Sri Kailasanathar Temple		Sri Kailasanathar (S)		100	0·10	do
44	4	Kanniakulam	Sri Ninachatu Mudichatu Kandhan Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)		50	0·01	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
45	4	do	Sri Nitya Jaya Bhoothalinga Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		100	0·02	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	2,894	3·00					Rishabham	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Vaikasi
	245	0·30	0·30			500	Lion	Twice a day by a Pillai	Annual festival in Karthigai
	1,087	2·50	0·15			1,000		do	
						1,000		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Vaikunta Ashtami
	10,372	5·00	3·00						
						1,500		Twice a day by a Pillai	Annual festival in Adi
	1,245	Extent	not	stated		30		do	Karthigai Deepam Ani Uthiram
	6,495	18·00				100	Chapparam Vahanams-2	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi Navarathiri Karthigai Deepam Sivarathiri
	594	0·56				...	...	Once a week by a Velar	...
	324	0·80						No Pooja	

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
46	4	Puravasserl	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		150	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 42 miles
47	4	Kottichapillayaragaram	Sri Thiruvambala Desika Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		100	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 43 miles
48	4	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)			0·02	
49	4	Terkalputhur	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		100	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
50	5	Ashramam	Sri Anjanam Ezhuthiya Kandhan Sastha Temple		Sri Anjanam Ezhuthiya Kandhan Sastha (O)		100	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 52 miles
51	5	do	Sri Isakkiamman Temple		Sri Isakkiamman (F)		100		
52	5	Kurichi	Sri Mavidai Kandhan Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)	...	100	1·00	Tirunelveli Railway station 53 miles
53	5	Sucheendram (West St.)	Sri Vandimalachiamman Temple		Sri Vandimalachiamman (F)		100	0·07	Tirunelveli Railway station 52 miles
54	5	Sucheendram	Sri Santhana Nayagiamman Temple	do	Sri Santhana Nayagiamman (F)		200	0·11	do
55	5	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		200	0·04	Tirunelveli Railway station 53 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
	253	0·62				25		Once a week by a Kambar	
	705	1·40						Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
						50		Once a day by a Velar	Kudai festival
	714	1·80						Twice a day by a Poosari	Karthigai Deepam Sivarathiri
	3,684	4·50	0·75	Buildings-2		150	Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin Twice a day by by a hereditary Pillai	Panguni Uthiram
	1,212	4·00	0·20			200		Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram Karthigai Ashtami Annual festival in Masi
	1,339	2·00		...		500	Bhootham	Twice a day by a Pillai	
	1,412	1·68		...	...	2,000	...	Twice a day by a hereditary Pillai	...
	885	1·50	House-1			50		do	...

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
56	5	Sucheendram	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple		Sri Varadaraja Perumal (V)		300	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 52 miles
57	5	Devakulam	Sri Deiva Vinayakar Pillaiyar Temple		Sri Deiva Vinayakar (G)		100	0·04	do
58	5	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Mutharamman (F)		200	0·06	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
59	5	Therur	Sri Adi Vinayakar Temple		Sri Adi Vinayakar (G)		100	0 03	Trivandrum Railway station 46 miles
60	5	do	Sri Chidambara Kulasekhara Perumal Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		80	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
61	5	do	Sri Tirumadam Perumal Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakaswamy (G)		200	0·03	do
62	5	do	Sri Azhagia Chozhanangai Amman Temple		Sri Azhagia Chozhanangai Amman (F)		200	0·16	Tirunelveli Railway station 54 miles
63	5	do	Sri Vetrivel Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vetrivel Vinayakar (G)		100	Below 0 01	Tirunelveli Railway station 45 miles
64	5	do	Sri Thirumadam Chidambara Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		Not known	0·04	Tirunelveli Railway station 52 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

	549	0·93	House-1			500	Deer	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi
	1,800	4·30						Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	553	1·86				100	Deer	Twice a day by a Pillai	Karthigai Deepam Kudai festival
	298	0·80						Twice a day by a Velar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	715	2·19						Twice a day by a Brahmin	
	443	1·35						Once a day by a Pillai	
	18,078			36·00		3,000	Vahanams-2	Twice a day by a Poosari	Annual festival in Purattasi
	535			1·15				Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	444	1·60						do	Annual festival in Karthigai

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
65	5	Therur	Sri Nainar Udaya Marthanda Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		250	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
66	5	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Muthar-amman (F)			0·05	
67	5	do	Sri Shenbaga Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		200	0·11	do
68	5	do	Sri Sastha Temple		Sri Sastha (O)			0·05	
69	5	Kurandi	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Muthar-amman (F)		100	0·01	do
70	5	do	Sri Ayul Peratti Amman Temple		Sri Ayul Peratti-amman (F)		500	0·05	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
71	5	Pudugramam	Sri Vanamurthi Manthramurthi Temple		Sri Manthra-murthi (O)		100	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
72	5	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Muthar-amman (F)		Not known	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
73	5	Sankaranpudur	do		do	...	100	0·05	Tirunelveli Railway station 51 miles
74	5	Nallur	do		do	...	60	0·08	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
	1,194	3·53	0·09					Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
	362	2·68						do	
	436	1·12						Once a day by a Poosari	Annual festival
	2,500	4·30				500		Twice a day by a Poosari	Panguni Uthiram Sivarathiri
	387		0·85				...	Once a day by a Pillai	Panguni Uthiram Thiruvonam
	1,037	3·00				600		Twice a day by a Velar	Annual festival in Panguni
	1,598	2·00	0·60			300	...	do	Kudai festival Karthigai Deepam
	1,067	2·82	0·04			10)		Twice a day by a Pillai	Kudai festival in Adi

AGASTHEESWARAM

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
75	5	Kakkamoor	Sri Kariya Ayyan Sastha Temple		Sri Karia Ayyan Sastha (O)		250	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 52 miles
76	5	Mankulam	Sri Muthar-amman Temple	...	Sri Mutharamman (F)		Not known	0·05	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
77	5	Karia Manicka-puram	Sri Muppidari amman		Sri Muppidari-amman (F)		200	Not stated	Tirunelveli Railway station 42 miles
78	6	Mugilanvila	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Muthar-amman (F)	...	100	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 44 miles
79	6	do	Sri Bala Vinayakar Temple		Sri Bala Vina-yakar (G)		30	0·04	do
80	6	Melakattu-vila	Sri Kaniyalan alias Kilasanatha-swami Temple	...	Sri Kailasa-nathar (S)		Not known	0·01	Trivandrum Railway station 45 miles
81	8	Parakkai	Sri Chenkulankarai Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		500	0·16	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
82	8	Parakkai (Mela Radha Street)	Sri Chockanathar Temple		Sri Chockana-thar (S)	—	150	0·01	do
83	8	Parakkai (South Street)	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Muthar-amman (F)	...	Not known	0·02	do
84	8	Parakkai (West Street)	do		do		do	0·01	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd).

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	2,571	4·50	0·15	Buildings 2		500		Twice a day by a hereditary Poosari	Annual festival in Karthigai
	1,053	4·73				175		Twice a day by a Velar	Annual festival in Chithirai Festival in Adi Sivarathiri
	1,643	5·00	1·00					Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
	515	0·80						Once a day by a Nadar	Kudai festival once in three years
	499	1·00						Twice a day by a Nadar	
	352							No Pooja	
	5,265	5·00	6·50			5		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sivarathiri Vinayaka Chathurthi
	1,234	2·37	1·15			5		Twice a day by a Pillai	Vinayaka Chathurthi Tiruvonam Panguni Uthiram
	2,152	1·25	...					Twice a day by a hereditary Pillai	
	1,368	0·25				35	...	Twice a day by a Pillai	

AGASTHEESWARAM

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
85	8	Thamaraikulam	Sri Kulasekhara Nangamman Temple		Sri Kulasekhara Nangaiamman (F)		300	0 10	Trivandrum Railway station 47 miles
86	9	Eravipudur	Sri Badhrakali-amman Temple		Sri Badhrakali-amman (F)		100	0·10	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
87	9	do	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswami Temple		Sri Krishna-swami (V)		126	0·04	do
88	9	do	Sri Madan Thambiran Temple		Sri Madan Thambiran (O)				
89	9	do	Sri Natarajamurthi Temple	...	Sri Nataraja-murthi (S)		300	0·10	
90	9	do	Pulamadaswami Temple		Sri Pulamada-swami (O)	...			
91	9	Akkarai	Sri Sendil Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		Not known	0·03	do
92	9	Eraviputhur (Akkarai)	Sri Sendan Sundaravathi Adikesava Checkadi Vinayakar Temple		Sri Sendan Sundaravathi Adikesava Vinayakar (G)		136	0·09	Tirunelveli Railway station 50 miles
93	9	Sarakalvila	Sri Badhrakali-amman Temple		Sri Badhrakali-amman (F)		100	0·08	Tirunelveli Railway station 49 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) in Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
	5,148	7·00	3·00			500	Deer	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathiri Panguni Uthiram
	916		1·65					Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	
	348			1·17				Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Annual festival in Chithirai
	2,233	5·00					Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Pillai	Festival in Chithirai Navarathiri Mandagapathi festival in Margazhi
	1,182		3·00			10		Twice a day by a hereditary Battar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	416	1·04				5		Twice a day by a Battar	
	2,879	5·00					Palanquin	Twice a day by a Brahmin	

AGASTHEESWARAM

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
94	9	Marungur	Sri Kallapiran Pillaiyar Temple		Sri Kallapiran Pillaiyar (G)		Not known	0·06	Trivandrum Railway station 48 miles
95	9	Marungur	Sri Odakkarai Madan Thambiran Temple		Sri Madan Thambiran (O)		do	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
96	9	do	Sri Amman Abathukatha-val Temple		Sri Amman Abathukatha-val (F)		500	0·51	do
97	9	do	Sri Vanamurthi Edamalai Kandhan Sastha Temple		Sri Edamalai Kandhan Sastha (O)		150	1·00	do
98	11	Kottaram	Sri Chanthana Mariamman Temple		Sri Chanthana Amman (F)		30	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
99	11	Ramanatha-puram	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple		Sri Karpaga Vinayakar (G)	...	200	0·15	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles
100	11	Varayur	Sri Velinintra Vinayakar Temple		Sri Velinintra Vinayakar (G)		500	0·10	Tirunelveli Railway station 49 miles
101	11	Mugilankudy-iruppu	Sri Mutharamman Temple		Sri Muthar-amman (F)		100	0·02	Trivandrum Railway station 52 miles
102	11	Agasthees-waram	Sri Kulasekhara Vinayakar Temple		Sri Vinayakar (G)		300	0·03	Trivandrum Railway station 50 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for a Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property		Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels in Rs. appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) **Department** (Contd.)									
	296	1·00					...	Once a day by a Poosari	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	289	1·25						Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Tamil New Year's Day Karthigai Deepam
	4,247	12·00		Buildings-4		200	Deer Lion Vahanam	Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	Tamil New Year's Day Navarathiri Chithira Pournami
	3,883	17·00	1·00	Shop-1		300		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Kudai festival Panguni Uthiram
	297	0·65				30		Once a day by a Brahmin	
	2,899	4·74					Bandicoot Kedayam Lion	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Chithira Pournami
	1,480	9·00				200		do	Vinayka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam
	800							Once a day by a Nadar	
	5,340	11·50				...	Horse Lion Boodham	Once a day by a Pillai	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Sivarathiri

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

LOCATION OF IMPORTANT TEMPLES
IN
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT
SCALE
Miles 5 0 5 10 15
Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20
RAMANATHAPURAM
KERALA
KANYAKUMARI
KARIVALAMVANDANALLUR
Pal Vannanathar
VASUDEVANALLUR
Chinthamaninathar
SANKARANAYINARKOIL
Sankaranarayanaswamy
KOVILPATTI
Poovananathar
KALUGUMALAI
Subramanyaswamy
PANPOLI
Thirumalai Kumaraswamy
PULIYARAI
Sadasivamurthy
SHENCOTTAH
SAMBAVARVADAKARAI
Thirumulanathar
AYIKUDI
Balasubramanyaswamy
TENKASI
Kasiviswanathar
SHENCOTTAH
Azhagia Manavalar
ILANJI
Kumarar
COURTALLAM
Thirukutralanathaswamy
Chittar River
KADAYAM
Vilvavananathar
PAPPANKULAM
Ramaswamy
MANNARKOIL
Kulasekara Alwar
& Rajagopalar
TIRUNELVELI
Nellaiappar
TUTICORIN
Sankara Rameswarar
THIRUPUDAIMARUDUR
Narumpunadhar
SINDUPUNDURAI
Palayam Salai
Kumaraswamy
VIKRAMASINGAPURAM
Pavanasar
VIRAVANALLUR
Boominathaswamy
KRISHNAPURAM
Venkatachalapathi
AMBASAMUDRAM
Kasibanathar & Thirumulanathar
KALLIDAIKURICHI
Krishnaswamy
Mahendiyappar
CHERANMAHADEVI
Ramaswamy
Ammainadhaswamy
KURUKKUTHURAI
Subramanyaswamy
SRIVAIKUNTAM
Kallapiranswamy
Kailasanathar
ALWARTHIRUNAGIRI
Adhinathar Alwar
KARIVALAMGULAM
Natarajar
KALAKAD
Sathyavageesar
NANGUNERI
Vanamamalai Perumal
TIRUCHENDUR
Subramanyaswamy
THIRUKARANGUDI
Azhagiya Nambirayar
VALLIYUR
Subramanyaswamy
KULASEKHARAPATTINAM
Pandeeswarar
RADHAPURAM
Varagunapandeeswarar
S A N K A R A N A Y I N A R K O I L
K O V I L P A T T I
T E N K A S I
T I R U N E L V E L I
A M B A S A M U D R A M
S R I V A I K U N T A M
T I R U C H E N D U R
N A N G U N E R I
Srivilliputtur
Virudhunagar Junc.
Aruppukottai
Trivandrum R.S.
Cape Comorin
Index Map of
MADRAS STATE
ANDHRA PRADESH
MYSORE
NORTH ARCOT
CHINGLEPUT
Madras
SALEM
SOUTH ARCOT
Pondicherry
NILGIRIS
COIMBATORE
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
THANJAVUR
Karaikal
MADURAI
KERALA
RAMANATHAPURAM
TIRUNELVELI
KANYAKUMARI
Distribution of Temples
Siva Temple
Vishnu Temple
Murugar Temple
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Railway Line (Metre Gauge)
National Highways
State Highways
Other Important Roads
River with Stream
Village Name
KALAKAD
Temple Name
Sathyavageesar
77° 30'
78° 0'
9° 30'
9° 0'
8° 30'
8° 0'
CENSUS - MADRAS

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

The district of Tirunelveli, which formed part of the Pandyan kingdom has a number of shrines noted for their artistic and architectural grandeur. The inscriptions in some of the temples speak of the glory of the shrines and the signal service done by the ancient Tamil kings to the cause of religion. Temples of antiquity and shrines of comparatively recent origin are distributed throughout the district. A characteristic feature is the existence of shrines considered holy by the ardent devotees of Lord Siva, Lord Vishnu and Lord Muruga.

Tirunelveli, with its famous temple dedicated to Lord Nellaiappar and Courtallam, the beauty spot of the south sanctified by the existence of the Thirukutralanathaswamy temple, are the two noted centres included in the Thevaram hymns. The Sankaranarayanaswamy temple at Sankarankoil with the inspiring image of Lord Sankaranarayana in the form of Siva on the right side and Vishnu on the left is a popular shrine which underlines the essential unity of Siva and Vishnu. Gomathi Amman, the divine consort in this temple is considered powerful. The Sri Chakra Peetam in front of the Goddess's sanctum is worshipped by a number of devotees afflicted by diseases and possessed by evil spirits. The famous king Ugra Pandyan had made handsome endowments to the temple and improved its structure.

The Kasi Viswanathaswamy temple at Tenkasi holds a pre-eminent position among Saivite temples in Tamil Nad. Its gopuram, which was one of the tallest in Tamil Nad, was damaged by a fire during the early nineteenth century. Steps are being taken to rebuild the gopuram. Karivalamkulam, a small village situated in natural scenery amidst sweeping paddy fields at a distance of about 22 miles south-west of Tirunelveli has one of the famous temples of Nataraja in South India where the Arudhra festival is celebrated in a grand way. The temples of Lord Siva are distributed throughout the district. Some of the temples especially in Shencottah taluk are picturesquely located.

It is remarkable that an area of only about 50 square miles contains as many as nine ancient sacred shrines of Lord Vishnu. Twelve hundred years back all these temples on the banks of river Tambaraparani were visited by Sri Nammalwar, the greatest of the twelve Alwars and sung by him. Aptly these are called Navathirupathis (nine great shrines). The most popular of these is the Adhinadhar Alwar temple at Alwar Thirunagari in Tiruchendur taluk, the birth place of Sri Nammalwar. It is also known as Thirukkurugoor. The other eight shrines are: (1) Kallapiranswamy temple, Srivaikutam (2) Vijayaseva Perumal temple, Natham, Srivaikuntam (3) Kasinivenda Perumal Temple, Thirupuliangudi (4) Devar Piran temple, Rettai Thirupathi or Thulaivillimangalam (5) Aravindalochanar temple, Rettai Thirupathi or Thulaivillimangalam (6) Mayakoothar temple, Perungulam (7) Vaithamanidhi Perumal temple, Thirukkoloor (8) Makara Nedum Kuzhaikadhar temple, Thenthirupperai. The first six shrines are in Srivaikuntam taluk and the last two are in Tiruchendur taluk.

A place where God has manifested himself or has been consecrated by divine beings, is called Swayamvyakta. Among the eight Swayamvyakta places sacred to Lord Vishnu, Nanguneri is considered the most important. Nanguneri is known as Vanamamalai in Tamil and Thothadri in Sanskrit. The presiding God in the temple here is called Lord Thothadrinathar. Thirukarangudi situated at a distance of about eight miles from Nanguneri is one of the 108 shrines held sacred by Vaishnavites. The Venkatachalapathy temple at Krishnapuram near Tirunelveli is a treasure house of images and idols of rare artistic beauty.

Tiruchendur with its celebrated sea-shore temple of Lord Subramania has been a famous pilgrim centre from ages past. Legend has it that Tiruchendur was the chief place where Lord Muruga as generalissimo of the divine forces, sojourned with his 'padai' (army) to quell the demon Surapadman. Tiruchendur is one

of the six places held sacred for Muruga (Aru padai veedu). In the Skanda Puranam, Tiruchendur is mentioned second only to Palni. The other noted Murugar shrines in the district are in Ilanji, Panpoli (Tenkasi taluk), Kazhugumalai (Kovilpatti taluk), Valliyur (Nanguneri taluk) and Ayikudi (Shencottah taluk). The cave temples of Muruga in Valliyur and Kazhugumalai are steeped in rich history. The enchanting image of Sri Balasubramaniaswamy in the form of a child in the temple at Ayikudi draws devotees from far and near. A characteristic feature of this temple is the distribution of 'Payasam' (sweet pudding) prasadam to children daily, under the belief that the Lord takes His share of Payasam being one in the group of children.

Of the 879 temples in the district of Tirunelveli, 729 are under the administrative control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. and the remaining 150 are outside the Department; 87 temples out of this 150 are in Shencottah taluk and are under the jurisdiction of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board.

The taluk wise break up of temples is as follows :-

Name of Taluk	Temples: Under the H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Temples: Outside the Dept.	Total
1. Sankaranayinarkoil	52	1	53
2. Kovilpatti	45	2	47
3. Srivaikuntam	106	7	113
4. Tirunelveli	161	34	195
5. Tenkasi	73	2	75
6. Shencottah	4	87	91
7. Ambasamudram	172	9	181
8 Nanguneri	57	5	62
9. Tiruchendur	59	3	62
Total	**729**	**150**	**879**

As may be seen from the above statement more than half the number of temples are concentrated in the taluks of Tirunelveli, Ambasamudram and Srivaikuntam. Tirunelveli taluk has the largest number of temples namely 195, closely followed by Ambasamudram having 181 shrines, while the least is in Kovilpatti taluk viz., 47.

The 87 temples in Shencottah taluk under the control of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board are classified under four main categories viz., Major, Minor, Petty and Unincorporated or Private Deposited Devaswoms. There are 7 major, 12 minor, 64 petty and 4 private deposited Devaswoms in Shencottah taluk.

A classification of the temples according to the presiding deities reveals the following interesting details :—

Presiding deities	Temples: Under the H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Temples: Outside the Dept.	Total
Siva and His Consort	210	20	230
Vishnu and His Consort	174	18	192
Murugar	33	3	36
Goddesses (Village Deities)	132	39	171
Vinayakar	113	35	148
Other Deities	67	35	102
Total ...	**729**	**150**	**879**

Nearly 50 % of the temples are those for Siva and village deities. Saivite temples are greater in number than Vaishnavite shrines. There are 230 Siva temples, 148 Vinayakar temples and 36 shrines dedicated to Lord Muruga. There are 192 Vaishnavite shrines.

The following statement shows the area covered by the temples.

Extent	Temples: Under the H.R. & C.E (A) Dept.	Temples: Outside the Dept.	Total
Below 5 cents	192	44	236
5 cents and above but below 20 cents	188	46	234
20 cents and above but below 1 acre	183	41	224
1 acre and above but below 2 acres	65	3	68
2 acres and above but below 5 acres	37	8	45
5 acres and above but below 10 acres	7		7
10 acres and above	3	...	3
Area not stated	54	8	62
Total	**729**	**150**	**879**

It may be seen from the above statement that while only 3 temples cover an area of 10 acres and more, 236 shrines are small ones covering less than 5 cents. The majority of temples namely 458 out of 879, occupy an extent ranging from 5 cents to an acre. Temples which cover an area of one acre and over is less than 14 per cent, as the number of such shrines is only 123. The 62 temples which have not furnished the information under this head may be treated as small ones. Thus, nearly 80 per cent of the temples are those, which cover an area of less than an acre.

In 59 out of 228 Siva temples, the presiding deity is a Swayambu Lingam, while in 166 other shrines, the Moolavar is an installed one and in the remaining 3 temples the Murthy is in a standing posture. There are only peetams in two temples and in 4 shrines neither peetam nor idol is found. Excluding 58 temples, where their position is not specified, the posture of the presiding deities in other than Siva temples is as follows:

Standing pose	301
Sitting pose ...	255
Stone without figure	26
Lingam	3
Sthupi (pillar)	2
Total	**587**

Saivite Gurukkals and Vaishnavite Bhattacharies are generally employed to perform poojas in the Siva and Vishnu temples respectively. The remuneration paid to them is low. Before they are permitted to enter the sanctum, they should be duly initiated according to the rules prescribed in the Agamas or pancharatras.

Poojas are performed in all except 15 temples, where there are no priests. The following statement regarding poojas will be interesting:

Names of Deities	Temples under the H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.: Where poojas are performed	Where the priest belongs to: Brahmin community	Where the priest belongs to: Other community	Temples outside the Dept.: Where poojas are performed	Where the priest belongs to: Brahmin community	Where the priest belongs to: Other community	Total: Where poojas are performed	Where the priest belongs to: Brahmin community	Where the priest belongs to: Other community
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Siva and His Consort	210	195	15	20	18	2	230	213	17
Vishnu and His Consort	172	157	15	18	16	2	190	173	17
Murugar	33	29	4	3	3	...	36	32	4
Vinayakar	112	75	37	35	23	12	147	98	49
Goddesses (Village deities)	130	20	110	32	6	26	162	26	136
Other deities	66	31	35	33	21	12	99	52	47
Total	**723**	**507**	**216**	**141**	**87**	**54**	**864**	**594**	**270**

In the majority of temples dedicated to Siva, Vishnu, Vinayakar and Murugar the priests belong to the Brahmin community, while there are a good number of shrines where priests of other communities offer poojas. In 270 out of 864 temples, persons other than Brahmins offer poojas. Brahmin priests are found only in 78 out of 261 temples for village goddesses and other deities. In 49 out of 147 temples for Vinayakar there are priests belonging to communities other than Brahmins.

In major Siva temples, after the recitation of Vedas in Sanskrit by the Gurukkals, Thevaram is sung in Tamil by Pandarams who are known as "Othuvars." In Vishnu temples the Bhattacharies recite Vedas in Sanskrit and Thiruvoimozhi in Tamil.

No ornaments are found in 408 temples. 43 temples have not furnished any details under the head. The classification of the remaining 428 temples according to value of jewellery owned by them is as follows:

Value of the jewellery	Temples: Under the H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Temples: Outside the Dept.	Total
Rs.			
500 and below	203	17	220
501 — 1,000	60	5	65
1,001 — 5,000	56	6	62
5,001 — 10,000	20	1	21
10,001 — 50,000	40	2	42
50,001 — 100,000	9		9
100,001 — 500,000	6		
500,001 —1,000,000	2		2
Above ten lakhs	1		1
Total	397	31	428

The following are the nine temples, which own ornaments worth more than rupees one lakh.

1. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple—Tiruchendur.
2. Sri Nellaiappar temple—Tirunelveli.
3. Sri Adhinadhar Alwar temple—Alwar Thirunagari.
4. Sri Magara Nedum Kuzhaikadhar temple—Then Thirupperai.
5. Sri Kutralanadhaswamy temple—Courtallam.
6. Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy temple—Sankaranayinarkoil.
7. Sri Azhagia Nambiroyar temple—Thirukarangudi.
8. Sri Vanamamalai Perumal temple—Nanguneri.
9. Sri Kallapiran temple—Srivaikuntam.

The value of jewellery in Sri Subramaniaswamy temple of Tiruchendur is estimated at Rs. 14,23,698.

Except 75 temples, the remaining shrines have immovable properties. Barring 22 other temples which have not given details of income, the classification of 782 temples which derive an annual income from immovable properties is shown below.

Annual income	Temples: Under the H.R. & C.E.(A) Dept.	Temples: Outside the Dept.	Total
Rs.			
500 and below	224	35	259
501 — 1,000	177	29	206
1,001 — 5,000	202	25	227
5,001 — 10,000	41		41
10,001 — 50,000	42		42
50,001 —100,000	2		2
Above one lakh	5		5
Total	693	89	782

The annual income accruing from immovable properties exceeds Rs. 10,000 in 49 shrines. The following are the 7 temples whose annual income is Rs. 50,000 and above.

1. Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy temple — Sankaranayinarkoil.
2. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple—Kalugumalai.

3. Sri Nellaiappar temple—Tirunelveli.
4. Sri Thirukutralanadhar temple—Courtallam.
5. Sri Thirumalai Kumaraswamy temple—Panpoli.
6. Sri Adhinadhar Alwar temple—Alwar Thirunagari.
7. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple—Tiruchendur.

Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy temple of Sankaranayinarkoil gets the maximum income of Rs. 2,20,794 per annum. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple at Tiruchendur and Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy temple at Sankaranayinarkoil get an income of about Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively under hundi collections; the former also gets an additional annual income of Rs. 1,00,000 through the sale of Archana and Abishega tickets.

Out of 879 temples, only 4 temples are running public institutions like choultries, libraries, primary or secondary schools. Sri Subramaniaswamy temple of Tiruchendur and Sri Nellaiappar temple of Tirunelveli are running a religious school and an orphanage respectively for the benefit of educating poor children on religious lines.

784 temples have no temple cars, while 758 have no Rathams. 95 temples alone own cars and 131 have Rathams. Only 107 temples are having palanquins and 322 shrines are in possession of Vahanas like Peacock, Rishabam, Elephant, Horse, etc. These vahanas are generally made of wood or brass. The bigger and more famous temples have gold and silver plated vahanas.

Annual festivals are celebrated, in 538 out of 879 temples, while there are no festivals in the remaining 341 shrines. The classification of temples on the number of festivals observed is as follows:

Number of festivals in a year	Temples		Total
	Under the H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Outside the Dept.	
One festival	218	28	246
Two festivals	107	8	115
Three festivals	65	3	68
Four festivals	37	3	40
5 to 10 festivals	65		65
11 to 20 festivals	2		2
Number not stated	2	...	2
Total ...	496	42	538

The size of the crowd that gathers for the festivals exceeds 500 in 191 temples.

Out of 729 temples under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, paid Executive Officers have been appointed by the Department only for 83 temples.

There are no trustees for 110 temples. There is a single trustee for 397 temples and a Board consisting of more than one trustee is in charge of 201 temples. Each of the 87 temples under the control of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board in Shencottah taluk is managed by an official known as Sreekariam. In some cases a Srikariam may be in charge of more than one temple.

An analysis of the details given in the schedules reveals the following position regarding the age of the temples in the district.

Before Christ	18
Prior to 7th century	8
7th century to 1750	278
After 1750 (Modern)	327
Details not given	248
Total ...	879

SANKARANAYINARKOIL TALUK

12. KARIVALAMVANDANALLUR

Sri Palvannanathaswamy Temple

There are quite a few Saivite shrines in the district whose names have an association with "Kari" or elephant. Karivalamvandanallur situated at a distance of 7 miles from Sankarankoil is one among them. The temple here dedicated to the Swayambulingam known as Palvannanathar is an ancient one, having been constructed by a Pandyan King called Aryan who succeeded the famous ruler Adhivirarama Pandyan. In the recent past, Kumbabishegams were performed in 1928 and 1959 after renovations.

The temple which extends over an area of about 3 acres has a 40 feet-tall gopuram over the sanctum sanctorum, containing attractive plaster images. It was in the garden belonging to this temple, that Lord Sankaralinga, the presiding deity of the temple in Sankarankoil, originated under a Punnai tree (Catophyllum Inophyllum). A story is told that the Lord of this temple performed the last rites of a devout king Varaguna Rama Pandyan who died childless. This King has produced a number of works on the God.

The temple has got a modest property in terms of jewels and lands. Apart from a Ratham (temple car) and a palanquin there are the following artistically made wooden mounts (Vahana): Horse, Kamadhenu, Rishaba, Parrot and Lion. The shrine is now a sub-temple of the Sankarankoil Devasthanam. Poojas are performed five times a day here. The Lingam and the Amman of the temple are highly venerated by the citizens of Karivalamvandanallur and neighbourhood. On festive occasions, which come off now and then, hundreds of devotees gather here.

For administrative purposes this temple is treated as a sub-temple of the Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy Devasthanam in Sankaranayinarkoil.

18. VASUDEVANALLUR

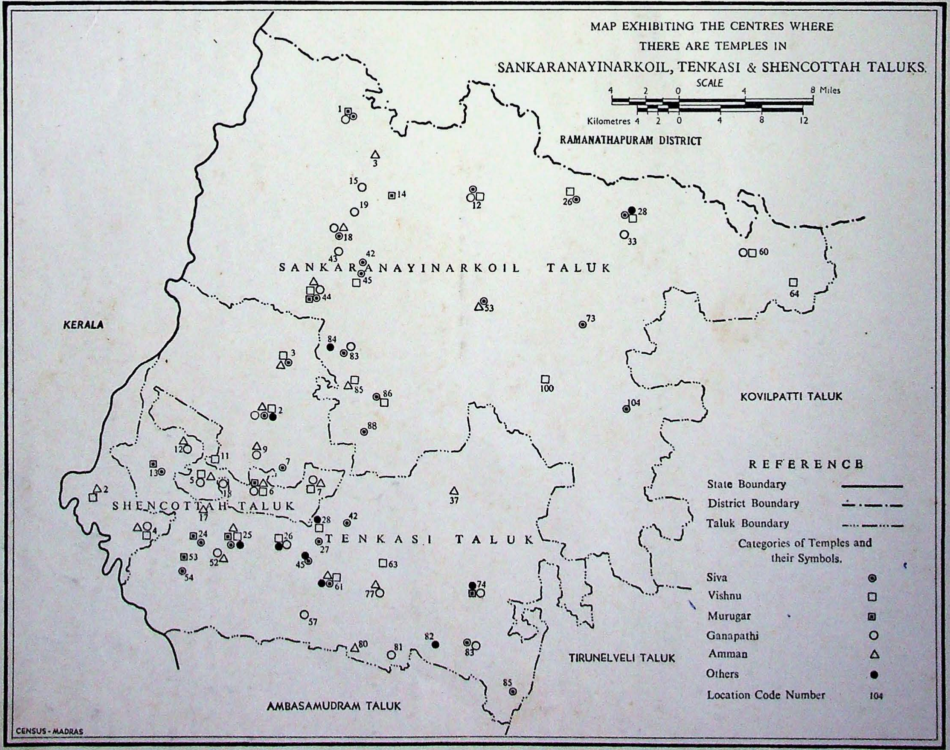
Sri Chinthamani Nadhar Temple

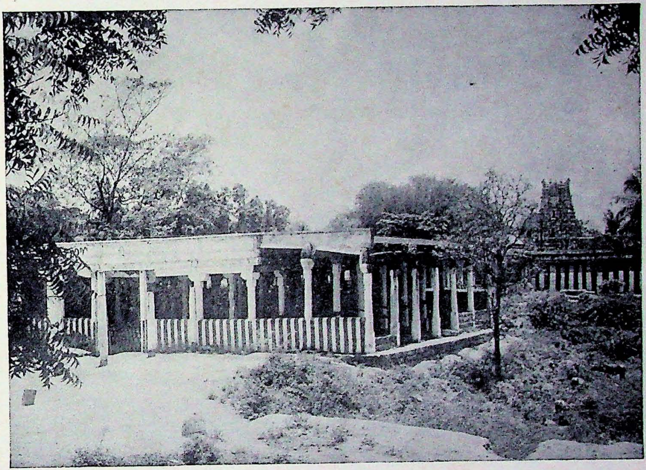
Lord Siva in the form of Ardhanareeswara embodies in Himself Siva and Sakthi. In this ancient shrine which is about 15 miles from Sankarankoil on the road to Sivagiri, the presiding deity gives darshan in this way. Built by a Pandya King, Kulasekhara, over a thousand years back, this is one of the major ancient temples in this district. The inscriptions on the walls speak of its antiquity and past glory. Though renovations have not been made from time to time, the temple with its picturesque gopuram will arrest the attention of even a casual visitor to the village.

The temple which has two prakarams occupies an area of about 1·5 acres. The huge stone pillars numbering ten are all artistically carved. The idol of Sri Chinthamaninadhar, the presiding deity which is about six feet tall presents an impressive view. There is no separate sanctum for the goddess. A well trained Brahmin priest performs the poojas to the deity six times in a day. It is ordained that the priest should be a married one.

The ten-day Brahmothsavam which is celebrated in the month of Ani (June-July) is attended by thousands of devotees, many of them drawn from the neighbouring towns and villages. On all the ten days the Lord is taken in procession through the main streets both in the morning and evening. In the mornings the deity is taken round in a palanquin and in the evenings He is mounted over a vahanam. On the ninth day, the festival of Radhothsavam, when the God is taken in the impressive temple car, is celebrated with great eclat.

The temple owns sizable landed property in the village and neighbourhood. One of the few shrines for the Lord as Ardhanareeswara, the Chinthamaninadhar temple is popular in this area.


MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE
THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
SANKARANAYINARKOIL, TENKASI & SHENCOTTAH TALUKS.
SCALE
4 2 0 4 8 Miles
Kilometres 4 2 0 4 8 12
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
SANKARANAYINARKOIL TALUK
KERALA
KOVILPATTI TALUK
SHENCOTTAH TALUK
TENKASI TALUK
TIRUNELVELI TALUK
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva
Vishnu
Murugar
Ganapathi
Amman
Others
Location Code Number 104
CENSUS - MADRAS

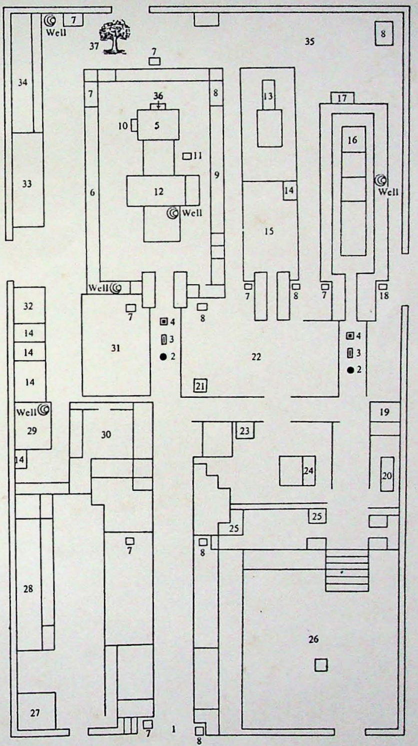


A view of Sri Chintamaninadhar temple in Vasudevanallur.

SRI SANKARANARAYANASWAMY TEMPLE

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Main Entrance
2 Balipeedam
3 Nandhi
4 Dwajasthambam
5 Sankaralingar (Moolavar)
6 Sixty Three Nayanmars (Moolavar)
7 Vinayagar
8 Murugar
9 Sixty Three Nayanmars (Uthsavar)
10 Dakshinamoorthy
11 Chandikeswarar
12 Mandapam
13 Sankara Narayanar (Moolavar)
14 Room
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16 Gomathiammai (Moolavar)
17 Palliarai
18 Parasakthi
19 Arumuga Nayanar
20 Elephant Stable
21 Navagrahas
22 Mandapam
23 Radio Room
24 Koothar Sannithi
25 Library
26 Naga Sunai
27 Room
28 Granary
29 Madapalli
30 Office Room
31 Mandapam
32 Vahana Godown
33 Mandapam
34 Room
35 Garden
36 Narasimhamoorthy
37 Sthalaviruksham

The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department.

53. SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy Temple

This reputed sthalam of State-wide fame lies on the Virudhunagar-Tenkasi chord line of the Southern Railway and is linked with important centres by bus and train. The Lingams in the temples in Sankaranayinarkoil, Darukapuram, Thenmalai (Kovilpatti), Karivalamvandanallur and Devathanam are dedicated to the five elements earth, water, air, fire and ether respectively. The first four places are in this district whereas Devathanam is in Ramanathapuram district. The noteworthy feature of this shrine is that the principal idol personifies the unity of Sankara (Siva) and Narayana (Vishnu). The temple was built by Ugra Pandyan, who ruled over this area in the early part of the 11th century A.D. It was the practice of this ruler to visit Madurai frequently to worship Lord Somasundara; he usually rode over an elephant. On one occasion, when the King was at a distance of 3½ miles from the spot where the temple was built later, his elephant dug a pit with its trunk, fell and rolled over the earth. The King was greatly puzzled at its behaviour. Just then, one Manikreevan, a Harijan night watchman came up running and informed him of the existence of a Sivalingam with a cobra near an ant-hill, in a "Punnai" forest nearby. Just then he heard a voice from the skies, which instigated him to build a small temple and worship the deity. The stone inscriptions of the temple record these facts and add that it was later on renovated by Sri Seevalamara Pandyan, a successor of Ugra Pandya, in the later half of the 12th century. They also speak of the landed endowments made by the Pandya rulers for the upkeep and maintenance of the temple.

The temple covers an area of about 4 acres. It is enclosed by huge walls on all the four sides. The main gopuram is 125 feet high with 9 tiers and there are beautiful plaster figures on it. There are 9 big "Kalasams" on its top, each about 7½ feet in height. "Punnai" tree is the Sthalaviruksham here. Of the five holy theerthas here, the Naga Sunai is the most sacred one, which is said to have been dug by two serpent Kings Sankan and Padman. A holy bath in this tank is believed to wipe off all incurable diseases. "Puthuman" (ant-hill earth), is believed to be a panacea for all kinds of bodily diseases.

Sri Sankaralingaswamy, His consort Sri Gomathi Amman and Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy are the presiding deities of the temple. There are separate sanctums for them. The shrine of Sri Sankaranarayana is between the sanctum of Sri Sankaralingaswamy and Sri Gomathi Amman. The Moolavar, Sri Sankaralingaswamy is a prithivilingam here—one of the panchalingams and a Swayambu one. He is also known as Vanmikanadhar. He was found out of the "Vanmikam" i.e. ant-hill and hence the name. Punnai Vana Nadhar, Varasai Nadhar, Vaidhya Nadhar, Seerasai Nadhar and Koozhaiandi are the other names adoring Him. His consort Sri Gomathi Amman is also known as Avoodaiyal which means in Tamil-Goddess having Cows. A Sri Chakram has been installed in front of the Goddess by His Holiness Sri Velappa Desigar, the Head of the Thiruvaduthurai Adheenam. This has the reputation of curing diseases-both mental and physical. Those who are haunted by ghosts get relief, if they sit on the chakram and pray for 40 days. In this connection the following account extracted from "Temples of Tamil Nad" by R.K. Das may be interesting :—

"There are any number of such instances and if one would go to the sacred temple at Sankaranarayanar Koil or Madura, he would see on auspicious days like Friday, in front of the goddess, a number of girls "seized" by the wandering spirits, sometimes within the family, sometimes entire strangers, entering into the persons and personalities of these women and eating into their very vitals and afflicting them in various ways. There is no reason for dismissing them as mere idle stories. No scientific investigation has been taken up, but the fact remains that the vibrations of a most subtle character, emanating from the Devi at the time of pooja, have a distinct action on the grosser and denser matter and wicked tendencies of the spirits. The Devi being Parasakti, under her superior satwic power, these spirits, being tamasic, tremble, quiver and feel a burning sensation and flee from the persons they have possessed.

One explanation offered for this phenomenon of men and women, especially the latter, being seized with these roving spirits, is that they are able to strike terror, first, by means of their fearful forms on the minds of the victims especially on dark nights and this leads to a small hole almost infinitesimal in the spinal column, through which these ghosts effect entry. There is effusion of the substance which, according to Spiritualism, is known as ectoplasm. And then they are able to find their way into the portion of the pituitary gland or the pineal gland seated in the brain: and human thoughts, feelings and sensations operate in that region and it looks as if through their direct action on these nerve centres, the spirits are able to control the functions of speech, sometimes even a different language, and other functions of the body, *i.e.* walking, strange looks, shoutings and so forth. The pineal gland is stated by the author of the book Yoga, Higher and Lower as 'the chief organ of spiritualism in the human brain, the seat of genius, the magical sesame uttered by the purified will of the mystic, which opens all avenues of truth for him who knows how to use it' (C. B. V. Rajam Aiyar: Rambles in the Vedanta). These are the two glands where the minds operate and, in the case of the "seizure" by devils, the mind of the devil or the ghost for the time being displaces the mind of the victim and functions on the site of these important nerve centres.

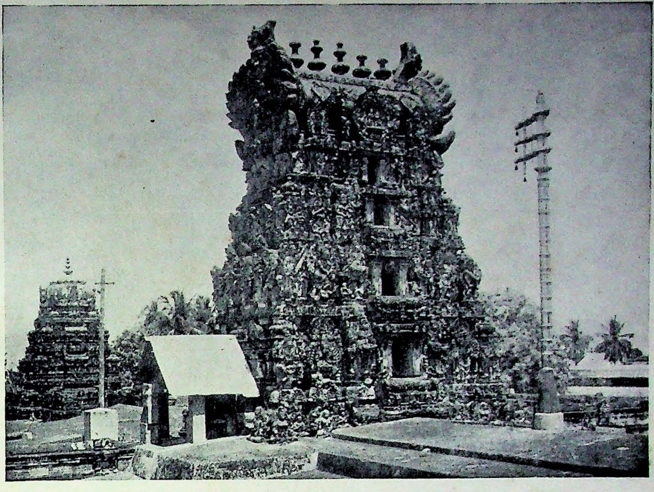
It is a well-known fact that, by mantrasakti and invocation of some powerful and superior intelligence known as Devas and Devis, these devils could be exercised or forcibly driven out, never to return. The invocation of Hanuman has a very powerful effect in driving these devils forcibly away. That will depend upon the capacity of the man who performs the poojas and utters these mantras. He must have attained a degree of perfection or siddhi in these mantras on account of which active and destructive vibrations are set up, which terrorise the devils, by disintegrating and causing sensations of pain to the coarse bodies of these discarnate spirits, and make them flee for safety.

As an instance, the Lalita Sahasranamam or Saptasati or Durga Mantras are very powerful mantras, whose utterance will cause a burning sensation for the coarse bodies of these devils. In some classess of Hindu society, these are not uncommon phenomena, namely, the exorcising of spirits by such methods. People who desire to keep their houses free from scorpions and snakes place images of these reptiles in the shrine."

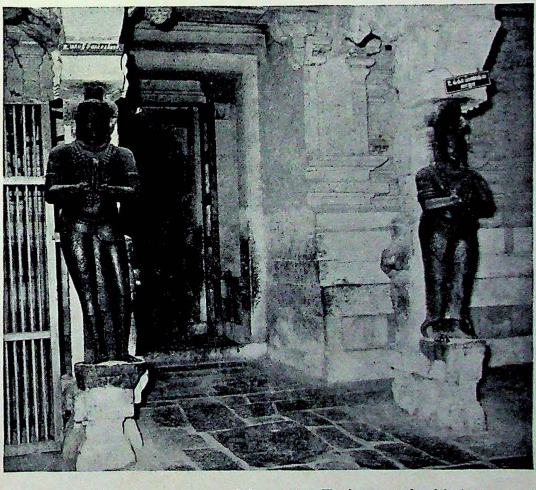
There are also several sub-deities in the temple. The image of Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy in the sanctum sanctorum has both the symbols, Lord Siva on the right with a cobra around the head, deer, moon etc, while Lord Vishnu is on the left side with his "Sangu" (conch) and "chakram" (Discus)—an idol of architectural splendour depicting the unification of Hari and Hara. There is a separate shrine for Lord Shanmuga and His consorts Sri Valli and Deivayanai to the east of the Amman shrine. To the east of both these shrines is the temple of Sri Nataraja, the cosmic dancer, a rare stone image depicting the five principles of creation, sustenance, dissolution, obscuration and grace.

The Sthalapuranam of this temple has been published by the famous King Seevalamara Pandyan. It consists of 13 "Sarukkams" (chapters) of which the first six were composed by Sri Muthu Veerappa Kaviroyar of Puliangudi, in 1913 A.D., the then Samasthana Vidhwan of Ootrumalai. Sri Arunachala Kaviroyar of Setrur has written a brief translation of this Puranam in prose. Sri Ramalingam Pillai of Madurai has composed the famous "Sankaranainar Kovil Gomathi Amman Thava Mahimai Ammanai" extolling this sthalam. The Sanskrit publication "Bhookailaya Maanmiyam" or "Sankaranarayana Kshethira Maanmiyam" together with its Tamil translation published in 1919 also relates to this sthalam. There are several other publications regarding the glory of this ancient and famous sthalam, of which the following viz., Sankaranainar Kovil Sankarar Ula, Sankaranainar Kovil Andhadhy, Sankaralingar Sadhagam, Gomathiammal Pillaithamizh, Sankara Sadhasivamalai, Sankaranainarkovil Gomathiammai sthalamahimai, Ammanai etc. deserve special mention.

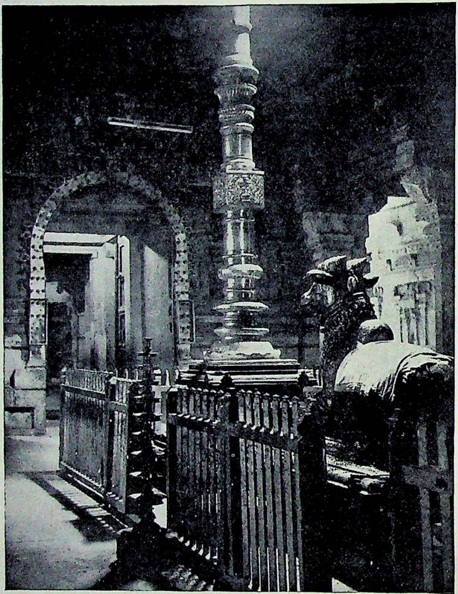
As in Rameswaram and Chidambaram, there is a Spatika Lingam in this temple. All Abishegams are offered to this Lingam. Poojas are performed six times daily by hereditary Brahmin priests of both Saivite and Vaishnavite sects, who are in the enjoy-



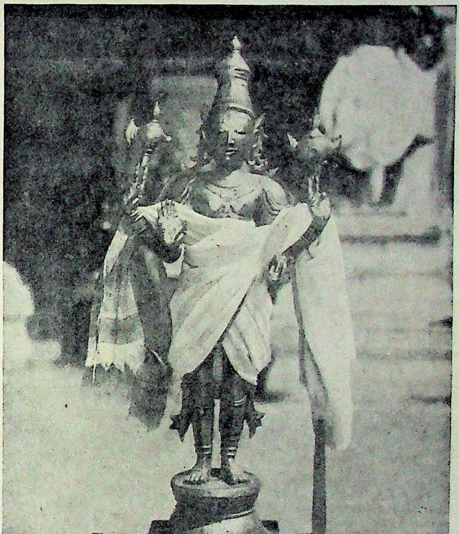
A view of the gopuram with artistic images in Sri Sankaranarayanaswami Temple.



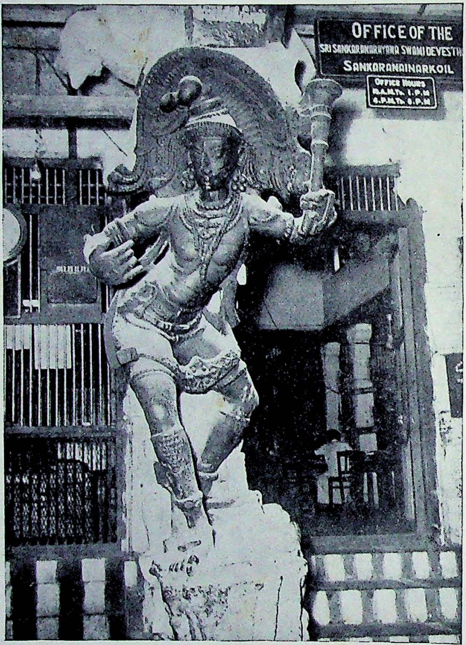
Entrance to the inner prakaram of the temple. The image on the right is that of Ugra Pandya, the King who built the temple.



The Nandi and the dwajasthambham in the temple.



A festival idol of Sri Sankaranarayanaswami Temple, Sankaranainarkoil.



An impressive image of Manigriva in Sankaranarayanaswami temple.

ment of service inam lands. Besides, there are six priests who recite Vedas and verses during poojas and they are entitled to a share of the fees collected under archana charges. The temple has ornanents worth Rs. 4,79,122/-, of which the gold kavacham and skirt made of precious stones for the Amman are of great beauty. The temple owns 324·68 acres of wet lands and 1,222·61 acres of dry lands apart from several buildings, which are leased out for an annual rent of Rs. 2,20,794/-. This sum is utilised for its upkeep and general maintenance. The temple is running a library by name Saraswathi Mahal, a choultry consisting of seven rooms for the convenience and stay of the pilgrims who visit here periodically for worship and a "Thevara padasala" (or a school to teach Thevara hymns) for the benefit of educating children on religious lines. The Hundi collections amount to about Rs. 50,000/- per annum. The temple also gets an additional income of Rs. 8,000/. every year through the sale of Archana and Abishega tickets.

Festivals are celebrated throughout the year and of these the "Thapasu festival" in Adi (July-August) is the most important one. This signifies the appearance of the Lord as Sankaranarayana before the Goddess Gomathi who was doing penance. More than two lakhs of devotees from far and near attend this sacred festival. There are two cars, 10 wooden Rathams, two silver Rathams, a golden Ratham and a silver palanquin and as many as 15 vahanas made of wood, which are silver plated, used in this festival. This sacred temple of great spiritual importance attracts a large number of devotees throughout the year who celebrate marriages and discharge their vows and prarthanas.

The management of the temple is vested in a Board of five trustees, functioning through an Executive Officer, all appointed by Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department.

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
1	1	Sivagiri (P)	Sivagiri	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	27	0·04	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar	...	
2	1	do	do	Sri Sivagnana Vinayakar Temple (G)	27	Below 0·01	Sri Sivagnana Vinayakar	...	Rajapalayam Railway station 12 miles
3	1	do	do	Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (M)	27	0·01	Sri Subramaniaswamy	...	
4	1	do	do	Sri Valampuri Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	1·15	Sri Valampuri Vinayakar		Rajapalayam Railway station
5	1	do	do	Sri Thripuranadheeswarar Temple (S)	1,000	0·50	Sri Thripuranadheeswarar	Sri Sundareswarar Sri Priyavidaiambal Sri Vinayagar	Sankaranayinar koil Railway station 12 miles
6	1	do	do	Sri Thiruneelakandaswamy Temple (S)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Thiruneelakandaswamy	Sri Meenakshiambal	Rajapalayam Railway station 12 miles
7	1	do	do	Sri Balasubramaniswamy Temple (M)	100	0·50	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy	Sri Chockalingaswamy	do
8	3	Royagiri (P)	Royagiri	Sri Therku Mariamman Temple (F)	100	0·50	Sri Mariamman	Sri Vinayakar Sri Muppidariamman Sri Veerabhadrar	Rajapalayam Railway station 14 miles

(S) Saivite . (V) Vaishnavite (M) Murugar (G) Vinayakar (F) Amman (O) Others

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam		
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department

	9·15				...	50		Twice a day by an Archagar	
200	7·35				...			do	
	7·03					250		Once a day by a Bhattar	Skandha Sashti Thirukkalyanam
1,208			2·30			500		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
			113·00			2,000		Six times a day by a Bhattar	Navarathri Arudhra Dharisanam
16,180	10·54	10·63						Twice a day by a Bhattar	
	78·00	Extent not stated			9,677		Silver Peacock Rishabam Elephant Car, Lion Palanquin Chapparam Deer Kamadhenu	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Skandha Sashti
2,315	6·00	1·00		Garden 1·00			Chapparam Palanquin	Twice a day by a Poosari Thiruvadhirai	Pongal festival in Purattasi

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
9	12	Karivalam Vandanallur (P)	Karivalam Vandanallur	Sri Ramaswamy Temple (V)	400	0·75	Sri Ramaswamy		Karivalam Vandanallur Railway station 1½ miles
10	12	do	do	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·05	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar		do
11	14	Gudaloor (P)	Sangapuram	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple (M)	75	0·10	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy	Sri Vinayakar Sri Chockalingar Sri Meenakshiamman	Karivalam Vandanallur Railway station 7 miles
12	15	Ramanathapuram (P)	Ramanathapuram	Sri Sivabagiasakthi Vinayakar Temple (G)	50	0·10	Sri Vinayakar		Rajapalayam Railway station 15 miles
13	18	Vasudevanallur (P)	Vasudevanallur	Sri Senai Vinayakar Temple (G)	58	0·06	Sri Senai Vinayakar		Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station 14 miles
14	18	do	do	Sri Mariamman Temple (F)	200	0·05	Sri Mariamman		Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station
15	18	do	do	Sri Chinthamaninathaswamy Temple (S)	1,000	1·50	Sri Ardhanareeswarar		Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station 15 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1,463	Extent not stated							Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Thiruvonam
394	Extent not stated						Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
1,930	53·30	15·70				2,000	Chapparams-2 Palanquin Swan Peacock Car Kedayam	Six times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Vaikasi Visakam for 10 days Vinayaka Chathurthi Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Thai Poosam Sivarathri Masi Magam Panguni Uthiram
1,344	Extent not stated							Daily pooja by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
1,233	4·92						Vahanas-2	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Thiruvadhirai
1,018	Extent not stated			Shops-4			Lion	Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Pongal in Purattasi
27,766	215·14	225·19		Palmyrah grove 66·00 Cocoanut grove 5·00	7,042		Car Palanquin Vahanas-30	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Ani Skandha Sashti Thiruvadhirai

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
16	19	Naranapuram (P)	Naranapuram	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·01	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar		Sankaranayinar koil Railway station 6 miles
17	26	Kalingapatti (P)	Marathoni	Sri Sundararaja Perumal Temple (V)	40	0·05	Sri Sundararaja Perumal	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathya-bama	Karivalam Vandanallur Railway station 8 miles
18	26	do	do	Sri Thoneeswarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·04	Sri Thonees-warar	Sri Eswari	do
19	28	Thiruvengadam (P)	Thiruvengadam	Sri Chockalinge-swarar Temple (S)	200	0·16	Sri Chocka-lingaswamy	Sri Meena-kshiambal	Sankaranayinar koil Railway station 11 miles
20	28	do	do	Sri Sevuga Perumal Temple (O)	500	1·00	Sri Sevuga Perumal Ayyanar	Sri Poorani Sri Porkalai	Sankaranayinar koil Railway station 11½ miles
21	28	do	do	Sri Venkatachala Perumal Temple (V)	65	0·15	Sri Venkata-chala Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	do
22	33	Vellakulam (P)	Vellalankulam	Sri Kuttala Vinayakar Temple (G)	75	0·80	Sri Vinayakar		Kadayanallur Railway station
23	42	Darugapuram (P)	Darugapuram	Sri Madhyastha-nathaswamy Temple (S)	2,000	1·00	Sri Madhyastha-nathaswamy	Sri Agilande-swariamman	Sankaranayinar koil Railway station 10 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
443		3·00					—	Once a day by a Brahmin	
688	4·41	17·01				5		Daily pooja by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
1,816	5·26	24·18						Once a day by a Gurukkal	
347	25·61	28·99		Garden 0·40		10		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
641	1·62							Twice a day by a hereditary Vellalar	Sivarathri
705	3.50	1·00				150	Garuda	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Purattasi Saturdays
350	4·19							Daily pooja by a Pillai	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
1,247	61·44	31·66				926	Car Palanquin Kamadhenu Swan Rishabam Parrot Bandicoot Mahameru Parvatham	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Vaikasi Visakam

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
24	43	Subramania-puram (P)	Subramania-puram	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	55	0·11	Sri Vinayakar		Sankaranayinar koil Railway station 13 miles
25	44	Puliyangudi (P)	Chinthamani	Sri Chockalinga-swamy Temple (S)	500	0·70	Sri Chocka-lingaswamy	Sri Meena-kshiamman	Sankaranayinar koil Railway station 10 miles
	44	do	do	Sri Rajagopala Vinayakar Temple (G)	300	1·00	Sri Vinayakar		do
27	44	do	Puliangudi	Sri Agasthee-swarar Temple (S)	100	0·10	Sri Agasthee-swarar		do
28	44	do	do	Sri Balasubra-maniaswamy Temple (M)	400	1·00	Sri Balasubra-maniaswamy		do
29	44	do	do	Sri Chelliaram-man Temple (F)	50	0·15	Sri Chelliaram-man	Sri Karuppu-swamy Sri Vairavar	do
30	44	do	do	Sri Lakshmi-narasimha Perumal Temple (V)	300	0·50	Sri Lakshmi-narasimha Perumal		do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

832	4·88	0·27						Once a day by a Pillai	
6,589	45·08	17·58				2,270	Rishabams-2 Swans-2 Palanquin Car Bhootham Horse Elephant Peacock Parrot	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi Navarathri Thirukkalyanam Skanda Sashti Thiruvadhirai
313	3·39	1·52						Daily pooja by a Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chadhurthi Sri Rama Navami Sri Jayanthi
713	9·00		...					Twice a day by a Brahmin	Annual festival in Panguni
7,616	27·00	6·00			Grove 10·00		Cars-2 Palanquin Deer Peacock Rishabam Swan Elephant Horse	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam for 12 days in Thai Panguni Uthiram Skanda Sashti
465				...	...	5	Chapparam	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Kodai festival in Purattasi
3,517	7·40	6·00	...				Garuda	Four times a day by a Bhattachariar	

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
31	44	Puliyangudi (P)	Puliyangudi	Sri Somasundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·09	Sri Somasundara Vinayakar	Sri Subramania swamy	Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station 10 miles
32	44	do	Puliangudi (Thirumakkanayagam Pudukudi)	Sri Salai Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·10	Sri Salai Vinayakar		do
33	44	do	do	Sri Malaiamman Temple (F)			Sri Malaiamman		
34	45	Malaiyadikurichi (P)	Malayadikurichi	Sri Mahadevar Temple (S)	800	0·05	Sri Mahadevar	Sri Maragathavalli Sri Vinayakar	Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station 9 miles
35	45	do	do	Sri Sundararaja Perumal Temple (V)	800	0·10	Sri Sundararaja Perumal	Sri Alamelu mangai	do
36	53	Sankarankoil (P)	Sankarankoil	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)	800	0·35	Sri Muppidariambal		Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station ¼ mile
37	53	do	do	Sri Sankaranarayanaswany Temple (S)	980	4·16	Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy	Sri Gomathiambal	Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station ¼ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
360	0·76					100		Twice a day by a Bhattar	
								Once a day by a Gurukkal	
713	3·50	4·00							
								Twice a week by a hereditary Devar	Kodai festival in Thai
276	1·58							Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	
1,280	4·00							Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	
400					—	700	Chapparam	Twice a day by hereditary Pandaram	Annual festival in Iyppasi
2,20,794	324·68	1,222·61			4,79,122		Gold Chapparam; Silver { Chappa-rams-3, Rishabam, Lion, Peacock, Elephant, Kamadhenu, Bhootham, Swan, Bandicoot, Parrot, Purusha Mirugam, Palanquin }; Chapparams-10; Cars-2; Ratham	Eight times a day by hereditary Bhattars	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai; Adi Thapasu; Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi; Navarathri; Skandha Sashti; Thai Poosam; Thiruvadhirai; Arudhra Dharisanam

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census: No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census: Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
38	60	Ilayarasanendal (P)	Ilayarasanendal	Sri Selva Vinayakar temple (G)	26	Below 0·01	Sri Selva Vinayakar		Kovilpatti Railway station 6 miles
39	60	do	do	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	2000	0·45	Sri Venkatachalapathy swamy	Sri Alamelu mangai Sri Nachiar	Kovilpatti Railway station
40	64	Ayyaneri (P)	Ayyaneri	Sri Rajagopalaswamy Temple (V)	35	0·50	Sri Rajagopalaswamy		Kovilpatti Railway station 3 miles
41	73	Kuruvikulam South (P)	Kuruvikulam	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple (S)	160	0·46	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar		Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station 10 miles
42	83	Madathupatti (P)	Vettaikaran patti	Sri Eswarar Temple (S)	400	0·17	Sri Vilangadi Eswarar		Pambakovil Shandy Railway station 1 mile
43	83	do	do	Sri Vellaimadathu Vinayakar Temple (G)	400	0·02	Sri Vellaimadathu Vinayakar		
44	84	Thiruvettanallur (P)	Madathupatti	Sri Thiruvettai Ayyanar Temple (O)	400	0·78	Sri Thiruvettai Ayyanar	...	Pambakovil Shandy Railway station 2½ miles
45	85	Ariyanayagipuram (P)	Arianayagipuram	Sri Vadakasiamman Temple (F)	150	0·02	Sri Vadakasiamman		Pambakovil Shandy Railway station 2 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

324	Extent not stated					80		Daily pooja by a hereditary Pandaram	
536	26·12	399·54	11·86				Garuda Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Navarathri Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
275		6·00					Garuda Palanquin	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Festival in Vaikasi
4,413	8·00	15·83		Buildings-4 Shops-3 Garden-15·88		Value not stated	Car Ratham Palanquin Vahanas	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
	0·79	15·46						Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Thirukkalyanam once in five years
1,444									
	0·51	13·16						Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	
2,383	4·24	11·19						Twice a day by a hereditary Yadhavar	Kodai festival once in five years
491	0·22	5·04					Chapparam	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Festivals in Purattasi and Panguni

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

46	85	Ariyanayagi-puram (P)	Arunachala-puram	Sri Krishna-swamy Temple (V)	150	0·09	Sri Krishaa-swamy		Pambakovil Shandy Railway station 2½ miles
47	86	Veerasigamani (P)	Veerasigamani	Sri Agasthees-warar Temple (S)	800	0·03	Sri Agasthia-nathaswamy	Sri Agilan-deswari-amman	Pambakovil Shandy Railway station 3 miles
48	86	do	do	Sri Rajagopala-mannarswamy Temple (V)	800	0·07	Sri Rajagopala-mannarswamy		do
49	86	do	do	Sri Piraveeranna-swamy Temple (O)	100	0·03	Sri Piraveeran-naswami		do
50	88	Sendamanga-lam Majra (P)	Senthamaram	Sri Prahaladees-warar temple (S)	800	0·25	Sri Prahala-deeswarar	Sri Logam-bigaiamman	Pambakovil Shandy Railway station 4½ miles
51	100	Mela Neelida-nallur (P)	Mela Neelida-nallur	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy Temple (V)	100	0·27	Sri Navanee-thakrishna-swamy		Sankaranayinar-koil Railway station 8½ miles
52	104	Sayamalai (P)	Sayamalaai-Kazhugu-malai	Sri Umaiyoruba-geeswarar temple (S)	Not known	1·07	Sri Umaiyoru-bageeswarar	Sri Sivakami-sundaram-bal	Sankaranayinar-koil Railway station 18 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)									
372		5·58					Garuda	Twice a day by a hereditary Nadar	Festival in Purattasi
1.114	0·69	7·23				60		Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Sivarathri Thiruvadhirai Karthigai Deepam
1.351	0 69	7·23				350	Car Garuda Anjaneya Sesham Lion Elephant Horse Chapparam	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi Karthigai Deepam
499		1·28	...	Vacant site below 0·01		...		Twice a week by a Pillai	
6,992	35·31	13·31				1000	Peacock Rishabam Chapparam	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Skandha Sashti Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Thirukkalyanam Sivarathri Vinayaka Chadhurthi Vaikasi Visakam
307	4·18	5 66				100		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
824	17·67	413·17						Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Navarathri Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai

SANKARANAYINARKOIL

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet of village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temple outside the Hindu Religious		
1	12	Karivalam-vandanallur (P)	Karivalam-vandanallur	Sri Palvannanadhaswamy Temple (S)	Not known	3·00	Sri Palvannadhaswamy		Karivalam Vandanallur Railway station 1½ miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)									
5,000	Extent not stated					1000	Rishabams-2 Horse Lion Kamadhenu Kailasa Parvatham Parrot Elephant Bhootham Chapparam	Five times a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Radhotbsavam in Panguni Tamil New Year's Day Avani Thapasu

KOVILPATTI TALUK

84. KOVILPATTI

Sri Poovananadhaswamy Temple

Kovilpatti is an important Siva Sthalam, where sage Agasthya, is said to have installed a Sivalingam, in days of yore. Later, a Pandya king by name Shenbaga Pandyan who ruled over this region in the 10th century A.D. built a temple. The origin of the perennial water spring nearby is attributed to the great sage. Kovilpatti lies on the Virudhunagar Tirunelveli chord line of the Southern Railway and is connected with several important centres by bus and train. It is situated at a distance of 36 miles north of Tirunelveli. Renovations to the temple were made in the years 1934 and 1943.

The presiding deity Sri Poovananadha Swamy is a Swayambu Lingam. His consort is Sri Shenbagavalli Amman. Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Agasthyar, Dakshinamoorthy, Natarajar, Chandhrasekarar, Bhairavar, Chandikeswarar, Saneeswarar and Arubathi Moovar are the other deities here.

The temple which has no gopuram, covers an area of about 80 cents. It has a single Prakaram. According to the Sthalapuranam of the temple, the Moolavar Lingam was discovered in a nearby forest full of "Kala" trees and flowers. The deity is therefore known as Sri Poovananadhar and Sri Kalavananadhar. The image of the divine consort has been installed by Sri Shenbaga Pandyan. There are several stone inscriptions on the front walls of Her shrine which concern the period of Sri Shenbaga Pandyan and refer to the Kumbabishegam performed in 995 A.D. A noteworthy feature of this Sthalam is the beautiful image of sage Agasthya carved on a rock at the top of the Agasthyar spring. A holy bath in this sacred Agasthyar Theertham is supposed to be a remedy for all incurable diseases. The divine "Kala" tree is the Sthalaviruksham here. There is also a separate shrine for Sage Agasthya in the temple.

Poojas are performed five times daily by non-hereditary Brahmin priests of the Saivite sect, who are paid a decent monthly salary. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver, worth about Rs. 17,925/- donated by devotees. The immovable properties of the temple comprise of 1,760 acres of both wet and dry lands, and a number of buildings. The latter yield an annual rent of about Rs. 26,000. The temple is running a library and a Thevara Padasala.

There are two beautiful cars here, about 8′ high and a palanquin, made of teak-wood, apart from a silver Rishaba Vahanam. Navarathri, Iyppasi Thirukkalyanam, Skandha Sashti during Karthigai (November—December), Margazhi Arudhra, Panguni Uthiram and Vaikasi Vasantha Vizha are the regular annual festivals celebrated here, of which the Iyppasi Thirukkalyanam and Panguni Uthiram are the main ones. About 10,000 devotees from far and near attend these festivals.

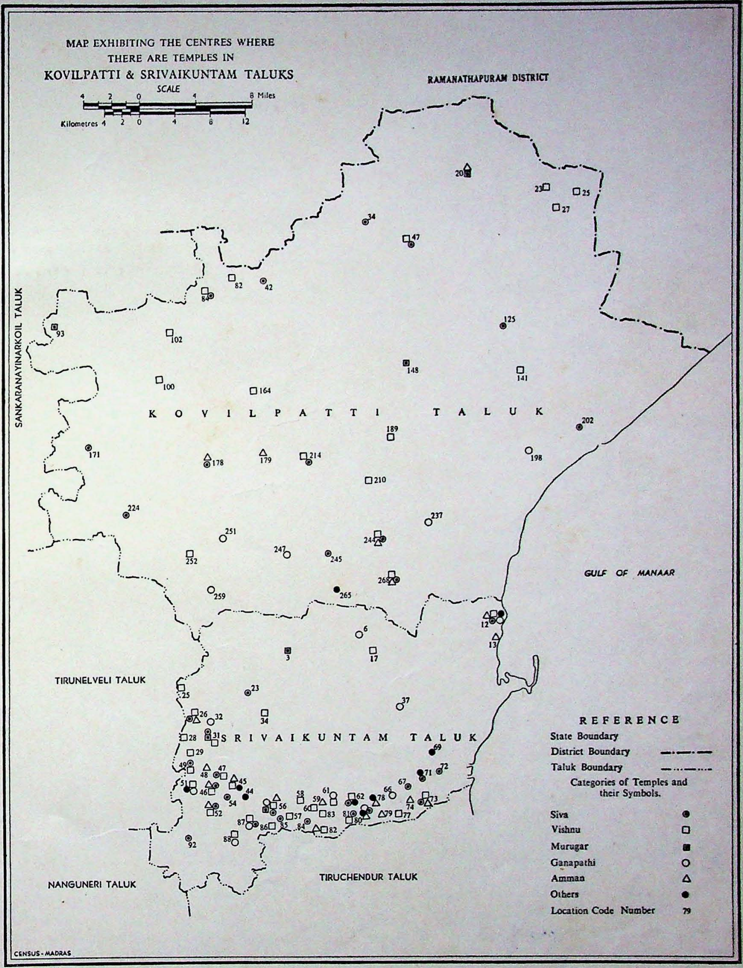
An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. and three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

93. KALUGUMALAI

Sri Kazhugachalamurthy Temple

Kalugumalai, situated on the road connecting Kovilpatti and Sankaranayinarkoil is famous for its rock-cut temple dedicated to Sri Kazhugachalamurthy or Arumugaswamy. This cave temple of Lord Muruga in Tirunelveli district is one of the many historic temples in Tamil Nad. It is a massive dome of rock, some 300' in height. Kalugumalai literally means the hill of the vulture.

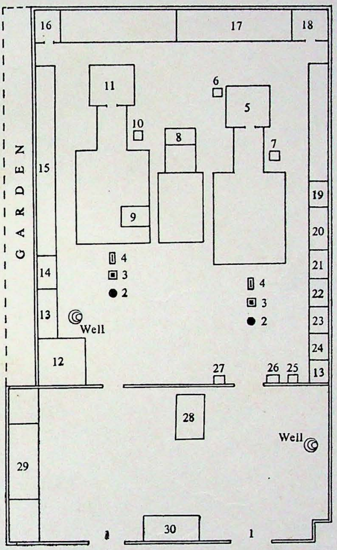
The image of the presiding deity Sri Arumugaswamy which is beautifully carved out on the rock,


MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE
THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
KOVILPATTI & SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUKS
SCALE
4 2 0 4 8 Miles
Kilometres 4 2 0 4 8 12
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT
SANKARANAYINARKOIL TALUK
K O V I L P A T T I T A L U K
GULF OF MANAAR
TIRUNELVELI TALUK
S R I V A I K U N T A M T A L U K
NANGUNERI TALUK
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva
Vishnu
Murugar
Ganapathi
Amman
Others
Location Code Number 79
CENSUS-MADRAS

SRI POOVANANATHASWAMY TEMPLE

KOVILPATTI

(Not to Scale)



INDEX TO NUMBERS

1 Entrance
2 Balipeedam
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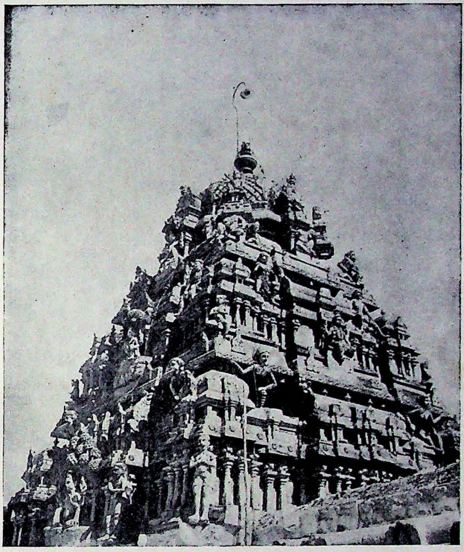
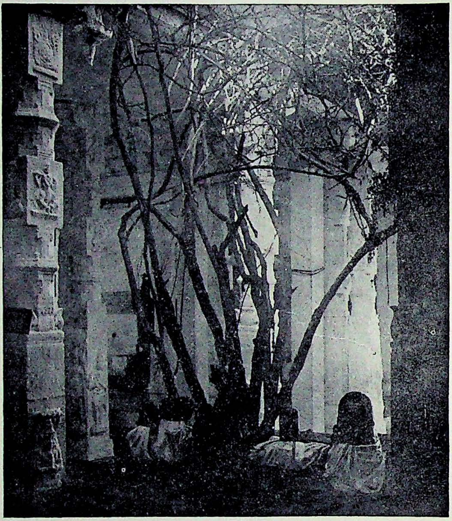
4 Nandhi
5 Poovananathar (Moolavar)
6 Dakshinamoorthy
7 Chandikeswarar
8 Uthsavar
9 Palliarai
10 Chandikeswari
11 Ambal (Moolavar)
12 Madapalli
13 Store Room
14 Shenbagaraja Peedam
15 Sixty Three Nayanmars
16 Vinayagar
17 Panchamoorthy
18 Subramaniar
19 Saneeswarar
20 Room
21 Vessels Room
22 Yagasalai
23 Agasthiyar
24 Bairavar
25 Chandran
26 Navagrahas
27 Suriyan
28 Vasantha Mandapam
29 Vahana Godown
30 Record Room



Vimanam on the sanctum sanctorum of the Goddess in Poorananadhar temple.



The Kala tree, the Sthalavriksham of the temple.

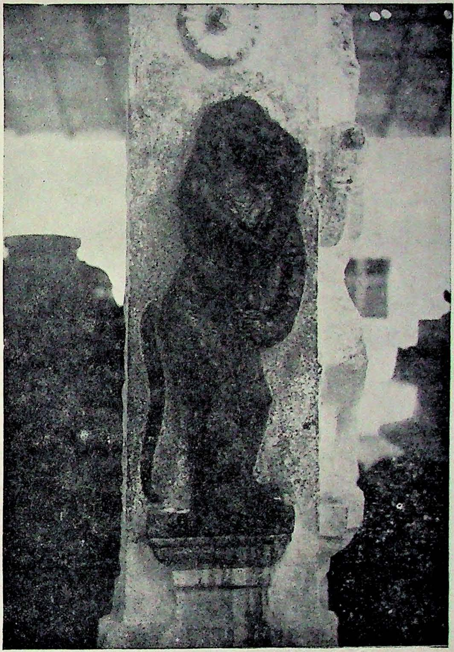
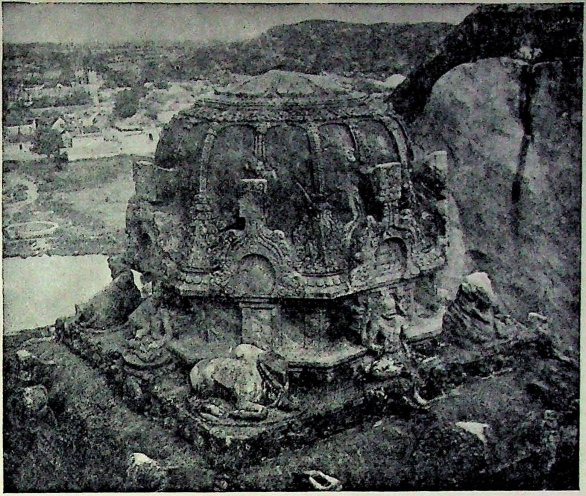
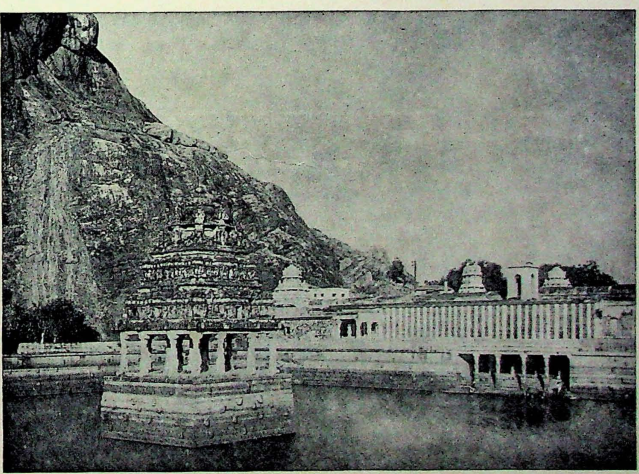


Image of Hanuman in Poorananadhar temple, Kovilpatti.

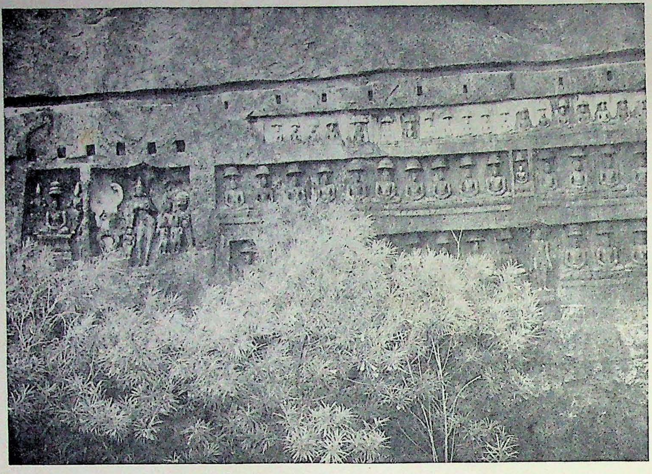
Sculptural depiction of the legend of Saint Kannappar, in Poorananadhar temple.



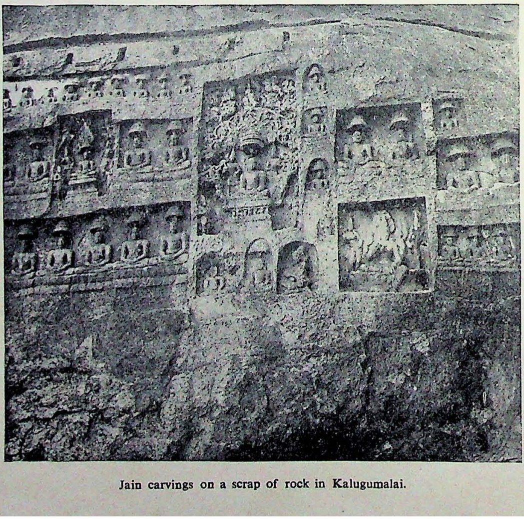
A rock-cut temple in Kalugumalai, said to have been built by Pandya Kings in 8th Century.



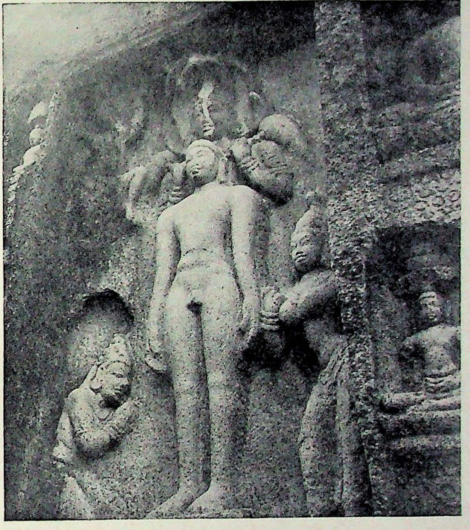
An impressive view of the tank and temple in Kalugumalai.



Another set of Jain carvings in Kalugumalai.



Jain carvings on a scrap of rock in Kalugumalai.



Jain images on a rock in Kalugumalai.

with six faces and twelve arms is in a cave. Only six arms of the God are visible. The famous " Vettuvan koil ", which is now a Vinayakar temple consisting of several architectural images and beautiful plaster figures of great splendour, is found at the top of the hill. The origin of the temple is shrouded in mystery, but some assign to it a jain origin. The reputed Pandya King Maranjadaiyan had left some inscriptions on the rock. A cattle fair is held twice a year, near the place at the time of the temple festivals, one in January—February and the other in March—April. The fairs and festivals attract a large concourse of people from far and near.

The temple facing south-west, covers an area of about 9 acres, including the hill. Around the sanctum of Lord Muruga, several Mandapas and a Sivankoil were built subsequently by the Raja of Ettayapuram, some 400 years ago. The Uthsava Vigraham of Lord Muruga here, is made of Panchalogam. Saint Arunagirinathar had visited this shrine and sung about it in his famous " Thirupugazh ".

Poojas are performed six times daily by hereditary Brahmin priests. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold, silver and diamonds, worth about Rs. 88,270/- all donated by the Raja of Ettayapuram. The immovable properties of the temple comprise of a few acres of wet and dry lands, a market and some buildings, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 50,506/- by way of rent; this sum is utilised for its maintenance. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 4,591/-, while the income under Archana and Abishega charges is Rs. 1,540/- per annum. The temple owns a 'Ther', a gold palanquin, ten silver vahanas, a wooden ratham and five other vahanas, which are copper plated.

Of the several festivals celebrated here Skandha Sashti in Iyppasi (October—November), Thai Poosam, Panguni Uthiram and Vaikasi Visakam are the main ones. About 10,000 devotees attend the famous Skandha Sashti festival.

A single hereditary trustee and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. manage the temple affairs.

KOVILPATTI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
1	20	Pudur (P)	Pudur	Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (M)	75	0·03	Sri Subramaniaswamy		Kovilpatti Railway station 32 miles
2	20	do	do	Sri Soundeeswari amman Temple (F)	150	0·17	Sri Soundeeswariamman	Sri Vinayakar Sri Durgaiamman	do
3	23	Madalapuram (P)	Mathalapuram	Sri Vilvavanakoneri Mayaperumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·06	Sri Mayaperumal		Kovilpatti Railway station 34 miles
4	25	Kandasamipuram (V)	Kandasamipuram (Vilathikulam)	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	200	0·03	Sri Varadaraja Perumal		Aruppukottai Railway station 22 miles
5	27	Bhoothalapuram (P)	Bhoothalapuram	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Varadaraja Perumal		Kovilpatti Railway station 32 miles
6	34	Muthalapuram (P)	Muthalapuram	Sri Bhavaneeswarar Temple (S)	400	2·00	Sri Bhavaneeswarar	Sri Parvathiambal	Kovilpatti Railway station 17 miles
7	42	Lingampatti (P)	Lingampatti	Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy Temple (S)	300	0·11	Sri Sankaranarayanaswamy		Kovilpatti Railway station 3 miles
8	47	Nambipuram (P)	Nambipuram	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple (S)	100	0·75	Sri Sundareswarar	Sri Meenakshi amman	Kovilpatti Railway station 20 miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.)	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
789		3·00		Shops				Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam Skandha Sashti
3,114		1·95		Shops-36		Value not stated	Chapparams-2 Lion Horse Rishabam Suran	Twice a day by a hereditary Chettiar	Navarathri Pongal in Panguni Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
800			35·92				Chapparams-2 Garuda	Twice a day by a hereditary Poosari	Chithra-pournami
475		23·00					Chapparam	Once a day by a Pandaram	—
200		19·96						Once a day by a hereditary Gounder	
2,634		1470·15		Garden 2·62 Build-ings-2		150	Car Ratham Palanquin Vahanas	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Ani
219	0·60	4·00		Shop		300	Horse Rishabam	Twice a day by a hereditary Devar	Chithra-pournami Sivarathri
390	0·94	8·45				30	Rishabams-2 Peacock Horse Bandicoot Chapparam	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai Ani Uthiram

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
9	47	Nambipuram (P)	Nambipuram	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	500	1·00	Sri Venkatachalapathy		Kovilpatti Railway station 20 miles
10	82	Iluppaiyurani (P)	Iluppaiyurani	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	200	0·10	Sri Venkatachalapathy		Kovilpatti Railway station 1 mile
11	84	Kovilpatti (P)	Kovilpatti	Poovananadhaswamy Temple (S)	932	0·80	Sri Poovananadhaswamy	Sri Shenbagavalliambal	do
12	84	do	do	Sri Rajagopalaswamy Temple (V)	100	0·16	Sri Rajagopalaswamy		Kovilpatti Railway station ¾ mile
13	84	do	Kovilpatti (Near Naraikinar)	Sri Navaneethakrishnaswamy Temple (V)	50	0·34	Sri Navaneethakrishnaswamy		Naraikinar Railway station 3 miles
14	93	Kalugumalai (P)	Kalugumalai	Sri Subramaniaswamy (Kalugumalai Moorthi) Temple (M)	400	9·10	Sri Subramaniaswamy		Sankaranayinarkoil Railway station 12 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.)	Reported by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1,014	16·21					Value not stated	Car	Thrice a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi
200	2·51	13·00				20		Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
39,178	1·45	23·04		Houses 22 Shops-96	18,577		Silver Rishabam Cars-2 Palanquin	Five times a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Thirukkalyanam Karthigai Deepam Skandha Sashti Tamil New Year's Day Brahmothsavam in Panguni
200							Car - Palanquin	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai
1,273	6·50	130·00				500	Garuda Palanquin	Thrice a day by a Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi Purattasi Saturdays Vaikunta Ekadasi
50,506	Extent not stated			Market Cattle fair Buildings	88,270		Gold Palanquin Diamond Car Silver { Peacocks-2 Swan, Horse Bandicoot Ajah Elephant Kailasa Parvatham Chapparam Rishabam } Car Peacock Rishabam Horse Kamadhenu Bhootham	Six times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Skandha Sashti Panguni Uthiram Thaipoosam Vaikasi Visakam

KOVILPATTI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

15	100	Idaiseval (P)	Nachiarpuram	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	100	0·50	Sri Venkatachalapathy		Kumarapuram Railway station
16	102	Nalathinputhur (P)	Nalathinputhur	Sri Kariamal Alagar Temple (V)	180	0·75	Sri Kariamal Alagar		Nallathinputhur Railway station 1¼ miles
17	125	Vilathikulam (P) Part	Vilathikulam	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple (S)	300	Not stated	Sri Chockalingar	Sri Meenakshi	Kovilpatti Railway station 22 miles
18	141	Mandikulam (V)	Manthikulam	Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·03	Sri Lakshminarayanaperumal		Kovilpatti Railway station 25 miles
19	148	Kumarettiapuram (V)	Koilkumarar Ettayapuram	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple (M)	250	0·12	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy		Kovilpatti Railway station 35 miles
20	164	Koppampatti (V)	Koppampatti	Sri Navaneethakrishnaswamy Temple (V)	100	0·06	Sri Rajagopalaswamy	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathyabama	Kurumalai Railway station 5 miles
21	171	Thirumangalakurichi (P)	Thirumangalakurichi	Sri Viswanathaswamy Temple (S)	200	0·56	Sri Kasi Viswanathar	Sri Visalakshi amman Sri Sundara Vinayakar	Kadambur Railway station 10 miles

TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
651		25 00						Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
212		20·00					Car	Thrice a day by a hereditary Poosari	
6,294	4·03	100·00				2,000	Rishabams-2 Car, Lion Kamadhenu Parrot Peacock Horse Chapparam Swan	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Navarathri Thiruvadhirai
594	0·16	113·45						Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam
1,028		32·96				900	Chapparams-2 Horse Peacock Swan Parrot Bandicoot Car	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Masi Skandha Sashti Vaikasi Visakam Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Panguni Uthiram
240		156·00					Garuda Sesha	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi
654	4·68					20		Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Thiruvadhirai

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
22	173	Kadambur (P)	Kadambur	Sri Mariamman Temple (F)	200	0·06	Sri Mariamman	Sri Vinayakar	Kadambur Railway station ½ mile
23	178	Kadambur (P)	Kadambur	Sri Udayanamb-eeswarar Temple (S)	100	0·05	Sri Udayanam-beeswarar	Sri Ulagana-yagi Sri Vinayakar	Kadambur Railway station ½ mile
24	178	do	Kadambur (Bazaar St.)	Sri Kaliamman Temple (F)	100	0·06	Sri Kaliamman		do
25	179	Kumarapuram (V)	Kumarapuram	Sri Badrakali-amman Temple (F)	75	0·02	Sri Kaliamman		Tuticorin Railway station 11 miles
26	189	Eppoduyendram (P)	Eppoduven-dram	Sri Varadaraja-Perumal Temple (V)	60	0·03	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	Sri Alamelu mangai	Tuticorin Railway station 17 miles
27	198	Kulathur (P)	Kulathur	Sri Kulandai Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·19	Sri Kulandai Vinayakar	Sri Chockar Sri Meena-kshi	Tuticorin Railway station 19 miles
28	202	Vaipar (P)	Vaipar	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	400	0·40	Sri Viswanatha-swamy	Sri Visalak-shi amman	Tuticorin Railway station 22 miles
29	210	Vellaram (V)	Vellaram	Sri Sammal Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Varadaraja Perumal		Kovilpatti Railway station 23 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Report-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

2,757		5·00		Buildings 20		1,000	Chapparams-3 Lion Rishabam Palanquin Ratham	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai
1,463				Shops-14			Rishabams-2 Peacock	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Thaipoosam
707				Build-ings-5			Lion	Twice a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Festival in Panguni
500								Once a week by a Poosari	Pongal festival in Ani
800				...				Once a day by a Bhattachariar	
1,083	46·12	8·67				300	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri Navarathri
6,917	39·93	37·33				125	Lion Kamadhenu Rishabam Parrot Swan Horse Palanquin Chapparam	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam
540		3 00						Once a day by an Archagar	Purattasi Saturdays

KOVILPATTI

Sl. No:	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

30	214	Pasuvanthanai (P)	Pasuvandanai	Sri Kailasanadhaswamy Temple (S)	2500	0·49	Sri Kailasanadhaswamy	Sri Anandavalli Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Kadambur Railway station 7 miles
31	214	do	do	Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple (V)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Venugopalaswamy	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathyabama	
32	224	Kayattar (P) Part	Kayathar	Sri Kothandarameswarar Temple (S)	300	1·00	Sri Kothandarameswarar	Sri Agilandaamman Sri Natarajar Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Kadambur Railway station 8½ miles
33	224	do	do	Sri Muthukrishneeswarar Temple (S)	600	1·00	Sri Thiruneelakandeeswarar alias Muthukrishneeswarar	Sri Thirumalai Ambal	Kadambur Railway station 7 miles
34	237	Kurukkuchalai (P)	Karukkuchalai alias Balasubramaniapuram	Sri Sundara Pandya Vinayakar Temple (G)	77	0·03	Sri Vinayakar		Tuticorin Railway station 10 miles
35	244	Ottapidaram (P)	Ottapidaram	Sri Vaikuntapathy Temple (V)	200	0·19	Sri Vaikuntapathy		Tattapparai Railway station 6 miles
36	244	do	do	Sri Viswanathaswamy Temple (S)	200	0·29	Sri Viswanathaswamy	Sri Agilandeswari	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
7,136	14·72	41·53				Value not stated	Chapparams-2 Car Palanquin	Four times a day by a here-ditary Bhattar	Chithra Pournami Skandha Sashti Thirukkalyanam in Thai
		30·00						Once a day by an Archagar	
2,067	Extent	not	stated			500	Diamond Car Chapparams-4 Rishabams-2 Horse Peacock Bhootham Car	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Radhothsavam in Chithirai
593				Vacant plot 0·50			Peacock Chapparam	Once a day by a Bhattar	Skandha Sashti
576	8 00			Shops-9				Thrice a day by a Brahmin	
2,082	0·81					5000	Garuda Chapparam	Thrice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Thiruvonam Karthigai Deepam
4,164	4·45			Shops-3 Houses-2	—	700	Rishabams-2 Car Parrot Peacock Kamadhenu Lion Swan Bandicoot Lotus Karpaga Viruksham Kailasa Parvatham	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam

KOVILPATTI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
37	244	Ottappidaram (P)	Ottapidaram	Sri Ulagamman Temple (F)	400	0·18	Sri Ulagandeswari		Tattaparai Railway station 6 miles
38	245	Kulasekaranallur (V)	Kulasekaranallur	Sri Viswanathaswamy Temple (S)	200	1·00	Sri Viswanathaswamy	Sri Visalakshiamman	Pandyapuram Railway station 4 miles
39	247	Muramban (P)	Muramban	Sri Unmai Vinayakar Temple (G)	70	Below 0·01	Sri Unmai Vinayakar		Maniyachi Railway station 4 miles
40	251	Parivillikottai (P)	Parivallikottai	Sri Muthu Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·04	Sri Vinayakar		Ilavelangal Railway station 1 mile
41	259	M. Naraikinar	Naraikinar	Sri Sankara Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·01	Sri Sankara Vinayakar		Naraikinar Railway station 3 furlongs
42	265	Savarimangalam (P)	Kailasapuram	Sri Thirumaligai Periaswamy Temple (O)	100	0·04	Sri Periaswamy	Sri Athiswamy	Kailasapuram Railway station
43	268	Puthiamputhur (P)	Puthiamputhur	Sri Badrakaliamman Temple (F)	200	0·19	Sri Badrakaliamman		Tattapparai Railway station 3 miles
44	268	do	do	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	200	0·49	Sri Venkatachalapathy		do
45	268	do	do	Sri Kulasekharanadhar Temple (S)	200	0·23	Sri Kulasekharanadhar	Sri Kulasekariambal	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)									
221	6·58					1,000	Lion	Twice a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Kodai festival in Panguni Navarathri
5,164	12·16	20·30				700	Rishabams-2 Chapparams-3	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai
281		20·36						Once a day by a Gurukkal	
200		15·39						do	Vinayaka Chathurthi
594	0·79	2·40						Thrice a day by a Pillai	
385		14·03						Once a day by a hereditary Nadar	Festivals in Chithirai and Thai
678				Shops-5				Once a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Ani
								Once a day by a Brahmin	
683									
								Twice a day by a Brahmin	

KOVILPATTI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious		
1	178	Kadambur (P)	Kadambur	Sri Perumkarunai Eswarar Temple (S)	100	0·05	Sri Perumkarunai Eswarar	Sri Vairavar	Kadambur Railway station 1 mile
2	252	Kothali (P)	Kothali	Sri Navaneethakrishnaswamy Temple (V)	50	0·03	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Ilavelangal Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
250				Build-ings-3			Rishabam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	--
350		136·49				400	Palanquin	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi

12. TUTICORIN

Sri Sankararameswarar Temple

Situated centrally in the western part of the noted port-town of Tuticorin, the ancient temple of Sri Sankararameswarar presents an inspiring view. Tuticorin which is today a beehive of commercial activity has been a famous Saivite centre known as Thirumanthira Nagar.

The temple covers an area of about four acres. It has a 71 feet tall Raja Gopuram which is partly built of bricks. Legend has it that the Pandyan King Sankararama was blessed with progeny only after he worshipped the Lingam which was installed in this place by sage Kasyapa in the by gone days. The king constructed a temple for the Lord and made many handsome endowments to the shrine. It is said that since Sri Rama offered prayers to the Lingam (Sankara), the deity is known as Sankararamesa. Some hold that the Lord was called so as he was worshipped by the king Sankararama.

The presiding deity is in the form of a Lingam. In a separate sanctum facing south, stands the Divine consort called Bagampiriyal. The south-western part of the temple has a sanctum for Ganesa who is known as Kanni Vinayakar while the beautiful image of Muruga with Valli and Deivayanai adorns the north-western corner. Additions and renovations with regard to the temple were made from time to time. The following were constructed by the local citizens: Kalyana Mandapam, Artha Mandapam, Maha Mandapam, Vimanam and Rajagopuram.

A Brahmin priest looks after the poojas which are performed six times a day. The temple has gold and silver jewels worth about Rs. 8,000. There are Rishaba and Peacock mounts (Vahana) made of silver which are estimated to cost about Rs. 10,000. This temple to which the whole village of Mapillai Urani once belonged, is having some sizable property in terms of land and houses which are administered now by the Devasthanam.

The annual Brahmothsavam of the temple which lasts for ten days in the Tamil month of Chithirai (April-May) attracts a vast concourse of devotees.

A Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. manage the temple affairs.

56. SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sri Kailasanathar Temple

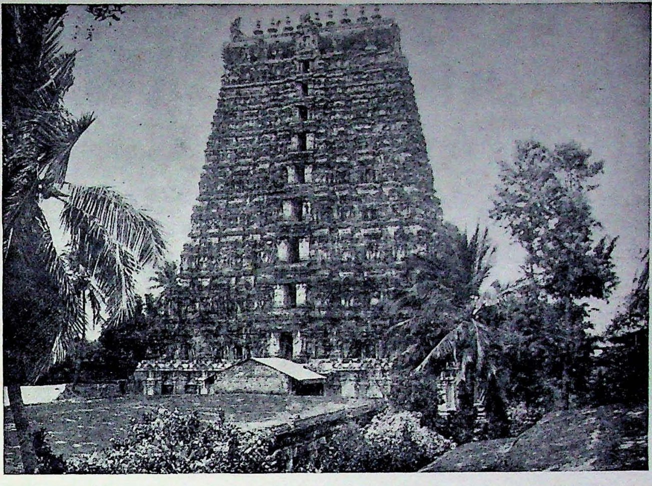
In view of the existence of a temple dedicated to Lord Kailasanathar, Srivaikuntam is also known as Kailasapuram. This is one of the nine places on the banks of the river Tambaraparani where the great saint Romesa is said to have worshipped Kailasanathar. A pictorial description of these nine sacred places finds place in the temple.

The presiding deity, a Swayambu Lingam, faces east. The beautiful Vimanams over the sanctums and the Mandapams of the temple were constructed by Chandrakula Pandya of Madurai. The Yagasala, Sandana Sabhapathy Mandapam and the flag mast owe their origin to Veerappa Naik (1609-1623).

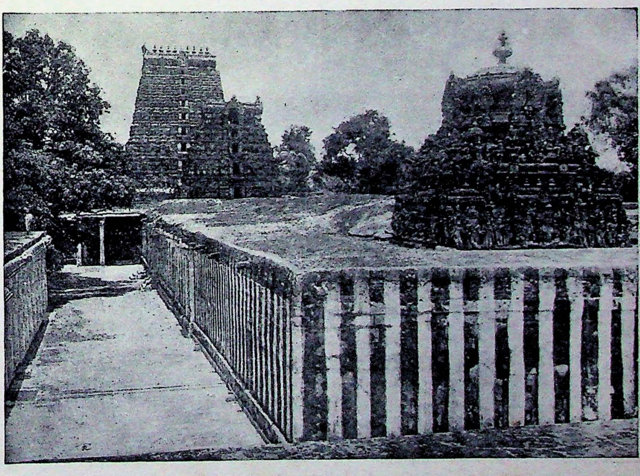
The divine consort known as Sivakami faces south. There are eight artistically carved pillars in the Sandana Sabhapathy Mandapam. The pillars in the other parts of the temple as well as the inner walls contain magnificent sculptures.

Poojas are performed six times in a day. The jewels of the temple are valued at about Rs. 27,700. The temple lands which exist in and around Srivaikuntam measure in all about 20 acres. The two cars of the temple are not in a running condition. The Bhootha Vahanam which is as old as the temple, is popular in the locality. The ten-day festival of the Lord takes place in the month of Chithirai (April-May). This is the chief annual festival of the temple. In Iyppasi (October-November) the divine marriage of the Goddess Sivakamasundari is celebrated with great enthusiasm as a ten-day festival. About 14 festivals are celebrated in this temple in a year.

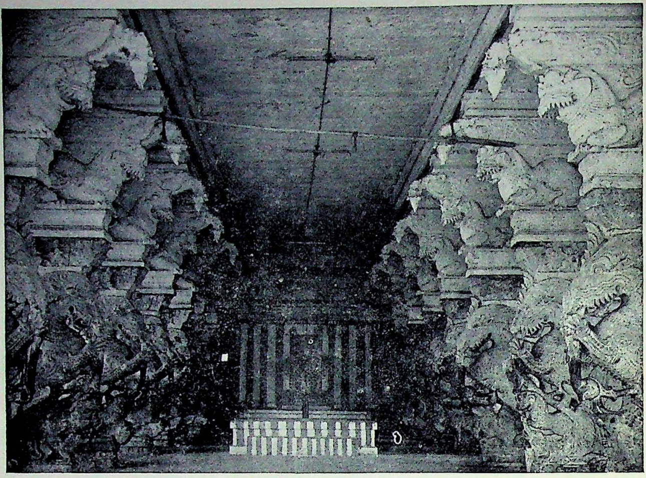
The temple which comes under the jurisdiction of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. has no Executive Officer to look after its affairs. It is managed by a trustee.



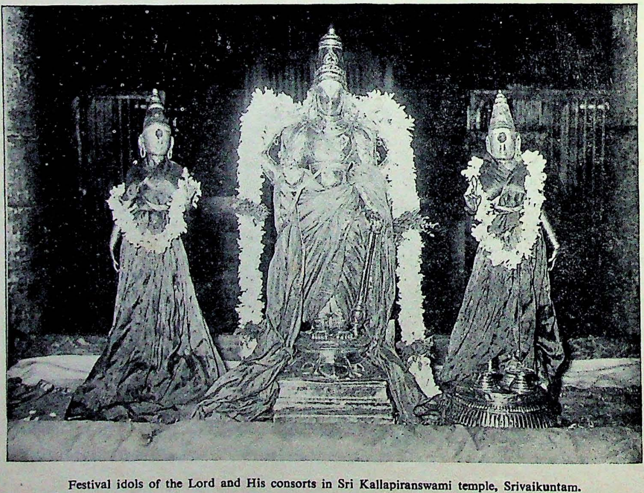
A picturesque view of the gopuram in the temple.



Another view of the gopuram and Vimanam in Sri Kallapiranswami temple.



A mantapam with artistically carved pillars in Sri Kallapiranswami temple.

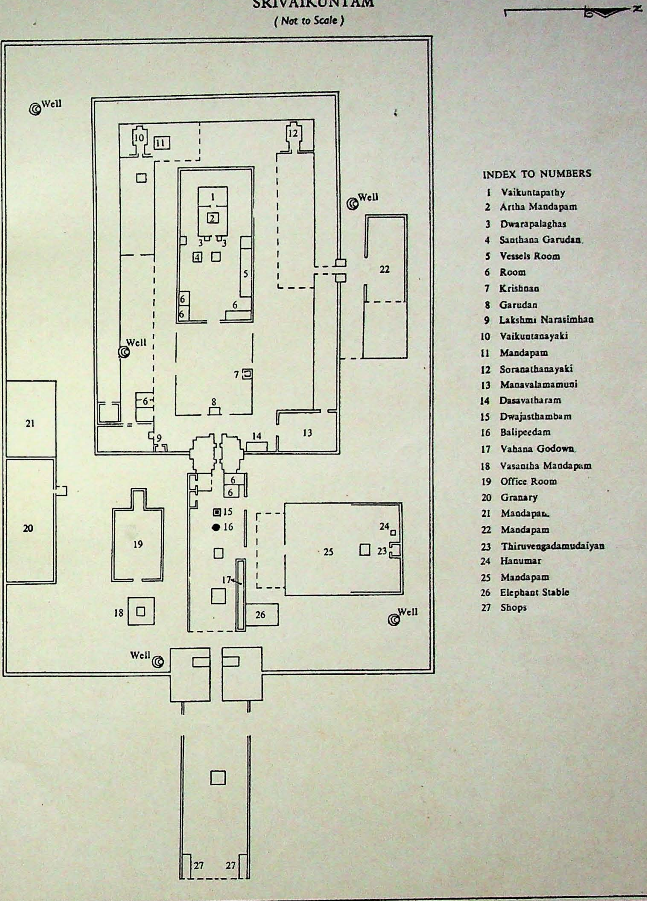


Festival idols of the Lord and His consorts in Sri Kallapiranswami temple, Srivaikuntam.

SRI KALLAPIRANSWAMY TEMPLE

SRIVAIKUNTAM

(Not to Scale)



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Sri Kallapiranswamy Temple

Renowned for its superb architecture and captivating images, the Kallapiranswamy Temple at Srivaikuntam possesses several distinctive features among the nine sacred Vaishnavite shrines (Navathirupathis). In importance and public esteem, it is second only to the Alwar Thirunagari Temple among the Navathirupathis. The Vaishnavite saint Nammalwar is said to have visited this temple and sung verses in praise of the presiding deity here.

Srivaikuntam is a Railway station just 18 miles from Tirunelveli and is between Tirunelveli and Tiruchendur. While the municipal bus stand adjoins the temple, the railway station is about half-a-mile away from it. The place commands fine transport facilities.

There are six stone inscriptions here from which we learn about the temple's antiquity and the endowments made by Kings. The temple has withstood the ravages of war between Katta Bomman and the British in the early years of the 19th century. The latter used the temple as a fortress and the battle marks are still seen on the doors of the temple. The temple is spread over an area of about 5·25 acres. The temple was renovated in 1944 out of public donations and Kumbabishegam was performed.

The presiding deity is popularly known as Lord Vaikuntanatha and is in a standing posture. He is also known as Palpandyan since milk is used in the holy bath of the deity (Thirumanjanam) daily. According to a legend, the Lord came here all alone to save Brahma (the Creator) from an Asura and this explains His presence singly without consorts in the sanctum sanctorum. The sanctum, though situated in an interior place, has a distinctive characteristic. It is said that on two days of the year, viz. the sixth day of the Tamil months Chithirai (April-May) and Iyppasi (October-November) the morning Sun shines on the face of the Lord and special poojas are performed during these days. This speaks about the marvellous engineering skill of early times.

In the Arthamandapam, the festival deity Kallapiranswamy flanked by Sree Devi and Bhu Devi on either side is in a standing posture with a *gadha* (club) in one hand. There are marks on the cheek of the image here. It is said that the sculptor, carried to the height of ecstasy placed his hand on Lord's cheek. Also on this Arthamandapa are the Goddesses Vaikunthanayaki, Choranathanayaki, ten Alwars (Vaishnavite saints) etc, In the corridor inside the temple are the beautiful paintings depicting the 108 sacred places of Vaishnavites and scenes from the Baghavatham. The temple Mandapas are also replete with images of architectural beauty. There are separate sanctums for Vaikunthanayaki and Choranathanayaki, the Goddesses. The sculptures at Thiruvenkatamudaiyan Mandapam are striking with the images of lions, yalis and elephants along with well-carved pillars. The Raja Gopuram too contains good images and is about 110 feet high.

There is a story pertaining to the Lord's name (Kallapiran). It is said that in the neighbouring forest near Srivaikuntam lived a band of robbers under the head Kaladootaka. The chief of the thieves is known for his piety and devotion to God. He robbed only the affluent. He used to offer worship to Lord Vaikuntanatha before leaving for plunder. He was in the habit of promising Him to give half of his booty. When the king caught hold of the thief after great difficulty, the Lord Himself came in the form of the gang-chief. The Lord is said to have appeared in the scene in order to show to the world that large scale accumulation of wealth by bad means and possession of wealth without utilising it for charitable purposes will result in ultimate loss. The King is said to have later built the temple for Kallapiran (Lord of the Robbers) and got His blessings.

Regular poojas, six times a day, are performed in the temple in strict conformity with Pancharathra Agamas by hereditary Brahmins called Bhattacharyas. The temple owns antique gold and silver jewellery worth about two and a half lakhs of rupees and of this the 'Rathna Kireedam' (the head-gear studded with diamonds) is conspicuous. The income out of lease of lands, shop, etc., is about Rs. 27,000 per annum. Through Hundi collections and archana charges, another Rs. 460 accrue to the temple. There are about a dozen mounts besides palanquins and these are all made of gold, silver or wood; many of these Vahanas are over 100 years old.

Of the five festivals celebrated in the temple, the important ones are the 20-day festival during the month of Margazhi (December–January) and the Brahmothsavam during Chithirai (April–May). The latter festival is said to draw over 5,000 persons.

Besides devotees, who will admire this ancient shrine, lovers of art and architecture would find this temple interesting.

The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept.

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
1	3	Sekkarakudi (P)	Chockalinga-puram	Sri Balasubra-maniaswamy Temple (M)	35	Below 0·01	Sri Balasubra-maniaswamy	Sri Vinayakar	Kailasapuram Railway station 3 miles
2	6	Melatattapatti (P)	Tattaparai	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	40	0·04	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar		Tattaparai Railway station ½ furlong
3	12	Tuticorin (P)	Tuticorin	Sri Ekambares-warar and Kamakshi-amman Temple (S)	100	0·10	Sri Ekambares-warar	Sri Kamakshi-amman	Tuti-Melur Railway station ½ mile
4	12	do	do	Sri Kilur Santhana Mariamman Temple (F)	90	0·04	Sri Santhana Mariamman	Sri Vinayakar Sri Vairavar Sri Kathava-rayar	Tuticorin Railway station 1½ miles
5	12	do	do	Sri Karuppa-swamy Temple (O)	125	Below 0·01	Sri Karuppa-swamy	Sri Uchinima-haliamman Sri Santhana Mariamman	Tuticorin Railway station ½ mile
6	12	do	do	Sri Kilur Vinayakar *alias* Swarna Vinayakar Temple (G)	73	0·06	Sri Swarna Vinayakar	Sri Arumugar	Tuticorin Railway station 1 mile
7	12	do	do	Sir Melur Vinayakar *alias* Prasanna Vinayakar Temple (G)	82	0·09	Sri Prasanna Vinayakar		Tuti-Melur Railway station 3 furlongs

TALUK

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
245		12·85					Chapparam	Once a day by a Brahmin	
406		1·25		Houses-3 Shops-7				Poojas by a hereditary Brahmin	
2,149				Houses-31		641	Chapparam Swan	Poojas by a Bhattar	Navarathri
926						500	Chapparams-2 Lions-2 Rishabam Bandicoot Suran	Twice a day by a hereditary Desigar	Navarathri Kodai festival in Panguni
546				Shops-5 Vacant plots		180	Chapparams-2 Lion Suran	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Navarathri
1,040				Houses-4 Shops-4		253		Twice a day by a Bhattar	
1,031				Buildings Shops Houses		600	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
8	12	Tuticorin (P)	Tuticorin	Sri Sankara-rameswarar Temple (S)	150	4·00	Sri Sankara-rameswarar	Sri Bagam-piriyal	Tuti-Melur Railway station ¼ mile
9	12	do	do	Sri Sakthi Vinayakar Temple (G)	16	Below 0·01	Sri Sakthi Vinayakar		Tuticorin Railway station ¼ furlong
10	12	do	do	Sri Sundarapandya Vinayakar Temple (G)	80	0·12	Sri Sundara-pandya Vinayakar	Sri Balasubra-maniar	Tuticorin Railway station
11	12	do	do	Sri Vaikuntapathy *alias* Venkatachala-pathy Temple (V)	150	2·00	Sri Vaikunta-pathy		Tuti-Melur Railway station ½ mile
12	12	do	do	Sri Uchini Mahaliamman Temple (F)	75	0·06	Sri Uchini Mahali-amman	Sri Vairavar	Tuticorin Railway station 1 mile
13	12	do	Tuticorin (Theppakulam Street)	Sri Mariamman Temple (F)	100	0·50	Sri Mariamman		Tuti-Melur Railway station ¼ mile
14	13	Tuticorin (M)	Tuticorin (Melur)	Sri Bhadrakali-amman Temple (F)	60	0·03	Sri Bhadrakali-amman	Sri Vairavar	Tuti-Melur Railway station ½ furlong

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
16,109	6·50	70·00		Houses-22 Vacant plots-3 Palmyrah trees-900	44,829	...	Silver { Palanquin Kamadhenu Lion } Rishabams-3 Peacock Cars-2 Bhootham Poongoil Purushamirugam Karpaga Viruksham Elephant Parrot Swan, Horse	Six times a day by an Archagar	Brahmothsavam for 10 days in Chithirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Navarathri Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Thaipoosam Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri
581								Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
2,391				Houses		5,000		Twice a day by an Archagar	
7,523	Extent not stated			Houses Shops Vacant Plots	6,186		Car	Five times a day by an Archagar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi Sri Ramanavami Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri
830				Shops		600	Chapparam Lion Suran	Twice a day by a hereditary Desigar	Kodai festival in Masi Navarathri
658				Buildings-2 Vacant plot		75	Sahadai Lion Suran	Twice a day by a Poosari	Kodai festival in Panguni or Chithirai Navarathri
1,349				Houses-4 Vacant plot		1,559	Chapparams-2 Suran Lion	Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	Kodai festival in Thai Navarathri Tamil New Year's day

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

15	17	Kilatattaparai (P)	Kilatattaparai	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	60	0·19	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy	Sri Udayavar	Tattaparai Railway station 2½ miles
16	23	Vadakkukarai-seri (P)	Vadakkukarai-seri	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	Not known	0·02	Sri Viswanatha-swamy	Sri Visalakshi-amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Maniyachi Railway station 8 miles
17	25	Kaliavoor (P)	Kalangarai	Sri Ramaswamy Temple (V)	do	0·04	Sri Ramaswamy	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Tirunelveli Junction 15 miles
18	25	do	do	Sri Perumal Temple (V)	do	0·03	Sri Perumal		Tirunelveli Junction 15 miles
19	26	Murappanad Kovilpatti (P)	Murappanad	Sri Chockalinga-swamy Temple (S)	300	1·00	Sri Chocka-lingaswamy	Sri Meenak-shiamman	Seidunganallur Railway station 4 miles
20	26	do	do	Sri Kailasanatha-swamy Temple (S)	200	3·00	Sri Kailasa-nathaswamy	Sri Natarajar Sri Sivakami amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	do
21	26	do	do	Sri Lakshminara-yanaperumal Temple (V)	300	2·00	Sri Lakshmi-narayana Perumal		do
22	26	do	do	Sri Nangai Mutharamman Temple (F)	200	1·00	Sri Nangai Mutharamman	—	do
23	28	Vasavappa-puram (P)	Vasavappa-puram	Sri Varadaraja-perumal Temple (V)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Varadaraja-perumal		Seidunganallur Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres) Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs. Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

540	3·16	30·75				50	Garuda Tholuk-kiniyan	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi
524	1·22	27·04				50		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
335	0·78							Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
7[illegible]4		Extent not stated				Value not stated	Chapparam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Thiruvadhirai
3,688	8·00					do	Rishabams-2 Elephant Ravana Chapparam Peacock	Four times a day by a Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam Sakandha Sashti Thiruvadhirai
201	0·40	5·00				do	Garuda Kedayam	Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi
725			2·00			do	Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	Kodai festival in Panguni
228	0·83							Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
24	28	Vasavappa-puram (P)	Vasavappa-puram	Sri Ramaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·56	Sri Ramaswamy	Sri Sithadevi Sri Lakshmanar	Seidunganallur Railway station 3 miles
25	29	Aligudi (P)	Aligudi	Sri Venkatachala-pathy Temple (V)	100	0·50	Sri Venkata-chalapathy		do
26	31	Vallanad Cusba (P)	Vallanad	Sri Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	100	0·20	Sri Subramania-swamy	Sri Valli Sri Deivayanai Sri Vinayakar	Seidunganallur Railway station 5 miles
27	31	do	do	Sri Thirumoola-nathaswamy Temple (S)	200	1·01	Sri Thirumoola-nathaswamy	Sri Avudayam-bal	do
28	32	Vadavallanad (P)	Thiruvengada-puram	Sri Arulanandha Senthil Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·05	Sri Arulanandha Senthil Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Junction 10 miles
29	34	Ellainaicken-patti (P)	Theetharapuram	Sri Sundararaja Perumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·06	Sri Sundararaja Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Tirunelveli Junction 17 miles
30	37	Kumaragiri	Ramachandra-puram	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	50	0·03	Sri Sundara Vinayakar		Tuticorin Railway station 10 miles
31	44	Tholappan-pannai (P)	Tholappan-pannai	Sri Poisollamei-yan Sastha Temple (O)	100	0·80	Sri Poisolla-meiyan Sastha		Srivaikuntam Railway station 3 miles
32	45	Alwarkarkulam (P)	Alwarkulam	Sri Karkulamuda yar Sastha Temple (O)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Karkula-mudayar Sastha	Sri Vinayakar	Srivaikuntam Railway station 5 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.)	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
336	1·12							Daily pooja by a Bhatta-chariar	
912	8·21					200	Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Thiruvonam
420	0·40					Value not stated		Twice a day by a Bhattar	Skandha Sashti
1,347	0·60			Trees-38		657		Four times a day by a Bhattar	
250	0·97							Once a day by a Pillai	
280	1·45							Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
503	1·25							Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...
1,373	3·25				4,950			Once a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram
562	Extent	not	stated					Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
33	45	Alwarkarkulam (P)	Alwarkulam	Sri Thiruvengadamudayar Temple (V)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Thiruvengadamudayar	Sri Alamelumangai Sri Lakshmi	Srivaikuntam Railway station 5 miles
34	45	do	do	Sri Parvathiamman Temple (F)	do	0·12	Sri Parvathiamman		Thathankulam Railway station 2¼ miles
35	46	Arampananai (P)	Arampannai	Sri Chockalingaswamy Temple (S)	125	0·13	Sri Chockalingaswamy	Sri Meenakshiamman	Seidunganallur Railway station 4 miles
36	46	do	do	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	400	5·01	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	Sri Sundaravalli	do
37	46	do	do	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)	400	0·59	Sri Muppidariamman		do
38	47	Manakarai (P)	Manakkarai	Sri Chockalingaswamy Temple (S)	Not known	1·00	Sri Chockalingaswamy		Srivaikuntam Railway station 5 miles
39	48	Muthalankurichi (P)	Muthalankurichi	Sri Nallapillai Pethamman Temple (F)	400	0·06	Sri Nallapillai Pethamman		Seidunganallur Railway station 2¼ miles
40	49	Vittilapuram (V)	Vittilapuram	Sri Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·05	Sri Krishnan	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathyabama	Seidunganallur Railway station 2 miles
41	49	do	do	Sri Virupaksheeswarar Temple (S)	300	0·56	Sri Virupaksheeswarar		do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
2,540	Extent not stated					Value not stated		Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
2,252	1·50							Once a day by a Pandaram	
694	4·16							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
309	1·32							Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Karthigai Deepam
500	0·59							Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival Navarathri
1,866	2·11					5,000		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
204	1 60							Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	Kodai festival Navarathri
546	1·54							Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
951	Extent	not	stated			150		Twice a day by a Bhattar	

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temple under the Hindu Religious		
42	49	Vittilapuram (P)	Vittilapuram	Sri Vittaleeswara Perumal Temple (V)	415	2·30	Sri Pandurangar		Seidunganallur Railway station 2 miles
43	51	Seidunganallur (P)	Seidunganallur	Sri Sundarapandya Sastha Temple (O)	150	0·01	Sri Sundarapandya Sastha		Seidunganallur Railway station ¼ mile
44	51	do	do	Sri Somasundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·03	Sri Somasundara Vinayakar		Seidunganallur Railway station 3 furlongs
45	51	do	do	Sri Varadarajar Temple (V)	200	Not stated	Sri Varadarajar	Sri Ranganayagi	Seidunganallur Railway station 1 mile
46	51	do	do	Sri Ranganathar Temple (V)	400	0·02	Sri Ranganathar		Seidunganallur Railway station ½ mile
47	51	do	do	Sri Vyagrapatheeswarar Temple (S)	300	0·02	Sri Vyagrapatheeswarar	Sri Sivakamiambal	Seidunganallur Railway station 1½ miles
48	51	do	do	Sri Krishna Anjaneyaswamy Temple (V)	30	0·01	Sri Krishnar Sri Anjaneyar		Seidunganallur Railway station 1 mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)*	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) **Department** (Contd.)

2,527	0·60			Cocoanut grove		1,000	Garuda Hanuman Elephant Adisesha Horse	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi Karthigai Deepam
682		1·41	2·28					Twice a day by a Kulalar	Panguni Uthiram
659	1·58					1,700	Bandicoots-3	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	
833	2·15					Value not stated	Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
	1·44							Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	
594	2·17							Twice a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam Thiruvadhirai Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri
216	0·32							Twice a day by a hereditary Rao	

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
49	52	Karungulam (P)	Karungulam	Sri Mahadeva-Marthandeswarar Temple (S)	150	Not stated	Sri Mahadeva-marthandeswarar		Thathankulam Railway station 1½ miles
50	52	do	do	Sri Vadakkuvasal Chelliamman Temple (F)	150	do	Sri Vadakkuvasal Chelliamman		do
51	52	do	do	Sri Venkatachala pathy Temple (V)	200	do	Sri Venkatachalapathy	Sri Srinivasar	do
52	54	Kongarayakurichi (P)	Kongaraya kurichi	Sri Veerapandeeswarar Temple (S)	Not known	2·07	Sri Veerapandeeswarar	Sri Samundiamman Sri Dakshinamoorthy	do
53	56	Srivaikuntam (P)	Srivaikuntam	Sri Arasalwar koil alias AnanthaNavaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·04	Sri Anantha Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Srivaikuntam Railway station 1 mile
54	56	do	do	Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple (S)	900	3·00	Sri Kailasanathaswamy	Sri Sivakamiamman Sri Umamaheswarar Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Srivaikuntam Railway station ¾ mile
55	56	do	do	Sri Balasundara Selva Vinayakar Temple (G)	25	0·02	Sri Balasundara Vinayakar		Srivaikuntam Railway station

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) **Department** (Contd.)									
2,361	2·08	0·60				500		Twice a day by a Bhattar	Skandha Sashti Thiruvadhirai
253	0·60							Once a day by a hereditary Kambar	
1,216	3·82	2·92			12,089		Kedayam Lion Chapparam Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Chithra Pournami
469				House Coconut trees-10		30	Chapparams-2	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
1.769	5·00							Twice a day by an Archagar	Sri Jayanthi
9,631	11,06	9·87			27,796		Palanquins-3 Cars-2 Elephant Swan Kailasa Parvatham Parrot Kamadhenu Indra Vimanam Chapparam Kedayam	Six times a day by an Archagar	Vaikasi Visakam Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi for ten days Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Navarathri Panguni Uthiram Thiruvadhirai
246						Value not stated		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
56	56	Srivaikuntam (P)	Srivaikuntam	Sri Kallapiran Temple (V)	Not known	5·28	Sri Vaikuntapathy	Sri Vaikuntanayaki Sri Soranathar Sri Soranayaki	Srivaikuntam Railway station ¼ mile
57	56	do	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple (F)	500	0·03	Sri Mutharamman	Sri Ulaganathaswamy	Srivaikuntam Railway station
58	56	do	do	Nathikarai Sri Subramania swamy Temple (M)	100	0·02	Sri Subramaniaswamy	Sri Valli Sri Deivayanai	Srivaikuntam Railway station ¾ mile
59	56	do	do	Sri Soodikodutha Nachiaramman Temple (F)	800	0·10	Sri Soodikodutha Nachiar		Srivaikuntam Railway station
60	56	do	do	Sri Thoondil Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·01	Sri Thoondil Vinayakar		Srivaikuntam Railway station ¾ mile
61	57	Srivaikuntam (V)	Natham	Sri Vidyaseva Perumal Temple (V)	500	2·00	Sri Vidyaseva Perumal		Srivaikuntam Railway station 1½ miles
62	58	Thirupuliangudi (V)	Thirupuliangudi	Sri Kasini Vendaperumal Temple (V)	500	2·87	Sri Bhoomipalagar	Sri Udayanachiyar	Srivaikuntam Railway station 2½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.)	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
27,008	33·20			Shops-9 Vacant plots-4	318,203		Gold: Tholukki-niyans-2, Chapparam, Garuda, Horse, Adisesha Silver: Anjaneya, Lion, Tholukkini-yan Ivory: Palanquins-3, Tholukki-niyan Chapparams-3 Palanquins-2 Car Elephant Swan	Six times a day by hereditary Bhattachariars	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Pavithrothsavam in Avani Oonjal festival in Iyppasi Thiruathyayanam festival in Karthigai and Margazhi Thaipoosam Vaikunta Ekadasi
288	1·30							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
1,229	2·46	0·23				1,175	Chapparam Peacock	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Skandha Sashti Thirukkalyanam Vaikasi Visakam
1,889	3·00					500		Twice a day by an Archagar	Festivals in Adi and Margazhi
669	1·64					115	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
1,169	0·86	1·11				369	Garuda Palanquin	Twice a day by an Archagar	
1,976	2·34	1·93			7,559		Garuda Palanquin Tholu-kkiniyan	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	—

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Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
63	59	Parakrama-pandi (P)	Parakrama-pandi	Sri Mutharamman Temple (F)	300	0·01	Sri Mutharamman		Srivaikuntam Railway station 4½ miles
64	60	Perur (V)	Perur	Sri Ranganathar Temple (V)	100	1·28	Sri Ranganathar		Srivaikuntam Railway station 3½ miles
65	61	Sevalai (P)	Sivagalai	Sri Soranatha Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not konwn	0·44	Sri Soranatha Vinayakar		Srivaikuntam Railway station 7 miles
66	61	do	do	Sri Narayana-swamy Temple (V)	50	Not stated	Sri Narayana-swamy		do
67	62	Perungulam (P)	Perungulam	Sri Adaikalamu-daya Sastha Temple (O)	137	0·01	Sri Adaikala-mudaya Sastha		Kurumbur Railway station 5 miles
68	62	do	do	Sri Mayakoothar Temple (V)	Not known	1·83	Sri Mayakoothar		Srivaikuntam Railway station 8 miles
69	62	do	do	Sri Thiruvala-theeswarar Temple (S)	2,000	1·82	Sri Thiruvala-theeswarar	Sri Gomathi ambal	Srivaikuntam Railway station 9 miles
70	66	Arumuga-mangalam (P)	Arumuga-mangalam	Sri Ayirathen Vinayakar Temple (G)	500	0·22	Sri Ayirathen Vinayakar	Sri Kalathees-warar Sri Kalyana-sundari	Kurumbur Railway station 6 miles
71	67	Maramangalam (P)	Maramangalam	Sri Chandra-sekarar Temple (S)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Chandra-sekarar	Sri Chandra-sekariamman Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Tuticorin Railway station 14 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam		
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Report-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
258	1·35					Value not stated		Once a day by a Pandaram	Kodai festival in Chithirai
2,164	2·05	0·04				50	Garuda	Twice a day by a Brahmin	
315	1·34							Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
547	1·18							Daily pooja by a hereditary Pandaram	Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri
277	0·64							Once a week by a hereditary Velar	Panguni Uthiram
4,834			5·16		61,291			Four times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Vaikunta Ekadasi
3,056			25·13			1,500	Car Chapparam Peacock Bhootham	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Thai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
4,617	11·88				11,283		Car Palanquin	Five times a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Vinayaka Chathurthi
2,445	6·67					1,000		Daily pooja by a Bhattar	

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Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
72	69	Iruvappapuram (P)	Iruvappapuram	Sri Perumbadai Sastha Temple (O)	1,000	0·02	Sri Perumbadai Sastha	Sri Poorana-chiambal	Kurumbur Railway station 7 miles
73	71	Agaram (V)	Agaram	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	200	0·75	Sri Viswanatha swamy	Sri Visalakshi-amman	Seidunganallur Railway station 5 miles
74	72	Palayakayal (P)	Palayakayal	Sri Sangumugees-warar Temple (S)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Sangumugee-swarar	Sri Kamala-valli	Arumuganeri Railway station 7 miles
75	73	Mukkani (P)	Mukkani	Sri Durgapara-meswari *alias* Vadakkuvachelli-amman Temple (F)	100	0·01	Sri Vadakkuva-chelliamman		Arumuganeri Railway station 3 miles
76	73	do	do	Sri Ramapara-meswarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·06	Sri Ramapara-meswarar		do
77	73	do	do	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Alamelu-nachiyar Sri Mangai-nachiyar Sri Krishnar	do
78	74	Korkai (P)	Korkai	Sri Vetrivelamman Temple (F)	500	do	Sri Vetrivel-amman		Arumuganeri Railway station 4¼ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
995	2·35	1·62				100		Twice a day by a Velar	Karthigai Deepam Panguni Uthiram
560	0·76					14		Twice a day by a Bhattar	
358		Extent not stated				15		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam Karthigai Deepam Tamil New Year's day Sivarathri Vinayaka Chathurthi
507	0·64							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Kodai festival Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri
3,641	11·54	9·75				10		do	Tamil New Year's day Navarathri Thirukkalyanam Karthigai Deepam
3,416	8·47							Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Chithra Pournami Sri Jayanthi Purattasi Saturdays Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
481	2·40							Once a day by a hereditary Kambar	Kodai festival Karthigai Deepam

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
79	74	Korkai (P)	Umaimanagar	Sri Mutharamman Temple (F)	500	1·00	Sri Mutharamman		Arumuganeri Railway station 3½ miles
80	77	Valavallam (P)	Valavallam	Sri Ananthammal and Adhinarayanaswamy Temple (V)	60	0·01	Sri Ananthammal Sri Adhinarayanaswamy		Kurumbur Railway station 4 miles
81	78	Kottarakurichi (P)	Lakshmipuram	Sri Mariamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·02	Sri Mariamman	Sri Vinayakar	Kurumbur Railway station 5 miles
82	78	do	Ariappapuram	Sri Pacha perumal Ayyan Temple (O)	150	1·00	Sri Pachaperumal Ayyanar		Kurumbur Railway station 8 miles
83	78	do	Kottarakurichi	Sri Vembadi Sudalai Madaswamy Temple (O)	96	0·08	Sri Sudalai Madaswamy	Sri Karuppan	do
84	79	Eral (P)	Eral (Vallavalam)	Sri Nattarkondamman Temple (F)	500	0·10	Sri Nattarkondamman	Sri Kanni Vinayakar Sri Mahavishnu Sri Kalyana sundareswarar Sri Kalyanasundariamman	Kurumbur Railway station 4 miles
85	79	do	do	Sri Savakkai Mutharamman Temple (F)	34	0·15	Sri Mutharamman	Sri Santhana Mariamman Sri Uchini Mahaliamman	do
86	80	Siruthondanallur (V)	Eral	Sri Chockalingaswamy Temple (S)	85	0·17	Sri Chockalingaswamy alias Meenakshisundareswarar		Kurumbur Railway station 3 miles
87	80	do	do	Sri Meenakshisundareswarar Temple (S)	80	0·40	Sri Sundareswarar	Sri Meenakshiamman Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Kurumbur Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
300								Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival once in two years
447	0·98	1·17						Once a year by a Poosari	
417	1·60					20		Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Adi
256	0·28	1·03						Daily pooja by a hereditary Velar	Panguni Uthiram
860	Extent not stated					500		Once a week by a hereditary Pillai	Kodai festival in Adi
2,825	Extent not stated			Building		225		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
6,794	1·76			Shops-30 Houses-15		Value not stated	Chapparam Lion Palanquin	do	Kodai festival in Avani
604	3·27	0·02		Houses-3				Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Chithirai Navarathri
	6·00			Shops-4 House			...	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Chithirai

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No	No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
88	80	Siruthonda-nallur (V)	Eral	Sri Mahagana-pathy Temple (G)	Not known	0·05	Sri Mahagana-pathy alias Unmai Vinayakar	Sri Subrama-niar Sri Valli Sri Deivayanai	Kurumbur Railway station 3 miles
89	80	do	Siruthonda-nallur	Sri Chairman Arunachalees-warar Temple (O)	60	0·05	Sri Chairman Arunachale-eswarar	Sri Vinayakar	do
90	80	do	do	Sri Muthumalai-amman Temple (F)	200	3·00	Sri Muthumalai-amman		Kurumbur Railway station 5 miles
91	80	do	do	Sri Uchimahali-amman Temple (F)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Uchimahali-amman	Sri Karuppu-swamy	Kurumbur Railway station 4 miles
92	81	Mangala-kurichi (P)	Mangala-kurichi	Sri Mahadeva Kailasapathy Temple (S)	300	0·02	Sri Mahadeva Kailasapathy		Srivaikuntam Railway station 10 miles
93	81	do	do	Sri Narayana Perumal Temple (V)	300	0·02	Sri Narayana Perumal		do
94	82	Kilpidagai Cusba (V)	Mangotta-gopuram Kilapidagai	Sri Muthumalai-amman Temple (F)	350	0·50	Sri Muthumalai-amman		Alwarthirunagari Railway station 3½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

749	4·30	0·10				10		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
10,122	3·25	2:27		Palmyrah trees-100 Cocoanut trees-50	...	1000	Chapparam	Four times a day by a hereditary Nadar	Brahmothsavam in Adi and Thai for ten days
6.445	4·62	7·79				20:0	Chapparam	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Avani
243	1·36			House		500		Thrice a day; by a Bhattar	
6:9	Extent	not	stated	...		Value not stated		Twice a day by a Pillai	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri
475	Extent	not	stated			do		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam
232	Extent	not	stated			...		Daily Pooja by a Pandaram	

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census — No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census — Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
95	82	Kilpidagai Cusba (V)	Rettai Thirupathi	Sri Devapiran Temple (V)	2,500	1·00	Sri Devapiran		Alwarthirunagari Railway station 2 miles
96	82	do	do	Sri Aravintha-lochanar Temple (V)			Sri Aravintha-lochanar		
97	83	Kilpidagai Appankoil (V)	Kilpidagai	Sri Thiruven-gadanathappar Temple (V)	2,800	1·00	Sri Venkatachala-pathy		Alwarthirunagari Railway station
98	84	Kilpidagai Varadaraja-puram (V)	Nanalkad	Sri Thirukan-deeswarar Temple (S)	Not known	1·65	Sri Thirukan-deeswarar	Sri Sivakami-ambal, Sri Vinayakar, Sri Subramaniar	Seidunganallur Railway station
99	85	Sriparangusa-nallur (V)	Kandeeswaram	Sri Ekandalinga-swamy Temple (S)	5,000	0·76	Sri Ekandalin-gaswamy	Sri Aramvalar-thanayaki	Alwarthirunagari Railway station 3/4 mile
100	86	Velur Pudu-kudi (V)	Pudukudi	Sri Rangaraja Perumal Temple (V)	300	0·05	Sri Rangaraja Perumal		Srivaikuntam Railway station 1/4 mile
101	87	Vellur Cusba (V)	Vellur	Sri Sami Nadu-nakkar Madhyapathe-eswarar Temple (S)	1,029	0·42	Sri Nadunakkar Madhyapathe-eswarar	Sri Sivakami-ambal, Sri Vinayakar, Sri Subramaniar	Srivaikuntam Railway station 3/4 mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
2,834					19,807		Palanquins-2 Tholukkini-yans-2 Garuda	Daily Pooja by a Bhatta-chariar	Oonjal festival in Thai
426						1000	Garuda	do	
844	0·53					20	Rishabams-2 Palanquin Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Navarathri Thiruvadhirai
27,005	111·41	992·43		Palmyrah trees-5,163	20,150		Silver Chapparam Vahanas-3	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Thaipoosam
1,347	1·60	2·42				100		Daily Pooja by a Bhatta-chariar	Festival in Chithirai
42,530	24·01				14,973		Ivory Palanquin Rishabams-3 Pushpaga Vimanams-2 Kamadhenu Swan Horse Elephant Purusha-mirugam Bandicoot Lion Peacock Bhootham Chapparam Car Poongoil	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Thirukkalyanam Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri Brahmothsavam for ten days in Masi

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

102	87	Vellur Cusba (V)	Vellur	Sri Santhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Santhi Vinayakar		Srivaikuntam Railway station ¾ mile
103	87	do	Vellur–Pudukudi	Sri Azhiangai Perumal Temple (V)	1,000	Not stated	Sri Azhiangai Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	do
104	88	Kalvoy (P)	Kalvoy	Sri Emperumanar Temple (V)	100	0·02	Sri Emperumanar		Thathankulam Railway station 2¼ miles
105	92	Therkukarai-seri (P)	Therkukarai-seri	Sri Kulasekara-nathar Temple (S)	500	0·64	Sri Kulasekara-nathar	Sri Aram-valartha-nayaki	Thathankulam Railway station 2 miles
106	92	do	do	Sri Venkatachala pathy Temple (V)	Not known	0·02	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Thathankulam Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)									
415	1·00							Twice a day by a Brahmin	
368	1·50					Value not stated	Garuda	Thrice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garudasevai in Purattasi Chockapanai in Karthigai
845	11·00	2·28						Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
3,536	Extent	not	stated			992	Rishabams-2 Car Palanquin Elephant Horse Swan Chapparam	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Festival in Panguni
300	0·16							Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	

SRIVAIKUNTAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples outside the Hindu Religious

1	12	Tuticorin (P)	Tuticorin	Sri Ekambarees-warar Temple (S)	100	Not stated	Sri Ekamba-reeswarar	Sri Kamakshi-amman	Tuticorin Railway station ½ mile
2	31	Vallanad Cusba (P)	Vallanadu	Sri Azhivilangum Perumal Temple (V)	200	0·90	Sri Azhivilangum Perumal		Seidunganallur Railway station 5 miles
3	47	Manakarai (P)	Manakarai	Sri Navaneetha-Krishnan Temple (V)	Not known	1·00	Sri Navaneetha Krishnan		Srivaikuntam Railway station 3 miles
4	54	Kongaraya-kurichi (P)	Kongaraya-kurichi	Sri Sattanatha-swamy Temple (S)	200	300	Sri Sattanatha-swamy	Sri Ponnuri-ambal Sri Maha Ganapathy Sri Subramaniar	Seidunganallur Railway station
5	71	Agaram (V)	Agaram	Sri Pulamada swamy Temple (O)	150	Not stated	Sri Pulamada-swamy		Kurumbur Railway station
6	80	Siruthonda-nallur (V)	Siruthonda-nallur	Sri Narayana-swamy Temple (V)	100	0·01	Sri Narayana-swamy		Kurumbur Railway station 5 miles
7	88	Kalvoy (P)	Kalvoy	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar		Thathankulam Railway station 2½ miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
2,550				Houses-31		642	Car Ratham	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Navarathri
						Value not stated		Twice a day by a Potty	
						500		Daily Pooja by a Bhattachariar	
175				Mango trees-11				Twice a day by a Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
Not stated	1·42	0·44		Palmyrah trees-21	--			Poojas by a hereditary Nadar	
150		10·50						Once a day by a Pandaram	--
2,000	9·01	3·06			--		--	Once a day by a Brahmin	--

TIRUNELVELI TALUK

93. TIRUNELVELI

Sri Nellaiappar and Kanthimathi Ambal temple

The temple of Nellaiappar and Kanthimathi Ambal, in the heart of Tirunelveli town is one of the famous temples of South India, which is steeped in rich tradition and history. The temple dates back to the 7th century A.D. and is referred to by Saint Thiru Gnana Sambandar in his song 'Tirunelveli Padhigam'. Originally, there were two temples here, one for Lord Nellaiappar and the other for Kanthimathi Ambal and they were built partly by Muluthukanda Rama Pandyan and partly by Nindrasir Nedumaran. The Mandapam linking the temples of the God and Goddess, known as the Sangili Mandapam was built in 1674 A.D. The principal towers of both the temples facing east were built between 1606 and 1626 A.D. There are several inscriptions on the walls of the temple and the oldest are those cut out by Veera Pandyan in about 950 A.D. There are also the inscriptions of the latter Pandya rulers such as Mara Varman Sundara Pandyan I (1216–1235 A.D.) and Mara Varman Sundara Pandyan II (1238–1251 A.D.).

The presiding deity of the temple is called "Nellaiappar" or the God of Nelveli and "Venuvaneswarar" or the God of the bamboo forest.

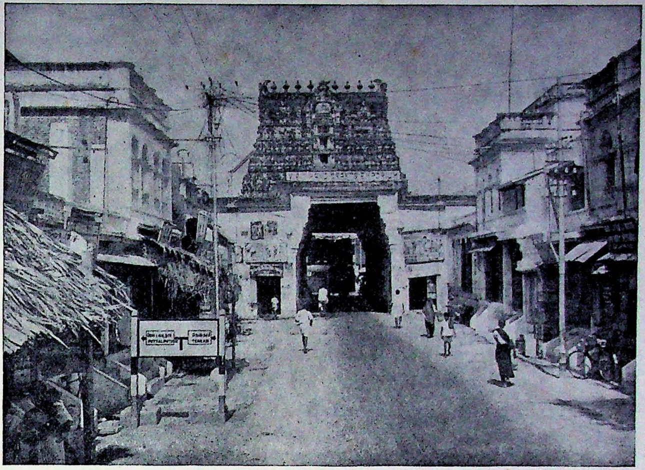
According to a legend, Tirunelveli got its name from one of the miracles performed by the deity of the temple. The God saved the paddy of a temple priest by name Veda Bhattar from being washed away by heavy showers. Since He protected paddy, the Lord came to be known as Nelveli Nathar.

According to the puranic tradition, the Vedas took the shape of bamboo trees and God Siva in the shape of a Lingam remained under the shade of the bamboo trees in Tirunelveli. Sage Agasthya is said to have worshipped God Siva under the bamboo trees at the time of the Siva-Parvathi wedding, in the Himalayas. According to another tradition, Sri Rama after killing Mareechan at Manoor, nine miles from Tirunelveli, worshipped the Sivalingam in Tirunelveli and obtained from Siva the divine weapon. There is yet another legend, which says that a King named Indrathyumnan became an elephant, owing to the curse of Durvasa and that he got back his human form after bathing in 'Karumari Theertham' a sacred tank within the temple.

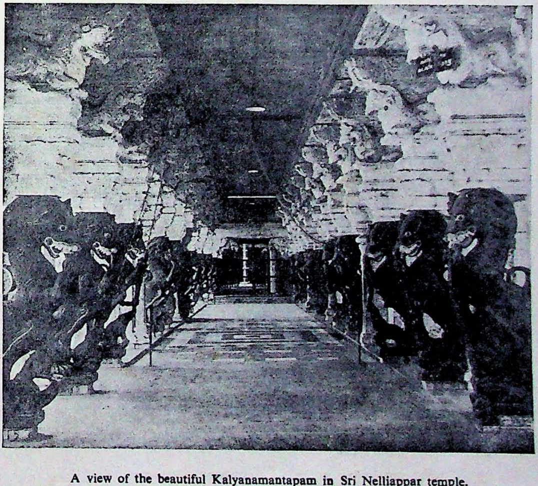
The temple covers an area of 14 acres. It is more extensive in area than the Meenakshi Sundareswarar temple at Madurai and in point of architectural beauty, compares favourably with the best temples in South India. In the north-west corner of the outer prakaram, there is a shrine for Lord Arumuga. The images of Arumuga with His peacock are sculptured from one block of stone and show a very exquisite piece of workmanship. In the Mani Mandapam, there is a set of pillars carved from one stone and these pillars emit different musical notes when struck. This piece of work is said to have been done in the 7th century A.D. by Nindrasir Nedumaran alias Koon Pandyan. The temple is famous for its spacious halls. The Somavara Mandapam, where the Navarathri celebrations take place in October every year, the thousand pillar Mandapam where the marriage festival of the God and Goddess takes place in the month of Iyppasi (October-November), the Vasantha Mandapam, surrounded by beautiful trees and flower plants, where the deities are taken during a part of the summer season and the Tambra Sabha noted for its beautiful wood work where the Arudhra Darshan takes place every year in the month of Margazhi (December-January), are only a few of the many Mandapas which adorn this ancient temple.

The Lingam here is a Swayambu one. Saint Thiru Gnana Sambandar has visited the temple which is evidenced by the eleven verses composed by him. There are a number of works in prose and verse which reveal the pristine glory of this shrine.

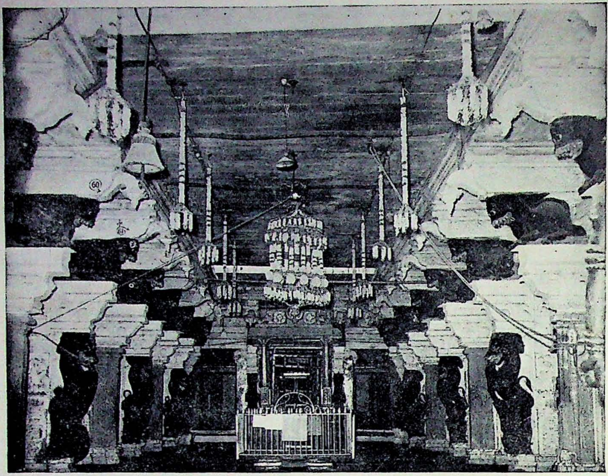
Poojas are performed six times daily by hereditary Brahmin priests who are paid a decent monthly salary.



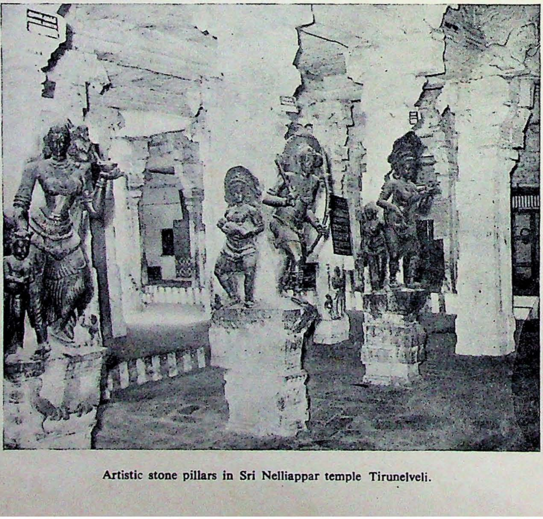
The main approach to Sri Nelliappar temple.



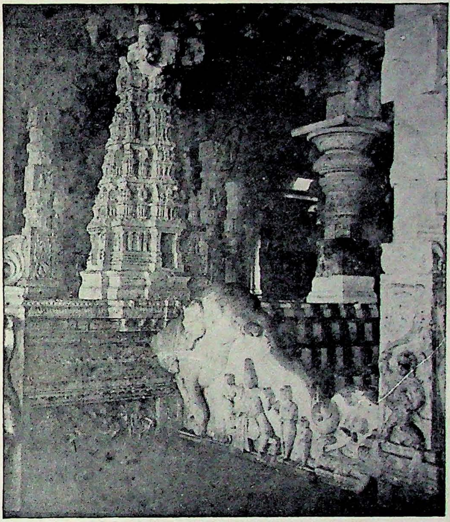
A view of the beautiful Kalyanamantapam in Sri Nelliappar temple.



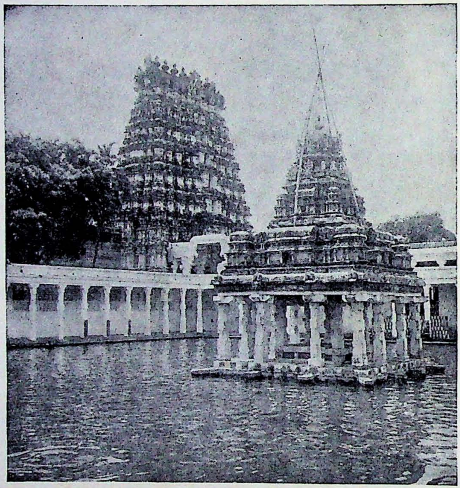
A view of the sanctum sanctorum of Sri Shanmughar in the temple.



Artistic stone pillars in Sri Nelliappar temple Tirunelveli.



A beautiful mantapam in the Nelliappar temple.



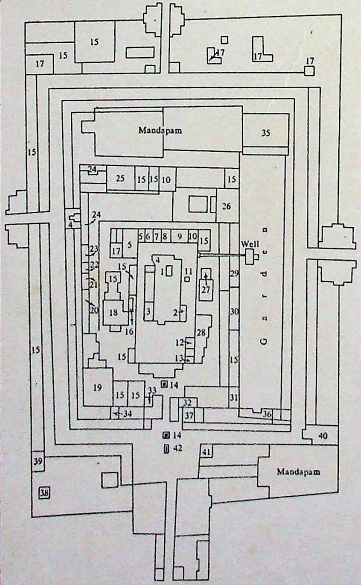
The picturesque tank and gopuram of Sri Nelliappar temple.

SRI NELLAIAPPAR & KANTHIMATHIAMMAN TEMPLE

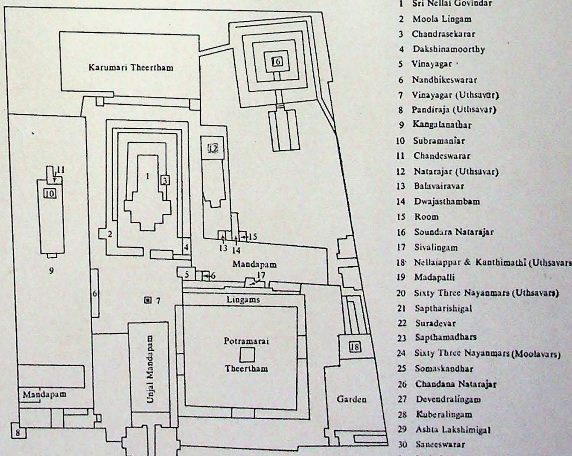
TIRUNELVELI

(Not to Scale)

NELLAIAPPAR TEMPLE



KANTHIMATHIAMMAN TEMPLE



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1 Sri Kanthimathiamman
2 Madapalli
3 Chandeswarar
4 Arumuganayanar
5 Yagasalai
6 Room
7 Dwajasthambam
8 Boothathan Kovil
9 Thousand Pillared Mandapam
10 Vallaba Vinayagar
11 Mahalingam
12 Karumari Subramaniaswami
13 Sivalingam
14 Kasiviswanathar & Sivalingam
15 Subramaniar
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17 Manjanai Vadivamman
18 Theppa Mandapam

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22 Suradevar
23 Sapthamadhars
24 Sixty Three Nayanmars (Moolavars)
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37 Meenakshisundaresar
38 Sailappanathar & Sivalingam
39 Anavaradhakan Nathar & Sivalingam
40 Yagasalai
41 Navagrahas
42 Nandhi

The temple owns antique jewellery worth about ten lakhs of rupees, of which the " Mambazhakkondai", a head ornament of the Ambal deserves special mention. The temple owns about 490 acres of wet and 1,467 acres of dry lands, which are under lease cultivation. These fetch an annual income of over a lakh of rupees which is spent towards emoluments of the temple priests, payment of taxes, conduct of the poojas and festivals of the temple and for general maintenance. The temple runs a Girls' High School, a library and an orphanage. The hundi collections of the temple amount to a little over Rs. 2,000 per annum. It derives an additional income of Rs. 700 every year through Archanas and Abishegas. The temple celebrates a number of festivals throughout the year, of which the Ani Brahmothsavam, Adi Pooram, Avani Moolam, Iyppasi Thirukkalyanam, Margazhi Thiruvadhirai and Chithirai Vasantha Uthsavam are the most important ones, which attract not less than 10,000 devotees from in and around the town.

The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department.

93. SINDHUPOONDHURAI

Sri Palayam Salai Kumaraswamy temple

Devotees from far and near gather in large numbers at the popular shrine of Sri Palayam Salai Kumaraswamy temple, which had been awarded a rolling silver cup by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department in 1965, as the best maintained temple of the year. The small temple dedicated to Lord Muruga is centrally situated in the village of Sindhupoondhurai, on the Tirunelveli-Palayamcottah High Road. It was built some 300 years ago and a grand Kumbabishegam performed in 1955 after renovation. There is a choultry here in front of the temple, for the stay of the pilgrims. According to a popular legend in 1648 A.D. the Dutch took away the images of the Sri Subramaniaswamy temple at Tiruchendur. One Vada Malayappa Pillai made afresh the stone and metallic images in 1653 A.D. The party which carried these images to Tiruchendur halted at this place for a day. Hence the importance of this place. In due course a small temple of Lord Muruga sprang up here.

The temple which covers an area of about 13 cents with a 12 feet high gopuram over the Sanctum Sanctorum presents an inspiring view. It has a single prakaram apart from a beautiful Peacock Mandapam. The most enchanting image of Sri Arumugaswamy the presiding deity of the temple, is seated on a peacock with His consorts Sri Valli and Deivayanai on either side and offers a grand dharshan to devotees. Sri Sidhi Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Gajalakshmi, Chandikeswarar and Dwarapalaghas are the other deities here. All these images are artistically carved out of stone and are attractive to look at. There is a separate shrine for Sri Saneeswarar. There are also several attractive festival idols here, all made of Panchalogam.

Poojas are performed five times daily by non-hereditary Brahmin priests. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver, worth about Rs. 6,686 all donated by devotees. The immovable properties of the temple comprise of about 2 acres 31 cents of wet lands and as many as 11 shops, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 18,949 by way of rent; this sum is utilised for its maintenance. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 2,000 while the income under Archana and Abishega charges is Rs. 2,500 per annum.

There are two small Rathams here, apart from the Vahanas of Peacock, Suran and Horse. All these are about 40 years old and made of wood. Of the several festivals celebrated here, Skandha Sashti, Vaikasi Visakam and Karthigai Deepam are the main ones. About 1,000 devotees attend these festivals.

A Board of trustees consisting of three members and an Executive Officer manage the affairs of the temple.

93. KURUKKUTHURAI

Sri Subramaniaswamy temple

A noteworthy feature about this temple dedicated to Lord Murugar is its location. It is in the midst of river Tambaraparani. The image is beautifully carved

out of a rock known as "Thiruvurumamalai", in the midst of the river. It was a chip of this rock that was used in 1653 for making the most enchanting image of Lord Murugar of Tiruchendur. The sculptor who carved out the stone image of Sri Murugar of Tiruchendur produced this beautiful image also. The image on this rock gradually attracted devotees and ere long a beautiful shrine sprang up here. It was customary in those days to carry the sacred Abishega Theertham from Sindhupoondhurai to Nellaiappar temple of Tirunelveli. But soon, a new road was constructed connecting Sri Subramaniaswamy temple at this place with the reputed shrine of Nellaiappar and Abishega Theertham is now being carried from here only. It may be pointed out that Kurukkuthurai is nearer to the Nellaiappar temple than Sindhupoondhurai. Hence the place came to be known as "Kurukkuthurai". It is within the municipal limits of Tirunelveli.

The temple facing east, covers an area of about half an acre. It was built some 300 years ago, by the head of the Thiruvaduthurai Adheenam. It has a 20′ high Gopuram and a Prakaram. The Uthsava Vigrahams of Sri Subramaniaswamy with Valli and Deivayanai here, are made of panchalogam.

Poojas are performed six times daily by hereditary Brahmin priests. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold, silver and diamonds, worth about Rs. 88,460/- of which the diamond Crown and 'Vel' of the Lord deserve special mention. The landed properties of the temple comprise of 5·90 acres of wet lands and 0·19 acres of dry lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 22,146/-, by way of rent; this amount is utilised for its maintenance. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 10,000/-, while the income under Archana and Abishega charges is Rs. 1,000/- per annum. The temple owns a Car, two Palanquins, six silver Rathams and a golden Ratham.

Of the several festivals celebrated here, Brahmothsavam in Chithirai (April–May) for a period of ten days, Vaikasi Visakam, Avani Moolam and Skandha Sashti in Iyppasi (October–November) are the main ones. About 5,000 devotees from far and near attend the famous Skandha Sashti festival.

The management of the temple affairs vests with the trustees of the Thiruvaduthurai Adheenam. It is under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department.

125. KRISHNAPURAM

Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple

Among the temples of the South which are noted for their artistic and architectural grandeur, the Vaishnavite temple dedicated to Lord Venkatachalapathy at Krishnapuram near Tirunelveli town stands out as a treasure house of images and idols of rare artistic beauty. The edifices and pillars bearing dexterously carved-out images are objects of marvel attracting hundreds of visitors round the year. Scenes from mythology and history have been brought out in bass relief in a manner which is at once telling and exquisite.

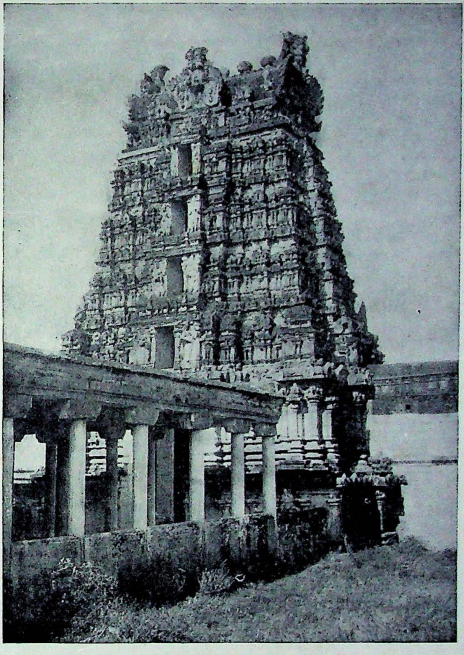
The temple was built during the reign of the king Krishnappa Naik of the Vijayanagar Empire. Krishnapuram is at a distance of about seven miles from Tirunelveli town. Buses plying between Tirunelveli and Tiruchendur touch this village.

With Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on either side, the four foot idol of Lord Venkatachalapathy is in a standing posture in the centrally situated Sanctum. There are three Prakarams in the temple.

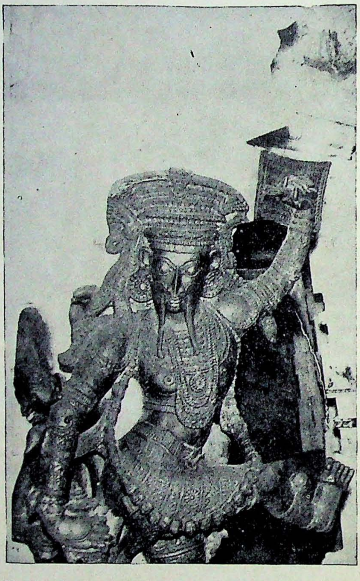
The ingenious carvings and beautiful images for which the temple has won renown are to be found mainly in two Mandapas the Veerappa Naik Mandapam on the northern side of the temple and the Mahamandapam. A succinct account of the artistic work adorning these two mandapas is given below :—

Veerappa Naik Mandapam

The beautifully carved elephants at the entrance of the Mandapam which faces south impress the visitor at the very outset. The six pillars at the centre of the Mandapam bear enchanting images which depict interesting scenes from the scriptures. These carvings are so life like that they are unparalleled at least in this part of the country. The original stones from out of



Sri Venkatachalapathi Temple, Krishnapuram



The imposing image of Veerabhadra in Krishnapuram temple.

SRI VENKATACHALAPATHY TEMPLE

KRISHNAPURAM

(Not to Scale)

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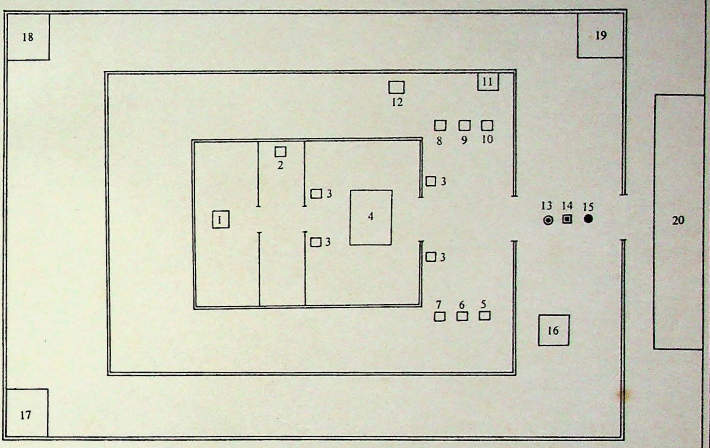

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3	Dwarapalaghas	13	Garudan
4	Srinivasa Perumal, Sri Devi & Bhudevi (Uthsavar)	14	Dwajasthambam
5	Veerabhadrar	15	Balipeedam
6	Manmathan	16	Alankara Mandapam
7	Purushamrugam	17	Alamelumangai Thayar
8	A Hermit's Marriage	18	Varamangai Thayar
9	Rathi Devi	19	Veerappa Naicker Mandapam
10	Veerabhadrar	20	Front Mandapam

which the carvings have been wrought, emit melodious sounds when struck.

Three pillars are in a row on the eastern side and the remaining three are on the west. These pillars are adorned by images of beautiful damsels, Arjuna in the robes of a saint performing penance, the majestic figure of Karna, a princess and a prince being abducted by a Kuravan and a Kurathi (gypsies). The blood oozing out of a wound caused on the left flank of the Kuravan who is carrying the princess on his shoulders is represented in a red shade of stone. The whole frame of the Kuravan is twisted as a result of excruciating pain. Some romantic scenes have also been depicted in an impressive manner.

Mahamandapam

There are fourteen artistically carved pillars in this Mandapam, seven of them are on the southern side and seven on the northern side. Gigantic Yalis could be seen on four of these pillars.

Among the carvings found on the pillars, the images of Veerabadrar and Rati, the Goddess of love, the sculptural representation of an adventure of Bhima with Purushamirugam are interesting. On the top of a pillar, a remarkable carving combining an elephant and a bull is bound to arrest the attention of one and all. By a clever arrangement, the eyes of the animals are common, the lip of the elephant corresponds to the ear of the bull and the lifted trunk of the elephant forms the bull's hump.

Poojas are performed in the temple by a Brahmin priest twice daily. The temple owns jewellery worth Rs. 1,500. The income from the landed property is estimated at Rs. 7,000 per annum. The Brahmothsavam of the temple is celebrated for eleven days in the month of Purattasi (September-October). The temple is well worth a visit by ardent devotees as well as connoisseurs of art.

The temple is managed by a Board of two trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department.

TIRUNELVELI

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1	Ukkirankottai (P)	Ukkarankottai	Sri Chockalingaswamy Temple (S)	Not known	0·01	Sri Chockalingaswamy	Sri Ambal	Gangaikondan Railway station 12 miles
2	6	Piranjeri (P)	Pirancheri	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	do	0·05	Sri Venkatachalapathy	Sri Alamelumangai	Gangaikondan Railway station
3	6	do	do	Sri Viswanathaswamy Temple (S)	do	0·02	Sri Viswanathaswamy	Sri Visalakshiamman	do
4	8	Pillayarkulam (P)	Pillayarkulam	Sri Navaneethakrishnaswamy Temple (V)			Sri Navaneethakrishnaswamy		
5	8	do	do	Sri Hariharaputhrar Temple (O)	100	0·05	Sri Hariharaputhrar		Tirunelveli Junction 12 miles
6	8	do	do	Sri Somanathaswamy Temple (S)			Sri Chockalingaswamy	Sri Meenakshi amman	
7	14	Pudur (P)	Pudur	Sri Anaimel Azhagia Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Anaimel Azhagia Vinayakar	Sri Muppidariamman	Tirunelveli Town Railway station 10 miles
8	16	Madavakurichi (P)	Maduvankurichi	Sri Swamy Nellaiappar Temple (S)	100	0·70	Sri Nellaiappar	Sri Kanthimathiamman Sri Sankara Vinayakar	Talaiyuthu Railway station 6 miles
9	17	Manur (P)	Manoor	Sri Ambalavanaswamy Temple (S)	200	1·15	Sri Natarajar	Sri Sivakamiambal Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Tirunelveli Town Railway station 10 miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (In acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
653	2·25						Chapparam	Once a day by a Brahmin	Sivarathri
995	3·56					Value not stated	Garuda	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
442	2·93	0·34						Twice a day by a Brahmin	
			4·81					Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
1,141								Poojas by a hereditary Poosari	
			3·29					Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	
611	3·33	4·80				75	Chapparams-2	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Kodai festival in Ani
235	8·11	19·10						Once a day by a Gurukkal	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
3,586	Extent not stated				2,682			Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Avani Moolam

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
10	18	Pallikottai (P)	Pallikottai	Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple (V)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Srinivasa Perumal		Talaiyuthu Railway station 7 miles
11	23	Gangaikondan (P)	Gangaikondan	Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple (S)	200	1·11	Sri Kailasanathaswamy	Sri Anandavalliambal	Gangaikondan Railway station 1¼ miles
12	23	do	do	Sri Kallapiran Temple (V)	Not known	1·00	Sri Kallapiran		Gangaikondan Railway station 3 miles
13	24	Sivalaperi (P)	Marukalthalai	Sri Poolar Udayar Sastha Temple (O)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Poolar Udayar		Gangaikondan Railway station 6 miles
14	24	do	Sivalaperi	Sri Alagar Temple (V)	Not known	0·95	Sri Sundararajaperumal		Gangaikondan Railway station 3 miles
15	24	do	do	Sri Sudalai Madaswamy Temple (O)	100	0·04	Sri Sudalaimadan	Sri Pachaiamman	Gangaikondan Railway station 4 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.)	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
330	1·84								...
11,362	Extent not stated				16,524		Car Vahanas	Five times a day by a Bhattar	...
1,471	10·22	500·95		Palmyrah and Cocoanut groves	771		Palanquins-2 Garuda Elephant Lion Horse Anjaneya Adisesha	Daily pooja by a Bhatta-chariar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Sri Jayanthi Navarathri Vaikunta Ekadasi Hanumantha Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Sri Ramanavami Chithra Pournami
920	1·00					200	Chapparam	Once a day by a Velar	Panguni Uthiram
2,052	Extent not stated			Palmyrah grove		496	Chapparams-2 Lion Hanuman Garuda Sesha Elephant Horse Palanquin Tholu-kkiniyan Ratham	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Tamil New Year's day
745	4·00					150		Twice a day by a hereditary Konar	Kodai festival in Chithirai

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
16	24	Sivalaperi (P)	Sivalaperi	Sri Vadakkuva-chelliamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·03	Sri Vadakkuva-chelliamman	Sri Vinayakar	Gangaikondan Railway station 4 miles
17	24	do	do	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	do	0·32	Sri Viswanatha-swamy	Sri Visalakshi-amman	Gangaikondan Railway station
18	30	Udayaneri (V)	Udayaneri	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	400	0·30	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Devi Bhu Devi Sri Alamelu-mangai Thayar	Gangaikondan Railway station 6 miles
19	32	Palamadai (P)	Palamadai	Sri Sivakolun-deeswarar Temple (S)	400	0·04	Sri Sivakolun-deeswarar	Sri Mangala-nayagi Sri Viswanathar Sri Visalakshi	Talaiyuthu Railway station 3 miles
20	32	do	do	Sri Thiruppa Chelliamman Temple (F)	400	0·05	Sri Thiruppa Chelliamman	Sri Durgai-amman Sri Vinayakar	do
21	34	Rajavallipuram (P)	Rajavallipuram	Sri Madaivudayar Sastha Temple (O)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Madaivudayar Sastha		Talaiyuthu Railway station 2 miles
22	34	do	do	Sri Thiru Agnee-swarar Temple (S)	do	8·63	Sri Thiru Agnee-swarar	Sri Akilanda-nayagy	do
23	34	do	Sepparai	Sri Alagiakoothar Temple (S)	do	2·07	Sri Alagia-koothar	Sri Sivakami-amman Sri Nellaiappar Sri Kanthimathi-amman	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) **Department** (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
307	0·32	14·92			—			Twice a day by a hereditary Poosari	—
8,974	Extent not stated			—		8,533	Car Lion Rishabam Bhootham Parrot Swan Peacock Horse Indra Vimanam Elephant	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
1,067	4·10					500	Garuda Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Ramanavami
2,114	7·89	1·14				1,000	Chapparams-3 Rishabams-2	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Navarathri Sivarathri
429	2·32							Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
330	1·01							Once a day by a Velar	Panguni Uthiram
1,915			9·00			15,000	Cars-2	Six times a day by a hereditary Poosari	Thirukkalyanam Thaipoosam
1,049			4·84		31,250		Car	Six times a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Ani Thirumanjanam Arudhra Dharisanam

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
24	35	Naranammal-puram (P)	Ananthakrishna-puram	Sri Lakshmi-narayana-perumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·25	Sri Lakshmi-narayana Perumal		Talaiyuthu Railway station 2½ miles
25	35	do	Arugankulam	Sri Mela Ramaswamy Temple (V)	1,000	1·22	Sri Mela Ramaswamy		Tirunelveli Junction 2½ miles
26	35	do	do	Sri Ramalinga-swamy Temple (S)	1,000	0·36	Sri Ramanathar	Sri Parvatha Vardhini Sri Chidamba-reswarar Sri Sivakami-sundari	do
27	35	do	Narana-mangalam	Sri Erangudi Pallathadi Sudalai Madaswamy Temple (O)	Not known	0·07	Sri Erangudi Pallathadi Sudalai Madaswamy	Sri Veeran	Talaiyuthu Railway station 1 mile
28	39	Chatram Pudukulam (P)	Chitram-pudukulam	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·03	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar	Sri Subrama-niar Sri Valli Sri Deivayanai	Tirunelveli Junction 2 miles
29	43	Ramayan-patti (P)	Sangumutham-malpuram	Sri Uchini Mahaliamman Temple (F)	70	0·03	Sri Uchini Mahaliamman		Tirunelveli Junction 3 miles
30	59	Kandiaperi (P)	Kandiaperi	Sri Sastha Temple (O)	110	Below 0·01	Sri Sastha		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 3 miles
31	62	Tachanallur (P)	Tachanallur	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy Temple (V)	100	0·14	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy		Tirunelveli Junction 1¼ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
375	Extent not stated					100	Palanquin Garuda Swan	Four times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Desikar festival in Purattasi Rapathu in Margazhi
228	0·54							Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Thiruvadhirai
331	1·04					Value not stated	Chapparam	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathri
403	0·56			Palmyrah trees-80				Once a week by a hereditary Bhattar	Kodai festival Once in three years
592	2·87					Value not stated	Car	Thrice a day by a Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam
236	0·48							Poojas by a hereditary Nadar	
239	0·48							Once a day by a Bhattar	Panguni Uthiram
833	0·88					100	Garuda Tholukkiniyan	Daily Pooja by a Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
32	62	Tachanallur (P)	Tachanallur	Sri Swamy Nellaiappar Temple (S)	Not known	0·50	Sri Nellaiappar	Sri Kanthimathiamman	Tirunelveli Junction ½ mile
33	62	do	do	Sri Varantharum Perumal Temple (V)	500	0·25	Sri Varantharum Perumal	Sri Nachiar	Tirunelveli Junction 2½ miles
34	62	do	do	Sri Ulagamman Temple (F)	900	0·10	Sri Ulagamman		Tirunelveli Junction 2 miles
35	62	do	Dalavaipuram	Sri Gangaiamman Temple (F)	120	Below 0·01	Sri Gangaiamman		Tirunelveli Junction
36	62	do	Theneerkulam	Sri Ekkalachiamman Temple (F)	200	0·01	Sri Ekkalachiamman		Tirunelveli Junction 1½ miles
37	63	Manimoorthiswaram (P)	Moortheeswaram	Sri Moorthi Vinayakar Temple (G)	1,000	1·93	Sri Moorthi Vinayakar	Sri Nellaiappar Sri Kanthimathi Sri Subramaniar	Tirunelveli Junction 1 mile
38	67	Thiruvannathapuram (P)	Thiruvannanathapuram	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	200	0·07	Sri Venkatachalapathy	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Tirunelveli Junction 3 miles
39	68	Manapadaiveedu (V)	Manapadaiveedu	Sri Anaikatha Perumal Temple (V)	889	0·83	Sri Anaikatha Perumal	Sri Nachiar	Tirunelveli Junction 6 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam		
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,652	3·68	2·19				37	Chapparams-8 Rishabams-3 Car, Swan Horse Peacock Suran Poongoil	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Soorasambaram Thirukkalyanam
1,189	2·49	0·99				Value not stated	Chapparams-2 Garuda	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvonam Sri Jayanthi Chithra Pournami
697	1·10	0·26				66	Lion Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Ochar	
449			1·00				Rishabam	Daily pooja by a Bhattar	Tamil New Year's day
259	Extent not stated					200	Lion	Daily pooja by a Kambar	Navarathri
403	9·42			Palmyrah and Mango trees			Chapparam Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Navarathri
4,847	8·32	0·23		House		300		Five times a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Thiruvonam Karthigai Deepam
235	0·70					...	Tholukkiniyan Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
40	68	Manapadai-veedu (V)	Manapadai-veedu	Sri Mandreeswa-ramudayar Temple (S)	1,500	0·02	Sri Mandrees-waramudayar	Sri Soundra-valliambal	Tirunelveli Junction
41	68	do	do	Sri Sundara-rajamman Temple (F)	1,500	Below 0·01	Sri Sundarachi-ambal		Tirunelveli Junction 6 miles
42	69	Kalkurichi (V)	Kalkurichi	Sri Thalaikadayar Sastha Temple (O)	200	0·02	Sri Sastha		Talaiyuthu Railway station 3 miles
43	70	Melapattam (P)	Melapattinam	Sri Thirupuran-theeswarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·10	Sri Thirupuran-theeswarar	Sri Soundara Valliambal	Palayankottai Railway station 4½ miles
44	70	do	do	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	405	0·25	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Alamelu-mangai Sri Padmavathi Thayar	Tirunelveli Junction 6 miles
45	71	Thirumalai-kolundu-puram (V)	Thirumalai-kolundu-puram	Sri Nachia-ramman Temple (V)	Not known	0·06	Sri Nachiar-amman	Sri Raja-gopalaswamy	Tirunelveli Junction 7 miles
46	72	Kilapattam (P)	Kilapattinam	Sri Pandeeswara-swamy Temple (S)	50	0·01	Sri Pandeeswa-raswamy	Sri Dharma-samvardhini Sri Vinayakar Sri Subra-maniar	Gangaikondan Railway station 7 miles
47	72	do	do	Sri Santhana Gopalaswamy Temple (V)	93	0·04	Sri Santhana Gopalaswamy	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathyabama Sri Ranganatha-swamy	do

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres) Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs. Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
317	0·83							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
355	0·56							Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	Kodai festival in Panguni
200	2·89	4·01						Once a day by a Velar	Panguni Uthiram
727	0·50					8		Twice a day by a Bhattar	
1,419	1·12	117·98				1,227	Palanquin Horse Garuda	Twice a day by an Archagar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Karthigai Deepam
2,065	3·34	16·57				70	Garuda Swan	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Garuda Sevai Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri Adi Pooram
668	1·82							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
1,144	6·68	10·54				100		Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Jayanthi Thiruvonam

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

48	74	Maruthur (P)	Marudur	Sri Adimaru-deeswarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·74	Sri Adimaru-deeswarar	Sri Logambi-gai	Tirunelveli Junction 9 miles
49	74	do	do	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy Temple (V)	80	0·02	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy		do
50	75	Thiruthu (V)	Thiruthu	Sri Thirumalai-appar Temple (V)	Not known	0·22	Sri Thirumalai-appar	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Gangaikondan Railway station 5 miles
51	78	Melaputhaneri (V)	Melaputhaneri	Sri Chockalinga-swamy Temple (S)	71	0·12	Sri Chockalin-gaswamy	Sri Meenakshi amman Sri Viswanatha-swamy Sri Visalakshi-amman	Tirunelveli Junction 8 miles
52	78	do	do	Sri Harihara-puthraswamy Temple (O)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Harihara-puthrar		do
53	79	Paraikulam (V)	Paraikulam	Sri Punnaimalar soodum Perumal Ayyanar Sastha Temple (O)	200	0·02	Sri Punnaimalar Soodum Perumal Ayyanar Sastha		Seidunganallur Railway station 4 miles
54	87	Kilanatham (P)	Kilanatham	Sri Sakthi Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·05	Sri Vinayakar	Sri Subrama-niar	Tirunelveli Junction 4 miles
55	87	do	do	Sri Venugopala-swamy Temple (V)	250	0·19	Sri Venugopa-laswamy	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathya-bama	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
473	2·47							Twice a day by a Poatty	Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
330	4·65						Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
388	0·96			Vacant plot- 0·25		10	Garuda Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
1,197	1·44					9		Twice a day by a Poatty	Thiruvadhirai
200								Once a day by a hereditary Velar	
1.113	1·21							Once a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram
1.827	11·34	2·16	...			40	Bandicoot Chapparam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
2,476	7·45	0·81		House Vacant plots		2,000	Chapparams-2 Tholukkini-yans-2 Garuda Elephant Swan Horse Karpaga Viruksham Sesha	Four times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Ramanujar festival in Chithirai Vaikunta Ekadasi

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temple under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
56	87	Kilanatham (P)	Kilanatham	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	200	0·13	Sri Viswanatha-swamy	Sri Visalakshi-amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Subrama-niar	Tirunelveli Junction 4 miles
57	89	Thimmaraja-puram(P)	Padappakurichi	Sri Bhoomipala-sidhi Vinaya-kar *alias* Balasakthi Vinayakar Temple (G)	50	0·50	Sri Balasakthi Vinayakar		Palayankottai Railway station 3 miles
58	89	do	Thimmaraja-puram	Sri Chockana-chiamman Temple (F)	500	0·01	Sri Chockanachi-amman		Palayankottai Railway station 2½ miles
59	89	do	do	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	Not known	0·08	Sri Venkatacha-lapathy		Palayankottai Railway station 2 miles
60	92	Palayamcottai (M)	Kokkirikulam	Sri Athangarai Sidhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Junction 1 mile
61	92	do	do	Sri Kasiviswana-thaswamy Temple (S)	200	0·06	Sri Kasiviswa-nathaswamy	Sri Visalak-shi amman	Tirunelveli Railway station ½ mile
62	92	do	do	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy Temple (V)	100	0·11	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy		Kurichi Railway station 1 mile
63	92	do	Kurichi	Sri Chockanatha-swamy Temple (S)	300	0·17	Sri Chocka-nathaswamy	Sri Meenak-shiamman	Kurichi Railway station ½ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres) Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs. Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

2,035	6·23	8·15				80	Rishabams-2	Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Thirukkalyanam
2,044	2·98						Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
330	1·26					200	Lion	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Thai
4,020	1·30	123·36				300		Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	
594						1,000	Bandicoot	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
968				Houses Shops		500	Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Sivarathri
1,072	Extent	not	stated			1,000	Palanquin Garuda	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi
966	1·35					300		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

64	92	Palayamcottai (M)	Palayamcottai	Sri Alagia Mannarswamy Temple (V)	400	5·00	Sri Alagia-Mannar-swamy	Sri Raja-gopalar Sri Kattu-mannar	Palayankottai Railway station 3 miles
65	92	do	do	Sri Ayirath-amman Temple (F)	200	0·50	Sri Ayirath-amman		Tirunelveli Junction 2 miles
66	92	do	do	Sri Melavasal Prasanna Vinayakar Temple (G)	400	0·50	Sri Prasanna Vinayakar		Palayankottai Railway station
67	92	do	do	Sri Ramaswamy Temple (V)	200	2·00	Sri Ramaswamy		do
68	92	do	do	Sri Thirupuran-theeswarar Temple (S)	150	3·00	Sri Thirupuran-theeswarar	Sri Gomathi-ambal	Tirunelveli Junction 2 miles
69	92	do	do	Sri Nargunasun-dara Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·01	Sri Narguna Sundara Vinayakar		Palayankottai Railway station
70	92	do	do	Sri Muppidari amman Temple (F)	200	Not stated	Sri Muppidari-amman		do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
2,795	Extent not stated				12,480		Ratham Elephant Lion Garuda Sesha Palanquin Chandra Prabhai Punnai tree	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Pangunni
917							Lion	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Navarathri
2,244	Extent not stated							Twice a day by a Poosari	Vinayaka Chathurthi
7,985	Extent not stated				17,164		Garuda Elephant Lion Sesha Chandra Prabhai Horse	Daily pooja by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Masi
3,691	1·20				35,019		Car Ratham Palanquin Vahanas-9	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Festival in Chithirai Thirukkalyanam in Margazhi
240	Extent not stated							Daily pooja by a Poosari	
372	Extent not stated						Lion	Daily pooja by a Poosari	Navarathri

TIRUNELVELI

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
71	92	Palayamcottai (M)	Palayamcottai	Sri Sourashtra Thiruvengada Perumal *alias* Krishnan Temple (V)	200	0·05	Sri Thiruvengada Perumal	Sridevi Bhu Devi	Palayankottai Railway station 1½ miles
72	92	do	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple (F)	80	0·01	Sri Mutharamman	Sri Vinayakar Sri Pechiamman	Palayankottai Railway station 3 furlongs
73	92	do	Palayamkuttathurai	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple (M)	100	0·05	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy		Tirunelveli Junction 1½ miles
74	92	do	do	Sri Perathu Chelliamman Temple (F)	300	0·10	Sri Perathu Chelliamman		do
75	92	do	Vannarpet	Sri Arunachaleeswarar Temple (S)	200	0·40	Sri Arunachaleeswarar	Sri Unnamalaiambal	Tirunelveli Junction 1 mile
76	92	do	do	Sri Vetriveladi Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·19	Sri Vetriveladi Vinayakar		do
77	93	Tirunelveli (M)	Kurukkuthurai	Sri Moopanthurai Isakkiamman Temple (F)	200	0·20	Sri Isakkiamman		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile
78	93	do	do	Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (M)	300	0·50	Sri Subramaniaswamy		Tirunelveli Town Railway station

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Report-ed by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
2,599	3·00					3,000	Garudas-2 Anjaneya Horse Vahanas-2	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Rama Navami Vaikunta Ekadasi Thai Poosam
258	0·48			Shops-4		600	Lion	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Navarathri
1,140	1·00							Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam
1,454	2·64	0·04			11,071		Lion Rishabam	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Kodai festival in Chithirai Navarathri
705	1·55						Bandicoot	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
706	Extent not stated			School			Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam
300	0·68			—		200		Twice a day by a Poosari	Kodai festival in Masi
22,146	5·90	0·19			88,460		Gold Chapparam Silver Chapparams-6 Palanquins-2 Car	Six times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai and Avani Skandha Sashti Vaikasi Visakam

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
79	93	Tirunelveli (M)	Meenakshi-puram	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·04	Sri Sundara Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Junction
80	93	do	do	Sri Ulagamman Temple (F)	100	0·14	Sri Ulagamman	Sri Vinayakar	do
81	93	do	Melaveera-ragavapuram	Sri Chockanatha-swamy Temple (S)	1,000	0·22	Sri Chockana-thar *alias* Sundareswarar	Sri Meenakshi-amman Sri Natarajar Sri Sivakami-ambal	Tirunelveli Junction ½ mile
82	93	do	do	Sri Grama-deivamman *alias* Kannamman Temple (F)	100	Not stated	Sri Kannamman	Sri Pudu-amman Sri Vinayakar	Tirunelveli Junction ½ mile
83	93	do	do	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	200	0·22	Sri Varadaraja Perumal		Tirunelveli Junction
84	93	do	Nainarkulam	Sri Kulathur Ayyanar Sastha Temple (O)	150	0·02	Sri Ayyanar Sastha		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 1½ miles
85	93	do	Sanyasi Gramam	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	250	0·03	Sri Venkata-chalapathy		Tirunelveli Junction ½ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

513	0·74			Shop		125	Bandicoots-2	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
3,775	0·53			Shops-10 Houses-2 Garden		640	Chapparams-2 Rishabam Lion	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Navarathri Karthigai Deepam
3,174	14·00		...	Shops-5 Houses-6		6,000	Rishabams-2 Bandicoot Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Thiruvadhirai Karthigai Deepam
12,998				Shops-9 Houses-2 Vacant plot 0·54		300	Lions-2 Chapparam	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Masi Navarathri
18,233.	33·73	17·36		Shop	22,819		Diamond Car Silver Palanquin Garuda Anjaneya Elephant Horse Indra Vimanam Adisesha Palanquin Tholukkiniyan Punnai tree Swan	Five times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Vaikunta Ekadasi Thiruvonam
3,258	1·25							Once a day by a Bhattar	Panguni Uthiram
1,095	2·00	...				2,000	Garuda	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Festival on Purattasi Saturdays

TIRUNELVELI

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
86	93	Tirunelveli (M)	Sikkanarasinga-gramam	Sri Rajagopala-swamy Temple (V)	500	0·35	Sri Rajagopala-swamy		Tirunelveli Junction
87	93	do	do	Sri Srinivasa-moorthy Temple (V)	Not known	0·01	Sri Srinivasa-moorthy		Tirunelveli Junction 1 mile
88	93	do	Sindhupoon-dhurai (Kailasa-puram)	Sri Kailasanatha-swamy Temple (S)	160	0·38	Sri Kailasana-thaswamy	Sri Sundara-valliambal	Tirunelveli Junction 3 furlongs
89	93	do	Sindhupoon-dhurai	Sri Palayamsalai Kumaraswamy Temple (M)	300	0·13	Sri Salai-kumarar		Tirunelveli Junction ¼ mile
90	93	do	do	Sri Meenakshi-sundareswarar Temple (S)	60	0·27	Sri Meenakshi-sundarar		Tirunelveli Junction
91	93	do	Tirunelveli (Seramadevi Road)	Sri Arasadi Vinayakar Temple (G)	300	0·03	Sri Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile
92	93	do	do	Sri Rajarajeswari amman Temple (F)			Sri Rajarajeswari-ambal		
93	93	do	Tirunelveli (Shenbagam Pillai St.)	Sri Kallanai Sastha Veyeendra Muthaiyan Temple (O)	Not known	0·08	Sri Kallanai Sastha Veyeendra Muthaiyan	Sri Pooranam-bal Sri Porkalam-bal	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H . R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

268	Extent not stated					500	Car Vahanas	Four times a day by a Bhatta- chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi
727	4·25							Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
19,759	29·60	3·44		Palmyrah trees-350 Build- ings-6	11,627		Silver Rishabams-2 Ivory Palanquin Elephant Kamadhenu Lion Bandicoot Peacock Ajam, Parrot Palanquin Car	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri
18,949	2·31			Shops-11	6,686		Chapparams-2 Peacock Horse, Suran	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Vaikasi Visakam Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam
1,874	0·69							Daily pooja by a Bhattar	
475	0·89					535	Chapparams-2 Lion	Thrice a day by a Gurukkal	Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Kodai festival in Panguni
1,399	1·68	1·25		Shops-5		50	Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Panguni Uthiram

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
94	93	Tirunelveli (M)	Siva St.	Sri Mutharamman Temple (F)	300	0·02	Sri Mutharamman		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile
95	93	do	Pettai Annadana Vinayakar Koil St.	Sri Annadana Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·03	Sri Annadana Vinayakar		Pettai Railway station 1½ miles
96	93	do	Sammandamurthi St.	Sri Thirupurasundariamman Temple (F)	100	0·02	Sri Thirupurasundariamman		do
97	93	do	Courtallam Road	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)	300	Below 0·01	Sri Muppidariamman		Tirunelveli Junction 1 mile
98	93	do	Salai St.	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·03	Sri Sundara Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile
99	93	do	Thaialkara St.	Sri Elusilai Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known (for 99–101)	0·03	Sri Elusilai Vinayakar		
100	93	do	do	Sri Santhanamariamman Temple (F)			Sri Santhanamariamman		Tirunelveli Junction 1 mile
101	93	do	do	Sri Uchimahaliamman Temple (F)		Below 0·01	Sri Uchimahaliamman	Sri Bairavar	
102	93	do	Bharathi St.	Sri Murugaiadi Sastha Temple (O)	Not known (for 102–103)	Below 0·01	Sri Murugaiadi Sastha		do
103	93	do	do	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)			Sri Muppidariamman		do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
886	0·73					1,000	Lion Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Navarathri
2,055	Extent not stated			Houses-4		Value not stated		Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	
661	0·40			Houses-3		100		Twice a day by a hereditary Pillai	
823	0·48			Vacant plot 0·32 Shops-5	18,132			Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	...
433				Houses-3				Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
241				Shop				Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
104	93	Tirunelveli (M)	Tirunelveli	Sri Dharmaraja Temple (O)	600	0·09	Sri Dharmaraja	Sri Dhrowpa-thiamman	Tirunelveli Junction 1 mile
105	93	do	do	Sri Kannikapara-meswari Temple (F)	75	Not stated	Sri Kannikapara-meswari amman		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile
106	93	do	do	Sri Kariamani-cka Perumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·43	Sri Kariamani-cka Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	do
107	93	do	do	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar		do
108	93	do	do	Sri Nalla Mutha-ramman Temple (F)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Nalla Muthar-amman	Sri Vinayakar	Tirunelveli Junction 1 mile
109	93	do	do	Sri Narasinga Perumal Temple (V)	300	0·20	Sri Narasinga Perumal		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile
110	93	do	do	Sri Nellaiappar Temple (S)	1300	14·00	Sri Nellaiappar Sri Kanthimathi-ambal		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 3 furlongs

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R .& C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
822	0·98					300	Chapparams-3 Horse	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai
473				Buildings				...	
2,087	0·56			Shops-3 House		3,000	Chapparams-2 Palanquins-2 Garudas-2 Horse, Sesha Suran, Swan Anjaneya Elephant Car Chandra Prabhai	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Vaikunta Ekadasi Purattasi Saturdays
233									
707	0·55			Shops-2 Houses-3 Cocoanut grove		100		Twice a day by a Pillai	
1,705				Buildings-5		5000	Vahanas	Six times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Purattasi Saturdays
1,69,313	490·63	1,467·30			5,78,416		Gold Chapparam Silver Ratham Cars-5 Ratham	Six times a day by hereditary Bhattars	Vasanthothsavam in Chithirai Brahmothsavam in Ani Adi Pooram Avani Moolam Navarathri Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Thiruvadhirai Thai Poosam Sivarathri Panguni Uthiram

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
111	93	Tirunelveli (M)	Tirunelveli	Sri Thirugnanasambandamurthi Temple (O)	80	0·08	Sri Thirugnanasambandar		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 1 furlong
112	93	do	do	Sri Thiruchandi Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·20	Sri Thiruchandi Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ¼ mile
113	93	do	do	Sri Thondargal Nainar Temple (S)	1620	0·62	Sri Thondargal Nainar	Sri Gomathiambal	Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile
114	93	do	... do	Sri Vagaiadi Muppidariamman Temple (F)	200	0·10	Sri Muppidariamman		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 1 furlong
115	103	Melakallur (P)	Melakallur	Sri Mahaganapathy Temple (G)	200	0·17	Sri Mahaganapathy		Melakallur Railway station ½ mile
116	104	Kodaganallur (P)	Kilakallur	Sri Gangaparameswari amman Temple (F)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Gangaparameswariamman		Melakallur Railway station ¾ mile
117	104	do	do	Sri Ellaiamman Temple (F)			Sri Ellaiamman		
118	104	do	do	Sri Kasiviswanathaswamy Temple (S)	63	0·20	Sri Kasiviswanatha swamy	Sri Visalakshiamman	Melakallur Railway station ½ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam		
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
3,151	Extent not stated			Houses		1000		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
6,269						5000	Silver Chapparam Bandicoot	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
4,238	3·36	Extent not stated		Shops-12		840	Chapparams-3 Rishabams-2 Palanquin Peacock Bandicoot	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Chithra Pournami Avani Moolam Navarathri Thirukkalyanam Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
1,753	1·40			Shops-2		500		Twice a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Navarathri
450	1·03							Twice a day by a Brahmin	
1,007		2·03						Twice a day by a Vellalar	
1,500	2·51						—	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
119	104	Kodaganallur (P)	Kodaganallur	Sri Abimukthees-warar Temple (S)	Not known	0·10	Sri Abimukthee-swarar	...	Melakallur Railway station 1¼ miles
120	104	do	do	Sri Kalahasthee-swarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·10	Sri Kalahasthee-swarar		Melakallur Railway station 1⅛ miles
121	104	do	do	Sri Periapiran Temple (V)	Not known	0·10	Sri Periapiran		Melakallur Railway station 1 mile
122	104	do	do	Sri Puraveli-nathar Temple (S)	Not known	0·10	Sri Puraveli-nathar		Melakallur Railway station ½ mile
123	106	Palavoor (V)	Palavur	Sri Thazhuvakol-undeeswarar Temple (S)	300	Not stated	Sri Thazhuva-kolundee-swarar	Sri Samaya-valli	Melakallur Railway station 2½ miles
124	106	do	do	Sri Venkatachala pathy Temple (V)	300	Not stated	Sri Venkatacha-lapathy	Sri Alamelu-mangai	do
125	106	do	do	Sri Sastha Velanji Ayyanar Temple (O)	300	Not stated	Sri Sastha Velanji Ayyanar		do
126	108	Kondanagaram (P)	Kondanagaram	Sri Kulasekara-mudayar Temple (S)	150	0·30	Sri Kulasekara-mudayar	Sri Vinayakar Sri Subra-maniar	Pettai Railway station 2 miles
127	109	Suthamalli (P)	Suthamalli	Sri Angundes-warar Temple (S)	Not known	0·15	Sri Angundes-warar	Sri Avudai nayagi ambal	Pettai Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.)	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
977	2·11	5·18					Chapparam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
767	Extent not stated							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
263	0·73				1979			Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
860	2·83	6·12					Chapparam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
1,435	7·43							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
795	2·22		...		...			Twice a day by an Archagar	
708	0·82							Once a day by a hereditary Velar	...
330	3·23					10		Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
330								Daily pooja by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

128	109	Suthamalli (P)	Suthamalli	Sri Bagavathees-warar Temple (S)	Not known	0·15	Sri Bagavathee-swarar	Sri Logana-yagiambal	Pettai Railway station 2 miles
129	109	do	Pazhaya-gramam	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·01	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Pettai Railway station 3 miles
130	109	do	do	Sri Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	100	0·10	Sri Subramania-swamy		do
131	110	Narasinga-nallur (P)	Narasinga-nallur	Sri Venkatachala-pathy Temple (V)	200	0·25	Sri Venkatachala pathy		Pettai Railway station 2½ miles
132	110	do	do	Sri Kulasekara-mudayar Temple (S)	200	0·15	Sri Kulasekara-mudayar		do
133	111	Karungadu (P)	Karungadu	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	200	0·10	Sri Viswana-thaswamy	Sri Vinayakar Sri Subraman-iar	Pettai Railway station 3 miles
134	112	Thiruvengada-nathapuram (P)	Keelathiru-vengada-nathapuram	Sri Kathaparame-swarar *alias* Krothaparames-warar Temple (S)	775	0·10	Sri Kathapara-meswarar	Sri Sivakama-sundari-amman	Tirunelveli Town Railway station 2½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam		
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,484	2·25		2·27			500	Rishabams-2 Elephant Swan Parrot Ratham	Daily pooja by a Bhattar	Navarathri Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri Skandha Sashti
1,105	0·51					...			
413	1·76					300	Peacock	Daily Pooja by a Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam
1,324			...			5,000		Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai Vaikunta Ekadasi
								Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Thiruvadhirai
1,460	7·50							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri
473	0·63					15	Chapparam Rishabam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

135	112	Thiruvengada-nathapuram (P)	Melathiru-vengadana-thapuram	Sri Venkatachala-pathy Temple (V)	200	0·34	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Pettai Railway station 2¼ miles
136	112	do	do	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	700	0·52	Sri Varadaraja Perumal		do
137	113	Pettai (P)	Pettai	Sri Thirupura-sundariamman Temple (F)	300	0·43	Sri Thirupura-sundariamman		Pettai Railway station 1¼ miles
138	113	do	do	Sri Palvannana-thaswamy Temple (S)	150	0·75	Sri Palvannana-thaswamy		do
139	113	do	do	Sri Sakkarai Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·50	Sri Sakkarai Vinayakar	Sri Arubathu Moovar	Pettai Railway station 1¼ miles
140	114	Thenpathu (P)	Mahilvanna puram	Sri Venkatachala-pathy Temple (V)	250	0·05	Sri Venkatachala-pathy		Tirunelveli Town Railway station
141	116	Karuppan-thurai (V)	Karuppan-thurai	Sri Azhagia Patheeswarar Temple (S)	100	0·10	Sri Azhagiapathee-swarar		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 3 miles
142	117	Kunnathur (P)	Kunnathur	Sri Veerapandya Vinayakar Temple (G)	60	0·50	Sri Veerapandya Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 2 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
2,788	6·51					3000 Silver	Gold Palanquin Sesha Horse Garuda Anjaneya Horse Swan Car Sesha Yali	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Vaikunta Ekadasi Karthigai Deepam Navarathri
						2,000	Car Palanquin	Daily pooja by a Bhattar	Festival in Chithirai
507						Value not stated	Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Festival in Avani
4,687	0·88	2·32	...		...	500	Chapparams-2	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai
17,757	40·00	2·00				2,000	Silver Bandicoot Chapparams-5	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai
2,390	2·75					150	Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
1,310	2·08			...		200	—	Twice a day by a Brahmin	—
812	1·00							Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

143	118	Vilagam (P)	Vilagam	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple (F)	150	0·03	Sri Muppidari-amman		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 4 miles
144	118	do	do	Sri Selva Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·01	Sri Selva Vinayakar		do
145	120	Munnirpallam (P)	Munnirpallam (East)	Sri Theppakulam Lakshminara-yana Perumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·20	Sri Lakshminara-yana Perumal		Kurichi Railway station 3 miles
146	120	do	Munnirpallam	Sri Paripoorna Krupeswarar Temple (S)	1,450	0·50	Sri Paripoorna Krupeswarar	Sri Paripoorna Krupeswari	do
147	120	do	do	Sri Lakshminara-yana Perumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·20	Sri Lakshminara-yana Perumal		do
148	120	do	do	Sri Chellayee Amman Temple (F)	1,500	0·15	Sri Chellayee Amman	Sri Muppidari-amman	do
149	120	do	do	Sri Pechiamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·05	Sri Pechiamman	Sri Mariamman Sri Muthar-amman	do
150	120	do	do	Sri Thirunages-warar Temple (S)	Not known	0·10	Sri Thirunage-swarar		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam		
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
938	Extent not stated							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
870	Extent not stated							Once a day by a Bhattar	
580	1·41							Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
3,818	5·29	0·59				5,000	Chapparam Sahadai	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai
1,183	3·42					100	Chapparam Sahadai Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi Garuda Sevai
562	1·12	2·08				1,500	Chapparam Lion	Twice a day by a Kambar	Navarathri
503	Extent not stated							Once a day by a Harijan	Kodai festival in Chithirai Karthigai Deepam
857	1·54					–	–	Once a day by a Bhattar	–

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
151	121	Melapalayam (M)	Karungulam	Sri Kulasekara Vinayakar Temple (G)	300	Not stated	Sri Kulasekara Vinayakar		Kurichi Railway station 2 miles
152	121	do	do	Sri Kulasekara-mudayar Temple (S)	300	0·15	Sri Kulasekara-mudayar		
153	121	do	do	Sri Chellayee-amman Temple (F)	300	0·10	Sri Chellayee-amman		do
154	121	do	do	Sri Lakshminara-yana Perumal Temple (V)	300	Not stated	Sri Lakshminara-yana Perumal		do
155	123	V.J.M. Chatram (V)	Vijayaragha-vamudaliar Chatram	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	300	0·91	Sri Viswanatha-swamy	Sri Visalakshi-amman	Palayankottai Railway station 2 miles
156	125	Krishnapuram (P)	Krishnapuram	Sri Krishneswa-ramudayar Temple (S)	500	Not stated	Sri Krishnes-waramudayar	Sri Agilande-swariamman	Seidunganallur Railway station 2 miles
157	125	do	do	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	500	Not stated	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Alamelu-mangai	Seidunganallur Railway station 2 miles
158	136	Tharuvai (P)	Tharuvai	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	500	2·00	Sri Varadaraja Perumal		Tirunelveli Junction 6 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam		
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

	0·30							Once a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
630									
	1·14							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
201	0·90							Once a day by a Kambar	Navarathri Karthigai Deepam
514	29·92						Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Thiruvonam Purattasi Saturdays
652							Palanquin Vahanas	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Masi Magam Thiruvadhirai
386								Once a day by a Gurukkal	
6,052	40·00	4·00				1,500	Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Archagar	Brahmothsavam in Purattasi Vaikunta Ekadasi
1,096	5·00	2·00				200	Palanquin Garuda Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi

TIRUNELVELI

No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
159	136	Tharuvai (P)	Tharuvai	Sri Valavalla-pandeeswarar Temple (S)	500	2·00	Sri Valavalla-pandeeswarar		Tirunelveli Junction 6 miles
160	141	Ponnakudi (V)	Ponnakudi	Sri Arunacha-leeswarar Temple (S)	400	0·48	Sri Arunacha-leeswarar	Sri Unnamalai ambal	Palayankottai Railway station 8 miles
161	144	Sivanthipatti (P)	Sevanthipatti	Sri Sevanthi Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Sevanthi Vinayakar	Sri Chockalingaswamy Sri Meenakshi-amman	Seidunganallur Railway station 4 miles
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious		
1	5	Shelianallur (P)	Shelianallur	Sri Durgai-amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·52	Sri Durgai-amman		Gangaikondan Railway station 10 miles
2	7	Chittarchatram (P)	Chittarchatram	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	Not known	0·06	Sri Venkata-chalapathy		Gangaikondan Railway station 6 miles
3	18	Pallikottai (P)	Pallikottai	Sri Thillai Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Thillai Vinayakar		Talaiyuthu Railway station 7 miles
4	18	do	do	Sri Inoothi Chelliamman Temple (F)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Inoothi Chelliamman		do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)									
1,391	3·00					500	Rishabams-2	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Adi Pooram Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
1,363	1·27	5·59	...			401	Car Vahanas	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai
473	2·20					Value not stated	Chapparam Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
								Daily pooja by a Poosari	
Not stated	3·25	2·50		Palmyrah trees-150				Once a day by a Brahmin	
200	1·18							Twice a day by a hereditary Pillai	Chockaparai festival in Karthigai
Not stated	1·95					...		Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Kodai festival

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious		
5	22	Thalayuthu (P)	Thalayuthu	Sri Uchimahali-amman Temple (F)	100	0·10	Sri Uchimahali-amman		Talaiyuthu Railway station 1 mile
6	22	do	do	Sri Parvathi-amman Temple (F)	100	0·10	Sri Parvathi-amman		do
7	22	do	do	Sri Kaliamman Temple (F)	100	0·10	Sri Kaliamman	Sri Kamakshi-amman	do
8	22	do	do	Sri Mariamman Temple (F)	100	0·10	Sri Mariamman		do
9	25	Pathinalamperi (P)	Pathinalamperi	Sri Pillayar Temple (G)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Pillayar		Gangaikondan Railway station 1½ miles
10	25	do	do	Sri Santhana-mariamman Temple (F)			Sri Santhana-mariamman		
11	26	Kuppakurichi (P)	Kuppakurichi	Sri Selva Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·05	Sri Selva Vinayakar	Sri Muthar-amman	Gangaikondan Railway station 3 miles
12	27	Alangaraperi (P)	Alangaraperi	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple (F)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Muppidari-amman		Gangaikondan Railway station 1 mile
13	30	Udayaneri (V)	Udayaneri	Sri Sastha Temple (O)	100	0·04	Sri Vembadi Sastha		Gangaikondan Railway station 2 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
25	0·19	0·20				...		Twice a week by a Poosari	Kodai festival
Not stated	Extent not stated							Daily pooja by a Brahmin	
Not stated			1·73					Twice a day by a Poosari	...
Not stated	Extent not stated		—	—	...	—	...	Daily pooja by a Pandaram	
200	1·48	2·69	...	...				Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious		
14	30	Udayaneri (V)	Udayaneri	Sri Thailappa-nathar Sastha Temple (O)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Thailappa-nathar Sastha		Gangaikondan Railway station
15	31	Kattalai Udayaneri (V)	Kattalai Udayaneri	Sri Mariamman Temple (F)	100	0·05	Sri Mariamman		Gangaikondan Railway station 2 miles
16	32	Palamadai (P)	Palamadai	Sri Venkatachala-pathy Temple (V)	400	0·02	Sri Venkatachala-pathy		Talaiyuthu Railway station 3 miles
17	32	do	do	Sri Veyil Ugan-thamman Temple (F)	200	Not stated	Sri Veyil Uganth-amman		do
18	33	Katampuli (V)	Katampuli	Sri Sastha Temple (O)	500	Below 0·01	Sri Pachamar-appan Sastha		Talaiyuthu Railway station 2 miles
19	35	Naranammal-puram (P)	Ananthakrish-napuram	Sri Muthar-amman (F)	Not known	0·15	Sri Muthar-amman		Talaiyuthu Railway station 2½ miles
20	59	Kandiaperi (P)	Kandiaperi	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple (F)	50	0·05	Sri Muppidari-amman		Tirunelveli Town Railway station
21	59	do	do	Sri Thripura-sundariamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·04	Sri Thripura-sundari-amman	Sri Manjanai Mariamman	Tirunelveli Town Railway station 1 mile
22	59	do	do	Sri Nallamuth-amman Temple (F)	100	Not stated	Sri Nallamuth-amman		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
Not stated	2·89	4·01						Daily pooja by a Velar	Panguni Uthiram
150	0·39						...	Daily pooja by a hereditary Pandaram	Kodai festival
750	6·36					200	Garudas-2	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Vaikunta Ekadasi
Not stated			0·38					Once a day by a Kambar	
Not stated	0·50							Daily pooja by a hereditary Velar	Panguni Uthiram
120	Extent not stated					20		Four times a day by a hereditary Kambar	Kodai festival
						500		Twice a day by a Poosari	
Not stated	Extent not stated					500	Lion	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Navarathri Kodai festival
700	0·54		...	Houses-3 Garden		25		Twice a day by a Bhattar	

TIRUNELVELI

Temples outside the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
23	59	Kandiaperi (P)	Kandiaperi	Sri Dhrowpathi-amman Temple (F)	80	0·15	Sri Drowpathi-amman	Sri Dharma-rajar	Tirunelveli Town Railway station 3 furlongs
24	59	do	do	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	30	0·02	Sri Karpaga-Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Town Railway station 1 furlong
25	69	Kalkurichi (V)	Kalkurichi	Sri Thangam Amman Temple (F)	100	0·01	Sri Thangam Amman		Talaiyuthu Railway station 3 miles
26	72	Kilapattam (P)	Kilapattam	Sri Thirumalai-appar Temple (V)	84	0·46	Sri Thirumalai-appar		Tirunelveli Junction 8 miles
27	76	Vagaikulam (P)	Vagaikulam	Sri Mandalam-konda Amman Temple (F)	50	0·08	Sri Madalam-konda Amman		Tirunelveli Junction 9 miles
28	53	Tirunelveli (M)	Sathyamurthi Street	Sri Periaswamy Sastha Temple (O)	Not known	0·11	Sri Periaswamy Sastha		Tirunelveli Town Railway station ½ mile
29	93	do	Pettai (Part)	Sri Vinai Theertha Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·10	Sri Vinai Theertha Vinayakar		Pettai Railway station ½ mile
30	93	do	Narasinganallur (Part)	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	200	0·02	Sri Venkata-chalapathy		Tirunelveli Junction
31	109	Suthamalli (P)	Suthamalli	Sri Sarvasidhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	52	0·02	Sri Sarvasidhi Vinayakar		Pettai Railway station 2 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
...						500		Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Fire walking festival
						100		Twice a day by a Gurukkal	
Not stated	Extent not stated						Garuda Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Thiruvonam
400	0·69				...	200	Lion	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival
						Value not stated		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram
						600	Bandicoot Chapparam	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam
1,000	2·04					1,000	Garuda	Thrice a day by a Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi
1,000	2·59					Value not stated	Bandicoot	Daily pooja by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi

TIRUNELVELI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious		
32	113	Pettai (P)	Pettai	Sri Thripura-sundariamman Temple (F)	200	0·10	Sri Thripura-sundariamman		Pettai Railway station 1 mile
33	119	Melanatham (P)	Melanatham	Sri Thiruagnee-swaraswamy Temple (S)	200	2·50	Sri Thiruagnee-swarar	Sri Gomathi-ambal	Tirunelveli Junction 2 miles
34	139	Thidiyur (P)	Thidiyur	Sri Soundara-pandya Vigneswarar Temple (G)	100	0·56	Sri Soundara-pandya Vigneswarar		Palayankottai Railway station 12 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Report-ed by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)

1,000	Extent not stated					Value not stated	Chapparam	Twice a day by a Poosari	Festival in Adi and Avani
							Chapparam	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam Arudhra Dharisanam
921	3·55	0·87		—				Twice a day by a Vellalar	Festival in Masi and Panguni

TENKASI TALUK

13. PANPOLI

Sri Thirumalai Kumaraswamy Temple

Among the hill temples of Lord Muruga, the Kumaraswamy temple on the top of a rock known as Thirumalai, near Panpoli village is well known. The height of the rock is about 400 feet. It is about six miles north-west of Tenkasi and is connected by both bus and train. The nearest railway station is Shencottah, five miles south of the temple. A flight of 546 steps enables one to approach the temple from the south. A small temple was built long ago and its enlargement to its present state is a work of comparatively recent times. It was done by a devout Marava woman named Sivagami Paradesi who dedicated herself to the service of the Lord and His temple. She died 60 years ago and the temple authorities built a Mutt over her Samadhi and pooja is performed there daily.

The temple covers an area of two acres. There are two beautiful tiny gopurams and prakarams here apart from a Vasantha Mandapam and a Peacock Mandapam. A huge Giri prakaram has been constructed recently at a cost of Rs. 35,000/-. There are separate shrines for Sri Vallabha Ganapathy, Idumban, Uchi Pillayar and Kali Devi. The presiding deity of the temple Sri Balasubramaniaswamy, is in a standing posture facing east with a gracious look, holding the "Velayudham" on his right hand. His beautiful image is a masterpiece of architecture. Thirumalai Andavar, Selvar, Kumarar and Murugar are the other names of the principal deity. Just in front of the entrance to the temple to the south, is the Sanctum of Sri Shanmugaswamy with His consorts Valli and Deivayanai. There are several sub-deities in the temple. The image of Sri Bairavar seated on the northern prakaram with a majestic look facing south is very beautiful to look at. There are also several Uthsava Vigrahams here.

The most interesting legend pertaining to the origin of this shrine runs thus :

Once a King by name Pandhalan who ruled over the place nearby on the bank of river Hanumannadhi was suffering for long from an incurable disease. He was worshipping Lord Muruga for a cure. One day a priest who was a staunch devotee of Lord Muruga was sleeping under a tamarind tree. The Lord appeared in his dream and told him that He is hidden in an ant-hill covered by sand near the river Hanumannadhi in an old fort known as "Kottai Tiradu" and that his King would be relieved of his chronic ailment, if the idol was installed over Thirumalai and worshipped. The priest at once reported this fact to the ruler who did accordingly.

The sacred Theerthas of this Sthalam are the Saravana Poigai at the bottom of the hill, Idumban Sunai in front of the Idumban's shrine and Kuvalai Poonchunai at the top of the hill, of which the last is the most important one which consists of three small pits containing the Soma, Surya and Agni Theerthams. It is learnt that Sage Agasthya, the Saptha Kanniars and Saint Arunagirinathar, the author of the famous "Thiruppugazh", had visited this shrine. There are several sub-temples attached to this shrine of which the most prominent ones are Sri Nagareswarar temple, Sri Sundararaja Perumal temple, Karpaga Vinayakar temple and Sevandhi Vinayakar temple. The Lord of this Sthalam is hailed by devotees as a great 'Varaprasadhi,' readily granting boons to them. This accounts for a large number of devotees coming to this temple throuhgout the year.

Poojas are performed eight times daily. The temple owns modern jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 45,000/-. The landed properties of the temple consist of 615·53 acres of both wet and dry lands The temple runs a Girls' High School, a library and an Ayurvedhic dispensary. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 20,000/- while the income from Archanas and Abishegas amounts to Rs. 3,000/- per annum.

There are three Rathams, four Palanquins and several ancient Vahanas here, made of wood, apart from a silver Peacock and a silver Ratham. Besides, there are three Cars which are used for taking the Lord in procession during the annual Thai Poosam festival. Of the several festivals celebrated, 'Vasantha Vizha' in Chithirai (April-May) for a period of 5 days, Vaikasi Visakam, Skandha Sashti for 5 days during Iyppasi (October-November) and Thai Poosam which spreads over 10 days are the important ones. About 5,000 devotees attend these festivals.

An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. and five trustees, manage the affairs of the temple.

24. ILANJI

Sri Kumarar Koil

Ilanji is noted for its famous temple of Sri Kumarar dedicated to Lord Muruga. According to a popular legend, the presiding deity of this temple enabled Sage Agasthya to have a darshan of Vishnu in the temple situated in the neighbouring town of Courtallam. Legend has it that the great Sage sought the help of Muruga here, when he was refused entry into the Courtallam temple by the staunch devotees of Vishnu. As directed by Lord Muruga, the Sage went in the guise of a Vaishnavite and conducted a great miracle by which the presiding deity of the Courtallam temple became Siva instead of Vishnu. The temple is situated at a distance of about a mile and a half from Courtallam and about 3 miles from Tenkasi, the nearest railway station. It is linked with several important centres by bus and train. The temple is said to date back to the 15th century A.D. Subsequently several renovations were made in the years 1409 and 1485 A.D. by Sri Maravarman Kulasekara Pandyan and the Zamindar of Chockampatti. It is said that the Lord clarified the doubts of the three sages, Kabilar, Kasyapar and Durvasar as to who was the greatest among the trinity, Siva, Vishnu and Brahma. As desired by the sages, He sanctified this place by remaining there.

The term "Ilanji" means the Magizham tree (Miumsops Elengi), the Sthala Viruksham of the temple. The temple facing east covers an area of 2 acres and 11 cents. There are two entrances here, on the east and west. It has two Prakarams, an Artha Mandapam, a Mani Mandapam and a Maha Mandapam, apart from a three-tiered gopuram which beautifies the inner entrance. There are four main roads around the temple for the procession of the Car. The holy Chithra Nadhi is the sacred Theertham here. Sri Kumarar, Sri Iru Valuganayagar and His consort Sri Iru Valuga Esarkiniyal are the presiding deities of the temple. Sri Shenbaga Vinayakar, Kanni Vinayakar, Venugopalar, Kasi Viswanathar, Visalakshi, Kutralanathar, Kuzhal Voimozhiammai, Arumuganayanar, Surya Bhagavan, Saneeswarar, Bairavar, Chandikeswarar, Agasthyar, Arubathimoovar, Ayyanar, Sapthamadhar and Naga Kannigai are the other deities here. There are also several Uthsava Vigrahams, all made of Panchalogam.

The presiding deity Sri Kumarar with his consorts Sri Valli and Deivayanai on either side, is in a standing posture with the sacred "Velayudham" on his right hand. His youthful image is so enchanting that devotees visit the temple again and again for worship. Sri Iru Valugar, a Swayambu Lingam, was worshipped by Saint Agasthyar. His consort Sri Iru Valuga Esarkiniyal is in a sitting posture, facing south. According to the most popular legend in vogue, when the divine marriage of Lord Siva and Sri Parvathi took place in Mount Kailas, all Devas and human beings assembled there to witness it. This resulted in a heavy pressure on the north, thereby tilting Mount Kailas downwards. At that time, Lord Siva to keep up the balance, sent Sage Agasthya to the south. On his way, Sage Agasthya came to this spot on the bank of the Chithra Nadhi, made a lingam out of white sand (valugam) and offered poojas to it. He then combined the two Sivalingams created by him, one on the previous evening and the other on the next morning into one and installed it on the river bank and worshipped the Lord who therefore came to be known as Iru Valuganayagar. A special and noteworthy feature of the temple is that no Abishegas are performed to this Lingam as it is made of sand and Archanas with Shenbaga flowers to Him are considered to be very sacred.

Poojas are performed six times daily by Brahmin priests well conversant with Agama Sastras. The ornaments in the temple are worth over Rs. 40,000/-. The temple owns 70·04 acres of wet lands and 9·54 acres of dry lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 15,000/- by way of rent. This sum is utilised for its maintenance. There are several ancient Vahanas here, which are silver plated ; of these the silver Peacock and a silver Ratham deserve special mention.

Chithrai Vishu, Adi Kirthigai and Iyppasi Skandha Sashti are the regular annual festivals celebrated here, of which the Iyppasi Skandha Sashti which spreads over a period of six days is the most important one. During this festival, Lord Muruga offers a grand darshan to devotees in the form of Sri

Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, Mahesa and Sadasiva on the first five days respectively, and as Lord Siva on the last day of the Surasamharam. About 2,000 devotees from far and near attend this festival.

The management of the temple is vested in a Board of five trustees, functioning through an Executive Officer, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept.

25. TENKASI

Sri Kasi Viswanathaswamy Temple

Among the biggest and famous temples of Tamil Nad, the Kasi Viswanathaswamy temple at Tenkasi holds a pre-eminent position. The interesting inscriptions found in the temple speak volumes about the valour and piety of Parakrama Pandya, the outstanding Pandya King who built this temple. He ruled over the region from 1422 to 1463 A.D. along with his brother Kulasekhara with Tenkasi as his headquarters.

According to a legend, the King had a dream one night in which Lord Siva directed him to construct a temple for Him at Tenkasi since His temple at Kasi (Benares) in the north was in jeopardy. Accordingly, the ruler constructed the temple here, which came to be called Tenkasi or Kasi of the south. It took 17 years to complete the construction. Parakrama Pandya had the temple consecrated in 1446 A.D. and endowed it with many villages. The construction of the nine-storeyed Gopuram with a striking clock, which was begun by Parakrama Pandya was completed by his brother Kulasekhara Pandya. The gopuram, an imposing structure, was one of the tallest in Tamil Nad. It was built on a huge platform about six feet high from road level. The gopuram was built of stone upto the first lintel about 38 feet high and brick and mortar after that, the top of the tower reaching a height of 180 feet. There are records relating to the latter part of the eighteenth century which say that the magnificent tower with its nine storeys and striking clock existed there. This tower was ruined by a fire during the beginning of the nineteenth century. The four top-most storeys had been completely annihilated by the fire and the truncated tower presents now a miserable sight. Though nothing is known specifically, there is a tradition which says that the fire occured in the Nawab's record room which was then located in a portion of the gopuram. Efforts are however being taken to rebuild the tower.

The temple which has broad roads on all the four sides is 554 feet long and 318 feet broad. It has Sanctum Sanctorum, Artha Mandapam, Mani Mandapam, Bali Mandapam, Maha Mandapam and a Prakara Mandapam. The divine consort Ulagamman is in a separate temple; a wall encircles both the temples of the God and Goddess and there is a common outer Prakaram. In the Sanctum Sanctorum, Kasi Viswanathar (Lingam) with Piriyavudayal gives darshan. The other deities in the temple include Ganesar, Natarajar, Dakshinamurthy and Shanmugar. The images on the monolithic pillars in Bali Mandapam are noted for their architectural beauty.

Poojas are performed five times in a day. The jewellery of the temple costs about Rs. 32,000/-. The annual income to the temple from the lands, groves and buildings amount to Rs. 33,360/-. The Brahmothsavam of the shrine lasts for ten days in the month of Masi (February–March). In the month of Iyppasi (October–November) the divine marriage is commemorated by a festival. The Theppa Uthsavam in the month of Avani (August–September) is also popular. In the Skandha Sashti festival the Surasamharam is celebrated with great enthusiasm. About 5,000 people gather here for these festivals. The temple which comes under the purview of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department is managed by a Board of trustees consisting of three members.

54. COURTALLAM

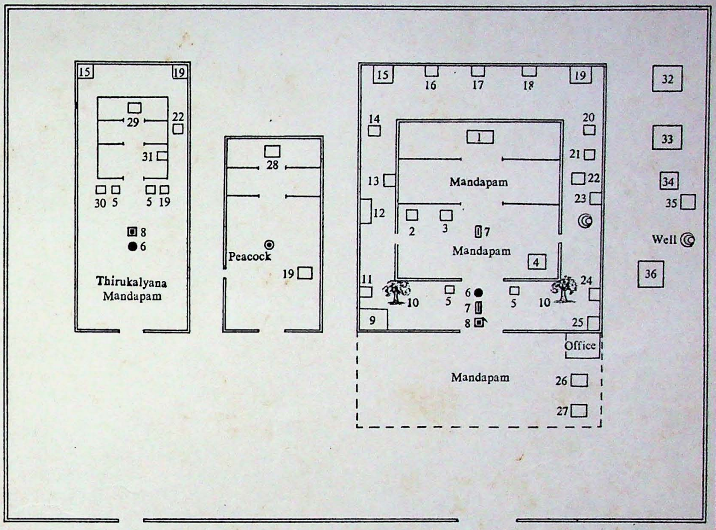
Sri Kutralanathaswamy Temple

Courtallam, the famous health resort and beauty spot of the south, is also noted for its grand temple dedicated to Lord Siva. The presiding deity is known as Kutralanathar since the Lingam originated under the shadow of a tree known as Kutralam. According to a popular legend, Lord Vishnu was there originally in the place of Lord Siva. Sage Agasthya by his immense supernatural powers converted the deity into

SRI KASI VISWANATHASWAMY TEMPLE

TENKASI

(Not to Scale)



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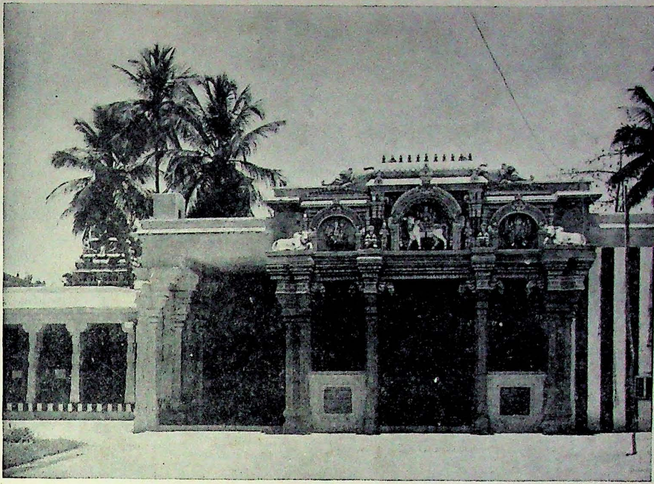
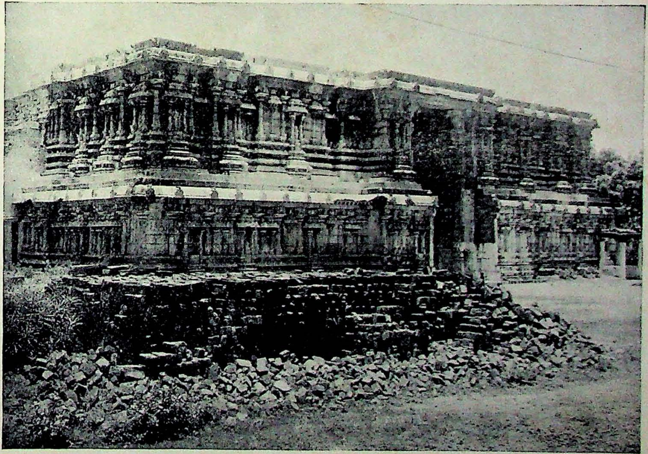
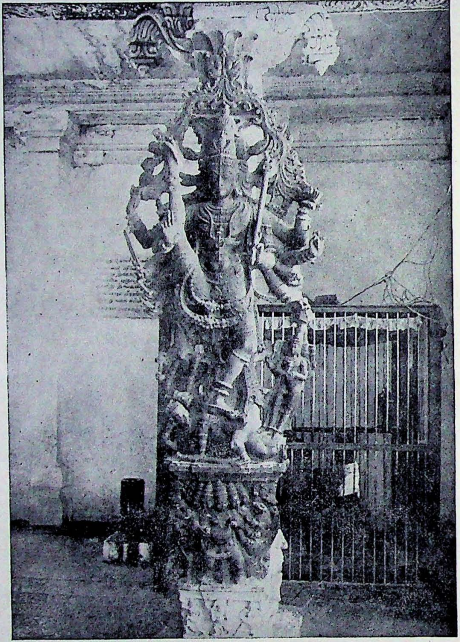


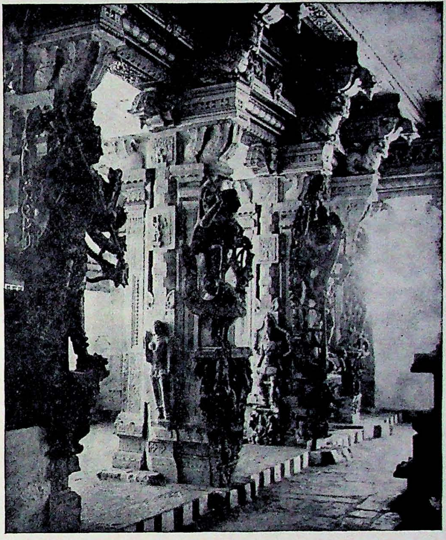
A view within the temple of Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami, Tenkasi.



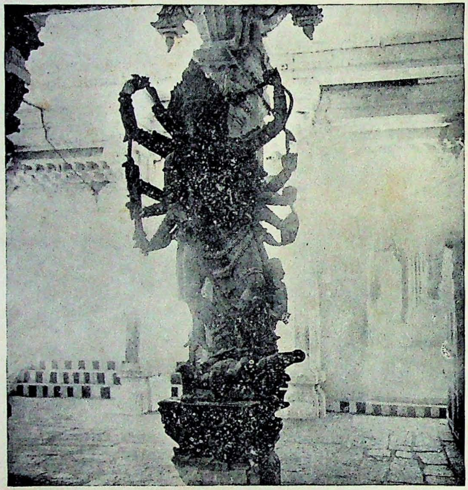
Present position of the magnificent tower of the Kasi viswanathaswami temple, Tenkasi.



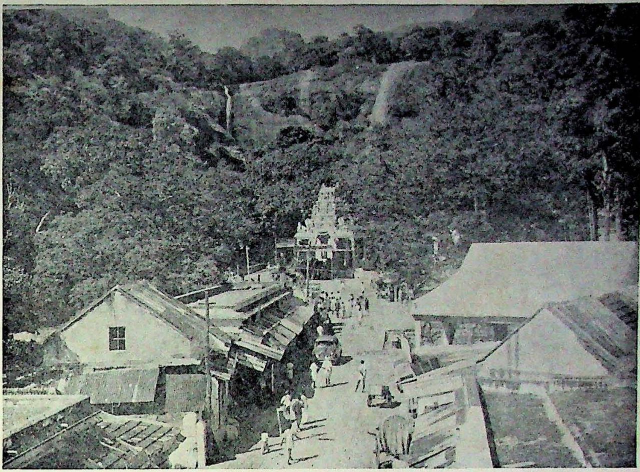
The inspiring image depicting Oordhwatandavam of Sri Natarajar in Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami temple.



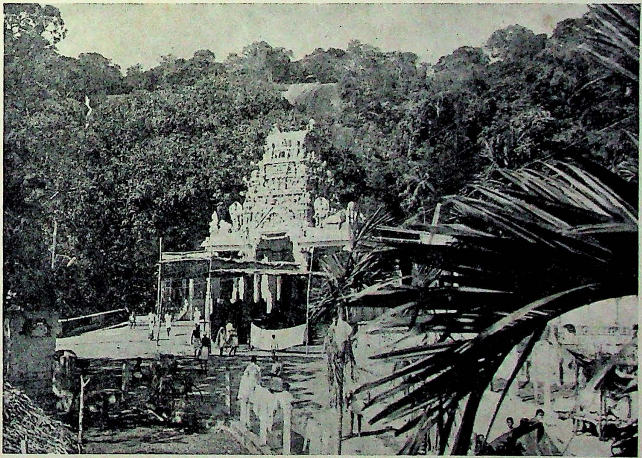
Pillars bearing images of exquisite workmanship in Sri Kasi Viswanathaswami temple.



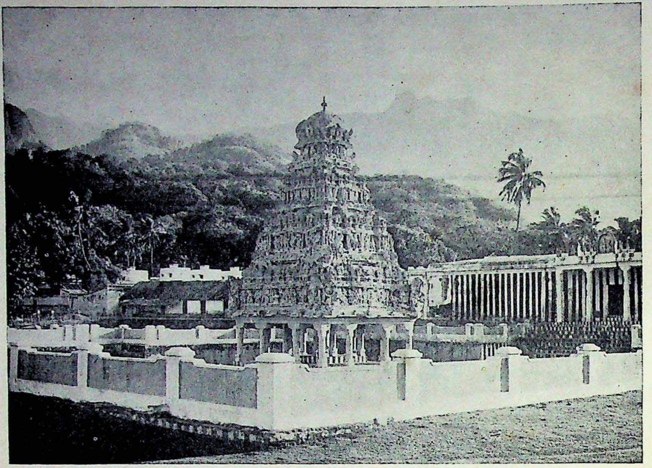
Virabhadrar in Kasi Viswanathaswami temple.



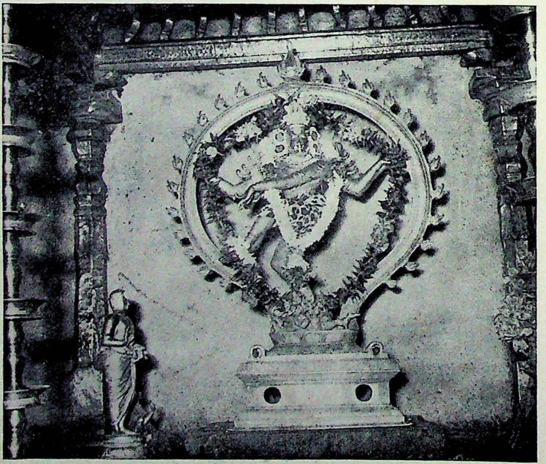
A panoramic view of Tirukutralanathar temple.



A beautiful view of the temple.

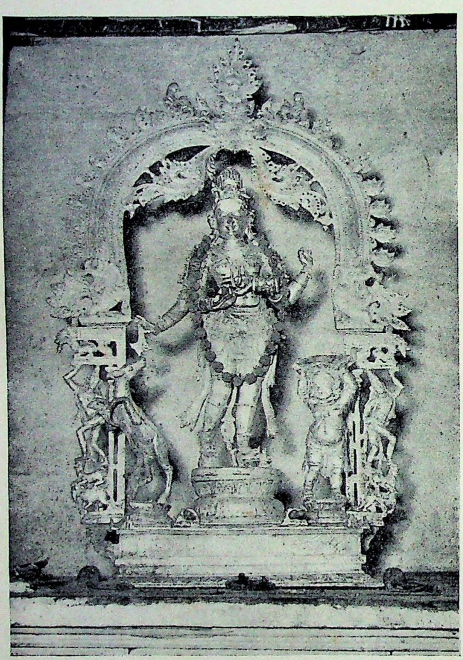


Sacred tank with a beautiful mantapam in Tirukutralanathaswami temple.

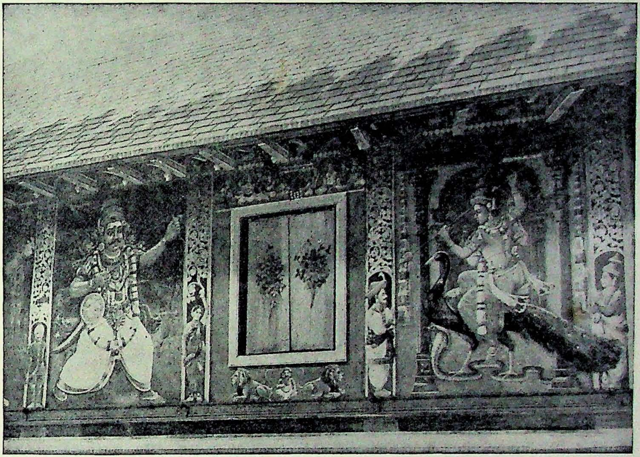


Idol of Sri Nataraja in the temple.

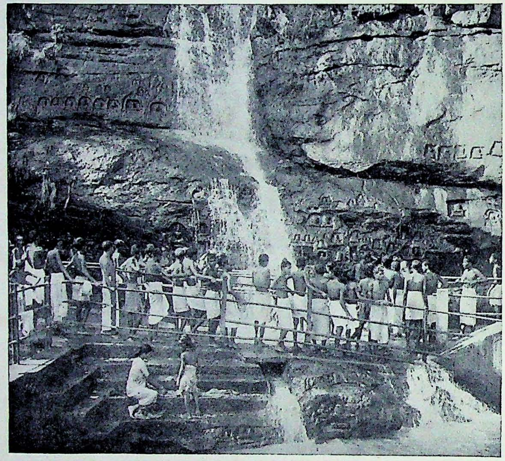
Image of Sun God in Tirukutralanathaswami temple.



Idol of Bikshadanar in the temple.



Paintings in Natanasabhai, Thirukutralanathaswami temple.



Courtallam waterfalls.

a Lingam. From the stone inscriptions found in the temple we learn that the Chola and Pandya kings had constructed the original temple which was renovated by later rulers.

A remarkable feature about this temple is its formation. Generally temples encompass an area which is either a rectangle or a square. This temple is in the form of a conch. Its main entrance is on the northern side. The temple measures 376 feet east-west and 407 feet north-south. At the centre of this area stands the temple of Kutralanathar. To its right is the temple of the Goddess Kuzhal Voimozhiammai while the temple of Parasakthi is to its left. There is a common Prakaram for all the three temples which is called the conch path.

As we enter the temple from the eastern side, a huge hall called Thirukuda Mandapam is to be seen first. On festival days the deities are specially decorated and worshipped here. In the temple of Sri Kutralanathar we find among other deities, the idols of the Gods, Ganesa, Subramania, Dakshinamurthy, the Pancha Lingas, Thirumal, Saneeswara, Brahma and Chandikeswara. The beautiful image of Lord Nataraja which depicts the cosmic dance of Siva, faces south. In the Sanctum Sanctorum the presiding deity in the form of a Lingam gives darshan. In the separate temple, the idol of the Divine consort in a standing posture is very impressive. Parasakthi temple which is also popularly known as Dharani Peetam is one of the 64 Sakthi Peetams.

The conch path is also replete with a number of deities including the ten-handed Vallabha Ganapathi and the 63 Nayanmars. Outside the precincts of the temple there are small temples dedicated to Vinayakar and Goddesses. The shrine is very popular in this area. The local citizens relate interesting anecdotes relating to the temple. A dumb girl is said to have got the power of speech by the divine grace of the Goddess and a blind man got over his physical handicap in the Sanctum of the Lord.

Sri Kutralanathar has been worshipped by Saints Appar, Sundarar, Manickavasagar, Sambandar, Arunagirinathar and Pattinathar. Poojas are performed nine times in a day. According to Sthalapuranam, the temple, owns the following major properties. 1. Lands worth rupees ten lakhs. 2. Buildings and shops to the tune of Rs. 2·5 lakhs. 3. Jewels costing Rs. 50,000/-. 4. Silver vessels for Rs. 10,000/-. 5 Silver mounts (vahanas) worth Rs. 35,000/-. The Ivory Palanquin intended for the Lord is very artistically made. The important festivals celebrated in this temple in a year are: Chithrai Vishu, Iyppasi Vishu, Thiruvadhirai in the month of Marghazhi (December-January), Vasantha Uthsavam in Chithrai (April-May), Navarathri, Skandha Sashti in Iyppasi (October-November) and Pavithra Uthsavam in Karthigai (November-December). Some of these festivals are very impressive. The Thandava Deepa Aradhanai performed in the course of the first three festivals mentioned, is supposed to be unique.

The temple which comes under the jurisdiction of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department is administered by a Board of trustees consisting of three members. The temple abounds in stone inscriptions which have been interpreted and published by the Department of Archaeology.

TENKASI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
1	2	Kadayanallur (P)	Kadayanallur	Sri Annamalainathar Temple (S)	300	3·00	Sri Annamalainathar	Sri Unnamalaiamman Sri Rajarajeswari	Kadayanallur Railway station 1½ miles
2		do	do	Sri Arasadi Vinayakar Temple (G)	300	0·08	Sri Arasadi Vinayakar		do
3	2	do	do	Sri Kadayaleeswarar Temple (S)	400	0·50	Sri Kadayaleeswarar	Sri Karumbalmozhiamman	Kadayanallur Railway station 2 miles
4	2	do	do	Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple (V)	600	0·34	Sri Kariamanicka Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Kadayanallur Railway station ½ mile
5	2	do	do	Sri Karungulathu Ayyan Sastha Temple (O)	500	Not known	Sri Karungulathu Ayyanar	Sri Vinayakar Sri Uchinimabali amman	Kadayanallur Railway station 2½ miles
6	2	do	Krishnapuram	Sri Periaswamy Ayyanar Temple (O)	150	1·50	Sri Periaswamy Ayyanar		Kadayanallur Railway station 4 miles

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
8,473	32·08	91·86		Grove 2·00 Building		995	...	Five times a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Thirukkalyanam Vinayaka Chathurthi Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri
980	1·51							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam
477	13·94	41·67				800	Rishabam Horse Peacock	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Skandha Sashti Navarathri
1,016	1·00					600	Garuda Anjaneya Horse Elephant Lion Swan Sesha Car Palanquin Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam for ten days in Chithirai
360	2·46					Value not stated		Once a day by a hereditary Velar	Festival in Masi
1,430	16·0					100		Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Sivarathri

TENKASI

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
7	2	Kadayanallur (P)	Kadayanallur	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	150	0·25	Sri Viswanatha-swamy	Sri Visalakshi amman	Kadayanallur Railway station 1½ miles
8	2	do	do	Sri Hanumar Temple (O)	200	0·18	Sri Hanumar	Sri Ramar Sri Seetha Sri Laksh-manar	Kadayanallur Railway station ½ mile
9	2	do	do	Sri Gopala Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	150	0·20	Sri Santhana Venugopala-krishnaswamy		Kadayanallur Railway station 1½ miles
10	2	do	Parasurama-puram	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple (F)	100	0·28	Sri Muppidari-amman	Sri Pechi-amman Sri Bairavar	Kadayanallur Railway station 1 mile
11	3	Chockampatti (V)	Chockampatti	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	100	0·20	Sri Kasiviswana-thaswamy		Kadayanallur Railway station 4½ miles
12	3	do	do	Sri Krishnar Temple (V)	75	0·20	Sri Krishnaswamy		do
13	3	do	do	Sri Bhagavathi amman Temple (F)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Bhagavathi-amman	Sri Vinayakar	Kadayanallur Railway station 3½ miles
14	3	do	Pannayapuram	Sri Karpaga-nachiamman Temple (F)	200	1·00	Sri Karpaga-nachiamman	Sri Pechi-amman	Pambakovil Shandy Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
	0·50	1·95				250	Rishabam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	
5,449	15·00	5·40				2000		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
		11·43				150	Garuda	Twice a day by a Brahmin	
1,750	3·00			Shops-4 Cocoanut grove-2·70		1000	Rishabam Lion Ratham Sahadai Swan Chapparam Parrot Bhootham	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi
1,804	1·50	1·25				200		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
730	2·00					200	Garuda	Twice a day by a Rajput	Purattasi Saturdays
330	2·00	...			...			Thrice a day by a Devar	
707		10·00		...		200	...	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Tamil New Year's day

TENKASI

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
15	9	Idaikal (P)	Idaikkal	Sri Somasundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·05	Sri Somasundara Vinayakar		Nainaragaram Railway station 1 mile
16	9	do	Manavadaikkal	Sri Bhadrakaliamman Temple (F)	25	Below 0·01	Sri Bhadrakaliamman		Kadayanallur Railway station
17	11	Neduvayal (V)	Neduvayal	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	100	0·02	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Nainaragaram Railway station 4 miles
18	12	Vadakaraikilpadagai (P)	Vadakarai	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)	150	0·50	Sri Muppidariamman		Shencottah Railway station 4 miles
19	12	do	do	Sri Unmai Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·30	Sri Unmai Vinayakar	Sri Natarajar	Shencottah Railway station 4 miles
20	13	Panpoli (P)	Panpoli	Sri Thirumalai Kumaraswamy Temple (M)	400	2·00	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy		Shencottah Railway station 5 miles
21	13	do	do	Sri Nagareswaramudayar Temple (S)	400	0·50	Sri Nagareswaramudayar	Sri Aramvalarthanayagi	Shencottah Railway station 2½ miles

· TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

908	3 39			...		50		Twice a day by a Pillai	...
509	0·80						Palanquin	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Festival in Thai
541	1·10					75	Garuda Anjaneya	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Purattasi Saturdays
		0·64				930	Lion	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Festival in Thai
1787									
				Grove 0·71		8		Twice a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
	297·74	292·50			85,671		Ivory Palanquin; Silver {Peacocks-2, Chapparam}; Cars-3 Rishabams-3 Palanquins-2 Kedayams-2 Chapparams-2 Peacock Ratham, Ajam Kailasa Parvatham Elephant Horse Bandicoot Garuda Deer, Poongoil Lion	Eight times a day by Bhattars	Brahmothsavam in Thai Vasanthothsavam in Chithirai Vaikasi Visakam Navarathri Skandha Sashti
178,637									
	5·00				...	2000	Car	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Masi Magam for ten days

TENKASI

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
22	17	Kuthukalvalasai (P)	Kuthukalvalasai	Sri Azhagia Nachiar Temple (F)	100	0·06	Sri Azhagu Muthamman	Sri Pechi-amman	Tenkasi Railway station 2 miles
23	18	Kodikurichi (P)	Kodikurichi	Sri Thirumalai Kozhundu Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·08	Sri Thirumalai Kozhundu Vinayakar	Sri Subrama-niar	Nainaragaram Railway station 2 miles
24	18	do	Sivarampettai	Sri Unmai Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Unmai Vinayakar		do
25	24	Ilanji (P)	Ilanji	Sri Kulasekara-nathar Temple (S)	553	0·50	Sri Kulasekara-nathar	Sri Kuzhalvoi-mozhiamman	Tenkasi Railway station 2½ miles
26	24	do	do	Sri Kumarar Temple (M)	500	2·11	Sri Thiruilanji Kumarar	Sri Iruva-leeswarar Sri Iruvalee-swararkiniyal	Tenkasi Railway station 3½ miles
27	25	Tenkasi (P)	Chintamani pacheri	Sri Azhagia Nachiamman Temple (F)	200	0·24	Sri Azhagia Nachiamman	Sri Pudu-amman Sri Vairavar Sri Veerabadrar	Tenkasi Railway station 1 mile
28	25	do	Melapuliyur	Sri Keezha Mutharamman Temple (F)	500	0·50	Sri Muthar-amman		Keelapuliyur Railway station ½ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

751		6·00		Tamarind trees	—	275	Lion, Car	Twice a day by a hereditary Pulavar	Annual festival in Vaikasi
758	4·38						Bandicoot Peacock	Once a day by a Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri
1,773	1·20							Once a day by a hereditary Pillai	Vinayaka Chathurthi
2,970	2·89					2,500	Palanquin	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Masi Magam
24,385	70·04	9·54			40,789	...	Silver { Peacock, Poongoil, Palanquin } Peacock	Six times a day by hereditary Bhattars	Chithirai Visakam Tamil New Year's day Adi Kirthigai Navarathri Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Masi Magam
571	2·54	0·68				50		Twice a day by a Pandaram	Festival in Chithirai and Thai
292	0·80			Grove 0·26		20	Chapparam	Thrice a day by a hereditary Poosari	Amman festival in Panguni

TENKASI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
29	25	Tenkasi (P)	Keelapuliyur	Sri Thambiratti-amman Temple (F)	100	0·16	Sri Kaliamman	Sri Vinayakar	Keelapuliyur Railway station ¼ mile
30	25	do	do	Sri Kaveri Ayyan Sastha Temple (O)	Not known	0·01	Sri Kaveri Ayyanar	Sri Vinayakar Sri Visweswarar	Keelapuliyur Railway station ½ mile
31	25	do	do	Sri Kasiviswana-thaswamy Temple (S)	500	4·05	Sri Kasiviswa-nathaswamy	Sri Ulagam-man	Tenkasi Junction 5 furlongs
32	25	do	do	Sri Malayantheru Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	70	0·35	Sri Subramania-swamy	Sri Dhandayu-dhapani	Tenkasi Junction ¼ mile
33	25	do	Tenkasi	Sri Melamuthar-amman Temple (F)	400	0·05	Sri Muthar-amman	Sri Vinayakar Sri Veeraba-draswamy	Tenkasi Junction ¼ mile
34	25	do	do	Sri Thenpalani-andavar Temple (M)	75	Not stated	Sri Dhandayu-dhapani		Tenkasi Junction ½ mile
35	25	do	do	Sri Porunthinin-dra Perumal Temple (V)	300	0·30	Sri Porunthi-nindra Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi Sri Navaneetha Krishnar	Tenkasi Junction ¾ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

2,151	1·47	8·40				150	Chapparam Car Rishabam Lion	Once a day by a Bhattar	Festival in Chithirai for 8 days Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Festival in Adi for 10 days
947				Groves				Daily pooja by a Brahmin	
34,800	Extent not stated			Groves Buildings	33,036		Cars-2 Palanquin	Five times a day by Bhattars	Brahmothsavam in Masi Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Avani Moolam
474	1·62	8·61				Value not stated	Chapparams-2 Peacock-2 Suran	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Kumara Sashti in Karthigai for 10 days
961	0·48					25	Kamadhenu Bhootham	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai festival in Panguni for twenty days
1,436	Extent not stated			Shops-2		700	Chapparam Peacock	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Thai Poosam Vaikasi Visakam
2,610	0·82					[illegible]00	Garuda Sesha Chapparam Tholukkiniyan	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi

TENKASI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

36	25	Tenkasi (P)	Tenkasi	Sri Melasankaran Koil *alias* Sankaranarayanaswamy Temple (S)	55	1·00	Sri Sankaranarayanar	Sri Gomathiambal	Tenkasi Junction ½ mile
37	25	do	Vadakku-chackara St.	Sri Sankara Lingaswamy Temple (S)	53	0·28	Sri Sankaralingaswamy	Sri Gomathiambal	Tenkasi Junction 1 mile
38	26	Pattakurichi (V)	Pattakurichi	Sri Kaliyuga Varada Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Kaliyuga Varada Vinayakar	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Sri Annapoorani	Keelapuliyur Railway station 3 miles
39	26	do	do	Sri Navaneethakrishnaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·25	Sri Navaneethakrishnar		Keelapuliyur Railway station 2 miles
40	26	do	do	Sri Sastha Sembuli Ayyanar Temple (O)	200	0·15	Sri Sastha Sembuli Ayyanar		do
41	27	Thiruchitrambalam (V)	Thiruchitrambalam	Sri Udayarswamy Temple (S)	500	Not stated	Sri Mahadevar	Sri Maragathavalli	Pavurchatram Railway station 4 miles
42	28	Sundarapandyapuram (P)	Sundarapandyapuram	Sri Kulathu Ayyanar Sastha Temple (O)	300	Below 0·01	Sri Ayyanar Sastha		Tenkasi Railway station 6 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
250						2,000	Car Vahanas-8	Four times a day by a Gurukkal	Adi Thapasu
2,165	3·10			Shops-2		Value not stated	Chapparams-3 Palanquins-2 Rishabam Elephant	Five times a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	Adi Thapasu Thai Poosam
988	1·80					16		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri Panguni Uthiram
980	3·70	8·38				2000	Palanquin Garuda	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Navarathri
309	0·35	23·33						Once a day by a hereditary Velar	Panguni Uthiram
687			7·01			10		Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Panguni Uthiram
1,680	0·63							Once a day by a Brahmin	

TENKASI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

43	28	Sundarapandya-puram (P)	Sundarapandya-puram	Sri Rajagopala-swamy Temple (V)	300	0·18	Sri Rajagopala-swamy	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathyabama	Tenkasi Railway station 6 miles
44	37	Navaneetha Krishnapuram (P)	Navaneetha Krishnapuram	Sri Moonal *alias* Muppidari-amman Temple (F)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Muppidari-amman		Pavurchatram Railway station 3 miles
45	42	Surandai (P)	Surandai	Sri Veerapandee-swarar Temple (S)	150	1·00	Sri Veerapan-deeswarar	Sri Sivakami-amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Pavurchatram Railway station
46	45	Melapavur (P)	Melapavur	Sri Chockalinga-swamy Temple (S)	400	0·30	Sri Chocka-lingaswamy	Sri Meenak-shiamman Sri Vigneswarar Sri Subramaniar	Pavurchatram Railway station 2¼ miles
47	45	do	do	Sri Marutha Udaya Sastha Temple (O)	300	0·12	Sri Marutha Udaya Sastha	Sri Dharma Sastha	do
48	52	Melagaram (P)	Kudiyiruppu	Sri Veerapandi-amman Temple (F)	100	0·04	Sri Veerapandi-amman		Tenkasi Railway station 2¼ miles
49	52	do	Melagaram	Sri Mahagana-pathy Temple (G)	100	0·20	Sri Mahagana-pathy		Tenkasi Railway station 1¾ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1,337	3·21					1,200	Silver Sesha Chapparams-3 Garudas-2 Car Palanquin Sesha Anjaneya Elephant Horse	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Thai
501	0·56							Twice a week by a Nadar	Kodai festival in Adi or Thai
698		4·50				500		Twice a day by a Poatty	Pongal festival Sivarathri Vinayaka Chathurthi Navarathri Skandha Sashti Thirukkalyanam Thiruvadhirai
1,472	6·50					300		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
272	2·61							Once a day by a Brahmin	
451	0 86					Value not stated	Lion	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Chithirai
507	2·06	1·33						Twice a day by a Bhattar	—

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
50	52	Melagaram (P)	Melagaram	Sri Shenbaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·33	Sri Vinayakar	Sri Subramaniar	Tenkasi Railway station 1½ miles
51	52	do	do	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·09	Sri Muppidariamman	Sri Muthuramman Sri Bairavar	Tenkasi Railway station 1 mile
52	52	do	Nannagaram	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)	100	0·20	Sri Muppidariamman		Tenkasi Railway station 2⅞ miles
53	53	Kasimajorpuram (P)	Kasimajorpuram	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy Temple (M)	250	Not stated	Sri Balasubramaniaswamy		Tenkasi Railway station 3⅛ miles
54	54	Courtallam (Township)	Courtallam	Sri Thirukkutralanathar Temple (S)	2,000	3·52	Sri Thirukkutralanathaswamy	Sri Kuzhal Voimozhiamman	Tenkasi Railway station 3¼ miles
55	57	Thippanampatti (P)	Thippanampatti	Sri Kutrala Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·10	Sri Kutrala Vinayakar		Pavurchatram Railway station 1 mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Report-ed by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
916	2·62			Groves 0·72 Iluppai trees-5		119		Twice a day by a Desigar	Skandha Sashti
366	0·53			Vacant Plot-0·03 Cocoanut trees-5		Value not stated	Chapparam Lion	Twice a day by a Pillai	Kodai festival in Thai or Chithirai Navarathri
233	0·40							Once a day by a Poosari	
2,072	3·29							Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam
114,564	263·93	137·85		Groves 5·28 Shops Buildings Godowns	153,347		Ivory Palanquin Silver { Rishabams-3, Chapparams-2, Peacock, Bandicoot } Cars-5 Chapparams-3 Poongoils-2 Rishabams-2 Lion Elephant Bhootham Swan Kamadhenu Parrot	Nine times a day by Bhattars	Tamil New Year's Day Vasanthothsavam in Chithirai Festival in Iyppasi Thiruvadhirai Skandha Sashti Navarathri Pavithro-thsavam Theppam in Thai
233	2·47							Once a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Tamil New Year's day Vaikasi Visakam

TENKASI

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
56	61	Kilapavur (P)	Kilapavur	Sri Angalamman Temple (F)	200	0·50	Sri Angala-parameswari		Pavurchatram Railway station 2 miles
57	61	do	do	Sri Puduamman Temple (F)	200		Sri Puduamman		
58	61	do	do	Sri Krishna-swamy Temple (V)	300	0·20	Sri Krishna-swamy	Sri Narasinga Perumal	do
59	61	do	do	Sri Periakulam Sastha Temple (O)	Not known	0·10	Sri Sastha		do
60	61	do	do	Sri Thiruvalee-swarar Temple (S)	600	1·00	Sri Thiru-valeeswarar	Sri Sivakami amman	do
61	63	Veerakera-lampudur (P)	Veerakera-lampudur (Uthumalai Estate)	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy Temple (V)	400	0·82	Sri Navaneetha-krishnaswamy	Sri Raja-gopalar Sri Rukmani Sri Sathyabama	Pavurchatram Railway station 6 miles
62	74	Nettur (P)	Nettur	Sri Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	230	0·43	Sri Subramania-swamy		Pavurchatram Railway station 14½ miles
63	74	do	do	Sri Apparananda-swamy Temple (O)	230		Sri Apparanan-daswamy		

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,160	2·51			Building		5,000	Chapparam Rishabam Swan Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Desigar	Sivarathri
254	2·74					50		Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Purattasi Saturdays Vaikunta Ekadasi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvonam
1,524								Once a day by a Brahmin	
4,365	8·50			Cocoanut trees-300	...	530	Rishabams-2 Chapparam	Four times a day by a Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Navarathri
25,117	437·62	56·74			58,121		Silver { Garuda, Anjaneya, Adisesha, Elephant, Horse, Swan, Tholukkiniyan } Ivory Palanquins-2 Car	Six times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Adi Pooram Sri Jayanthi Navarathri Thiruvonam Oonjal festival in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Pongal festival Thai Poosam Tamil New Year's day Theppam in Chithirai Vaikasi Visakam Brahmothsavam in Panguni
616	2·20	0·55	3·50	Houses		500	Chapparams-2 Rishabams-2 Sabadais-2 Peacock	Four times a day by a Poosari	Vaikasi Visakam Karthigai Deepam Thai Poosam

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

64	74	Nettar (P)	Nettur	Sri Agavirama Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·06	Sri Agavirama Vinayakar		Pavurchatram Railway station 16 miles
65	77	Kalunir-kulam (P)	Kalaneer-kulam	Sri Arultharum Vadivamman Temple (F)	200	Not stated	Sri Arultharum Vadivamman		Pavurchatram Railway station 6 miles
66	77	do	do	Sri Selva Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	do	Sri Selva Vinayakar		
67	77	do	do	Sri Selva Vinayakar Temple (G)	50	Below 0·01	Sri Selva Vinayakar		Pavurchatram Railway station 9 miles
68	80	Pulankulam (P)	Poolankulam	Sri Kaliamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·05	Sri Kaliamman		Pavurchatram Railway station 2 miles
69	81	Andipatti (P)	Andipatti	Sri Shenbaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·03	Sri Shenbaga Vinayakar		Pavurchatram Railway station 6 miles
70	82	Alangulam (P)	Alangulam	Sri Dharmaraja and Dhrowpathi amman Temple (O)	65	0·01	Sri Dharma-rajar Sri Dhrowpathi-amman	Sri Krishnar	Pavurchatram Railway station
71	83	Sivalarkulam (P)	Aladipatti	Sri Vaidyalinga-swamy Temple (S)	250	2·13	Sri Vaidya-lingaswamy	Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar Sri Natarajar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres) Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs. Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

352	Extent not stated							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
								Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Kodai festival
200	12·34	3·68				271			
								Once a day by a hereditary Pillai	Vinayaka Chathurthi
250	0·90	0·56						Once a day by a hereditary Pillai	
220		0·55		House Vacant plot 0·07		150	Lion	Once a day by a Nadar	Kodai festival in Thai or Adi
500	0·79	20·42				30		Thrice a day by a Pillai	
233	1·62	1·33				94		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Sri Jayanthi Sivarathri
16,066	3·87	16·51		Shandy 4·33		800	Cars-2 Palanquin	Four times a day by a hereditary Nadar	Festival for 11 days in Avani and Panguni Navarathri Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Theerthavari in Iyppasi Tamil New Year's Day Vaikasi Visakam

TENKASI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
72	83	Sivalarkulam (P)	Sivalai	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·02	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar		Pavurchatram Railway station 10 miles
73	85	Marandai (P)	Maranthai	Sri Kailasanatha-swamy Temple (S)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Kailasa-nathar	Sri Avudai-nayaki	Kallur Railway station 7 miles

Temples outside the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
1	7	Urmelalagian (V)	Oormeni Azhagian	Sri Chockalinga-swamy Temple (S)	500	0·10	Sri Chocka-lingaswamy	Sri Meenakshi-amman	Nainaragaram Railway station 3½ miles
2	53	Kasimajor puram (P)	Kasimajor puram	Sri Kuttalanangai amman Temple (F)	200	0·06	Sri Kuttala-nangaiamman		Tenkasi Railway station 3½ miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)									
228	0·99					20		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
2,315	9·14	19·83				700		Four times a day by an Archagar	
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
Not stated	0·22	14·89						Once a day by a Vellalar	Festival in Chithirai Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri
Not stated	0·40							Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Kodai festival in Thai

SHENCOTTAH TALUK

2. PULIYARAI

Sri Sadasiva Murthy temple

A small village amidst sylvan surroundings, Puliyarai is at a distance of about six miles from Shencottah. Regular buses ply between these two places. The temple dedicated to the Swayambu Lingam known as Sadasivamurthy is in the south-western part of the village. With a tank in front and verdant paddy fields on three sides, the temple presents a serene view. Goddess Sivakami is worshipped in a separate Sanctum to the south of the Lord.

Instead of Nandhi before the God, we find the idol of Dakshinamurthy. It is said that originally it was Dakshinamurthy who was worshipped here and only about 800 years back the sacred Lingam was found. Even today some of the local citizens refer to it as Dakshinamurthy temple.

Legend has it that about eight centuries ago, a king belonging to Kottarakara who was childless for long did severe penance in order that Lord Siva might bless him with a child. At last in accordance with the command of the Lord in his dream, the king found a Lingam in a hole of a tamarind tree situated to the west of Dakshinamurthy and constructed a temple. After doing so, the king got what he desired.

The temple occupies an area of 96 cents. The other deities here are Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Natarajar, Bairavar and Chandran. The shrine was renovated about 40 years back by the erstwhile Travancore Devasthanam. Poojas are performed six times in a day by a priest well conversant with Saiva Agama. The temple possesses gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 2,700. It has got some landed property also. The Kalyana Uthsavam is celebrated every year in the Tamil month of Thai (January-February) when about 2,000 people congregate here.

At present the temple comes under the jurisdiction of the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board.

4. SHENCOTTAH

Sri Azhagiya Manavala Perumal temple

This is one of the seven temples classified by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board as major in this taluk. Situated in Shencottah town, this is the prominent Vaishnavaite shrine of the taluk.

The temple occupies an area of about 35 cents. It is said that it was constructed long ago by devotees of Lord Vishnu of the place. The stone image of the Lord is in a standing posture and is about five feet in height. With the sacred conch and discus in the uplifted hands and the right and left hands in the act of granting refuge (Abhayam) and boon (varam) to the devotees, the presiding deity presents an inspiring view. True to the name, the idol Azhagiya Manavala Perumal is a beautiful sculptural work. The images of Sri Devi and Bhu-Devi are to be found on either side of the Lord.

Poojas are performed to the presiding diety four times in a day in accordance with the Vaikanasa Agama. The temple has got antique jewels worth Rs. 3,370. In 1966-67, an annual expenditure of Rs. 6,035/- was incurred. This roughly gives an idea of the annual income of the temple. There is a silver Garuda Vahanam (mount) for the temple. Apart from this, there are wooden Vahanas of Adisesha, Horse, Elephant, Swan and Lion.

In the Tamil month of Adi (July-August), a big festival takes place in the temple. On one of the festival days in the asterism of Thiruvonam, a large concourse of devotees watch the "Arattu" festival when the image of the Lord is immersed in the river. There is a beautiful Mandapam in the Harihara river which is closeby to the north of the temple. The Mandapam is intended for this festival.

6. AYIKUDY

Sri Balasubramaniaswamy temple

Devotees from far and near gather in their hundreds at the popular temple of Sri Balasubramania at Ayikudi, on every Tuesday and Friday to worship the Lord who is considered very powerful. The enchanting image of youthful Murugar with four hands and mounted on His peacock presents an inspiring view. Saint Arunagirinathar had offered worship in this shrine and sung the glory of the God in the "Thirupugazh". His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya of Sringeri Sarada Mutt had visited this temple in

1958. Ayikudi is situated at a distance of 8 miles from Shencottah with which it is connected by bus.

The image of the presiding deity was unearthed in this spot and the temple was constructed by the public about 700 years ago. Later the erstwhile Travancore Government renovated the shrine. It occupies an area of about 70 cents. In the Sanctum Sanctorum facing east, the presiding deity has been installed under Pancha Vrikshas (five trees) and amidst Pancha Devathas, namely Adithan, Ambal, Thirumal, Vinayakar and Maheswarar. It is said that this spot was once the Samadhi of a Yogi. The festival idol is called Muthukumaraswamy. Siva and Vinayakar are the other deities of the temple. There is a single Prakaram and the temple does not have a Gopuram.

Poojas are performed by priests belonging to the Smartha sect of Brahmin community six times a day. The gold and silver ornaments of the deity amount of Rs. 15,000. A silver Peacock mount at a cost of Rs. 3,500 was presented to the temple by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. A beautiful gold "vel" (spear) weighing 100 sovereigns and studded with diamond and precious gems was endowed by an individual who was blessed with a child only after worshipping the Lord here. There are a few more individual contributions of this kind. The temple owns about 27 acres of land, which yield an annual income of about Rs. 3,900.

The Skandha Sashti or Sura Samharam in the month of Iyppasi (October-November) is the most important festival of the temple. This is attended by about 5,000 persons many of whom are drawn from places within a radius of 30 miles. Like most of the temples in this taluk it is administered by the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board.

The presiding deity being in the form of a child (Balasubramania), people are drawn towards this shrine induced by devotion and love and with a fervent hope that He will grant their prayers ungrudgingly. "Payasam", a sweet gruel and a favourite dish of children is the "Neivedyam" which is offered in this shrine. After performing the Neivedyam, Payasam is distributed to children on the steps constructed in the neighbouring river, the belief being that the Lord takes his share of Payasam, as one among the children. The Vibhuthi (holy ash) "prasadam" is given in the pipal leaf.

7. SAMBAVARVADAKARAI

Sri Mulanathaswamy temple

Sage Agasthya, during his visit to the south had worshipped Lord Siva in several places which have been flourishing as noted Saivite shrines. The Mulanathaswamy temple in Sambavarvadakarai, about 12 miles from Shencottah, is one of them. It is connected by road with Shencottah as well as Tirunelveli. The temple is said to have been constructed at the time of the Pandya king Sarvabouma who ruled at Tirunelveli. According to a legend, this area was originally a forest of Vilva trees. A Sage, Virupaksha by name who was worshipping the Swayambu lingam of Thirumulanathar here advised king Sarvabouma to build a temple for the Lord. It is said that Hanuman and Jambavan who came in search of Sita worshipped the Lord here. Hanuman is supposed to have brought water for worship which is to-day the Hanumannadhi. Sage Agasthya had joined Hanuman and Jambavan in offering worship to the Lord here. From the translations of the original Sthalapuranam of the temple, these details have come to light.

About 40 years back the erstwhile Travancore Government constructed the Mandapam which we find on entering the temple. The inner walls of the shrine contain interesting stone inscriptions. To the south of the Sanctum of the sacred lingam is the Sannadhi of the divine consort Maduravani who is in a standing posture.

The area occupied by the temple, which is almost a square, measures about an acre. The temple faces east and is surrounded by stone walls. It has a tower, three Prakarams and two Sancta.

A Brahmin priest performs pooja six times in a day. The jewels of the temple are worth Rs. 9,200/-. There are 17 Vahanas made of wood and brass. About 28 festivals big and small are celebrated in a year. The Chithra Pournami celebrated for 10 days is the major annual festival of the shrine. The Thirukalyana Uthsavam is celebrated for five days in the month of Iyppasi (October-November).

Formerly the temple was administered by the rulers of the region. Now the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board with the assistance of an Executive Officer locally known as Srikariam looks after the management of the temple.

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
1	2	Puliyarai	Sadasiva-murthi Devaswom (S)	Major	Sri Sadasiva-murthi		Not known	2·00	Bhagavathi-puram Railway station 1½ miles
2	4	Shencottah	Azhagia-manavala Devaswom (V)	do	Sri Azhagia-manavala-perumal		Not known	0·32	Shencottah Railway station 2 miles
3	4	do	Kulasekara-nathaswamy Devaswom (S)	do	Sri Kulasekara-nathaswamy	Sri Dharma-samvardhini	Not known	0·50	do
4	5	Elathur	Madhunatha-swamy Devaswom (S)	do	Sri Madhuna-thaswamy		4000	0·90	Tenkasi Railway station 5 miles
5	6	Ayikudy	Subramania-swamy Devaswom (M)	do	Sri Subramania-swamy	Sri Muthu-kumaraswamy	Not known	1·04	Nainaragaram Railway station 2 miles
6	6	Klankad	Jamadha-gneeswarar Devaswom (S)	do	Sri Jamadha-gneeswarar		Not known	0·76	Nainaragaram Railway station 1 mile
7	7	Sambavar-vadakarai	Srimoolanatha-swamy Devaswom (S)	do	Sri Moolana-thaswamy		500	2·09	Nainaragaram Railway station 4½ miles

TALUK

Expenditure for the Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable Property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of Devaswom	Festivals
						Value of Jewels				
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by Temple	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board										
11,940	416	0·78				2,753		Rishabams-2 Horse Palanquin Peacock Kamadhenu Lion	Five times a day by a Poatty	Thirukkalyanam in Thai
6,035	214					6,720		Silver Garuda Sesha Horse Elephant Swan, Lion	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi Chithra Pournami
18,792	898	0·29	1·78			16,726	...	Silver {Peacock Rishabam} Vahanas-12 Cars-2 Rishabams-2	Five times a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Thai Poosam Navarathri Thirukkalyanam Surasamharam
10,159	180		...				2,086	Rishabams-2 Peacock Horse	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Annual festival in Karthigai
4,700	1,054	17·18	9·61			14,187		Silver Peacock Peacock Horse Ajam Bhootham	Five times a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Skandha Sashti
6,825	401	3·26				2,974		Rishabams-2 Chapparam Elephant Peacock Vahanas-9	Five times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni
16,516	269					9,786		Silver Rishabam Peacock Parrot Swan, Horse Elephant Kamadhenu Rishabam Bandicoot Palanquin	Six times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Chithra-pournami

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

8	2	Pudur	Suruki Ambalam Devaswom (O)	Minor	Sri Sastha		Not known	0·01	Bhagavathi-puram Railway station 2 miles
9	2	do	Arya Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Arya Vinayakar		Not known	0·07	do
10	2	Puliyarai	Krishnaswamy Devaswom (V)	do	Sri Krishna-swamy		Not known	0·01	Bhagavathi-puram Railway station 2½ miles
11	5	Achanputhur	Kuttala Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		1000	0·25	Tenkasi Railway station 8 miles
12	5	Elathur	Nataraja Peruman Devaswom (S)	do	Sri Nataraja Peruman		2000	0·25	Tenkasi Railway station 5 miles
13	6	Ayikudy	Kalakan-deswarar Devaswom (S)	do	Sri Kalakan-deswarar	Sri Amman	Not known	2·31	Nainaragaram Railway station 2 miles
14	6	Klankad	Krishnaswamy Devaswom (V)		Sri Krishna-swamy		Not known	0·20	do
15	6	do	Thiruven-katanatha Perumal Devaswom (V)	do	Sri Thiruven-katanatha Perumal	...	Not known	0·27	Nainaragaram Railway station 1 mile
16	7	Sambavar-vadakarai	Arasalwar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·10	Nainaragaram Railway station 4½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property			Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
						Value of Jewels				
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by Temple	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)										
334									Once a day by a Desigar	...
339									Once a day by a Brahmin	
467							5		Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
465									Thrice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
927								...	do	
1,979									Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
743									Twice a day by a Brahmin	...
1,153	100								Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
230				...		...		...	Once a day by a Brahmin	...

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

17	7	Sambavar-vadakarai	Pavizhakotha Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	Minor	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	0·15	Nainaragaram Railway station 4 miles
18	7	do	Vedanarayana Perumal Devaswom (V)	do	Sri Vedanarayana Perumal		300	0·10	Nainaragaram Railway station 5 miles
19	7	do	Sundararaja Perumal Devaswom (V)	do	Sri Sundararaja Perumal		Not known	0·30	do
20	2	Pudur	Ulkotta Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	Petty	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	Below 0·01	Bhagavathi-puram Railway station 2 miles
21	2	do	Adikonda Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	Below 0·01	do
22	2	Puliyurai	Manamuthara Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	Below 0·01	Bhagavathi-puram Railway station 3 miles
23	2	do	Muppidari-amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Pidariamman		Not known	0·12	Bhagavathi-puram Railway station 2½ miles
24		do	Anchumuthu Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	1·35	do
25	2	do	Kuravanpatta Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	Below 0·01	Bhagavathi-puram Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property			Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
						Value of Jewels				
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by Temple	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)										
240									Once a day by a Brahmin	
570									Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
215									Once a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
7		1·50				...			Twice a week by a Desigar	
61									do	
85									do	
94									Twice a week by a Bhairavi	...
162									Twice a day by a Desigar	
85							...		Twice a week by a Brahmin	...

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
26	3	Karkudi	Veerakerala Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	Petty	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·01	Shencottah Railway station 3 miles
27	3	do	Karkudi Veerakerala Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·20	do
28	3	do	Thazhakkal Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	0·46	Shencottah Railway station 5 miles
29	3	do	Neeliamman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Neeliamman		Not known	0·19	Shencottah Railway station 4 miles
30	4	Shencottah	Adisoora Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Adisoora Vinayakar		Not known	0·02	Shencottah Railway station 2 miles
31	4	do	Nirakula-thayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	0·10	do
32	4	do	Madayudayar Sastha Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Manikandan Sastha		Not known	0·03	Shencottah Railway station 4 miles
33	4	do	Thettachi Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	0·02	Shencottah Railway station 5 miles
34	4		Thadiudayar Sastha Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Sastha		Not known	0·02	Shencottah Railway station 2 miles
35	4	do	Nithyakalyani Amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Nithyakalyani-amman		Not known	0·36	Shencottah Railway station 1 mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property			Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels		Vahanas		
						Appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by Temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)										
				4·00					Once a day by a Brahmin	
		1·10							Once a day by a Brahmin	
		4·00							do	
		3·29							do	
75	800	1·00							do	
		1·04							Once a day by a Velar	
		0·35						--	Once a day by a Bhattar	
		0·27							Once a day by a Kulalar	...
		1·29		--	...	698			Twice a week by a Bhairavi	

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
36	4	Shencottah	Kulasekara Nangaiamman Devaswom (S)	Petty	Sri Kulasekara Nangaiamman		Not known	0·13	Shencottah Railway station 1 mile
37	4	do	Muppidari-amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Muppidari-amman		Not known	0·10	Shencottah Railway station 2 miles
38	4	do	Nallur Nangaiamman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Nangaiamman		Not known	0·24	do
39	4	do	Kulasekara Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·01	Shencottah Railway station 1 mile
40	4	do	Kuttala Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Kuttala Vinayakar	...	Not known	0·01	do
41	4	do	Checkadi Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·02	do
42	4	do	Theradi Madan Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Madan		Not known	0·07	do
43		do	Muhattu Bhuthathan Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Muhattu Bhuthathan		Not known	0·63	Shencottah Railway station 2¼ miles
44	4	do	Patta Bhuthathan Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Patta Bhuthathan	...	Not known	0·34	do
45	4	do	Soorathu-vavudayar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Soorathu-vavudayar		Not known	3·95	Shencottah Railway station 2 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property			Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
						Value of Jewels				
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by Temple	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)										
		0·25							Twice a week by a Kambar	
		0·91							Twice a week by a Bhattar	
		0·50							Twice a week by a Bhairavi	
		4·02	24·31						Once a day by a Bhattar	
			1·95						Once a day by a Brahmin	
		5·98	1·73					...	Once a day by a Bhattar	
			0·69		—				Once a day by a Bhattar	
		2·00	0·34						do	
		0·87					...		Once a day by a Velar	

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classi-fication	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

46	4	Shencottah	Pantanathees-warar Devaswom (S)	Petty	Sri Pantanathee-swarar		Not known	4·45	Shencottah Railway station 2 miles
47	4	do	Nalledam Pilla Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	0·07	do
48	4	do	Chellam Pilla Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	0·64	do
49	5	Elathur	Marthanda Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·10	Tenkasi Railway station 6 miles
50	5	do	Undankattu Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·25	Tenkasi Railway station 8 miles
51	5	do	Palavudayar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·10	Tenkasi Railway station 6 miles
52	5	do	Peykoil Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Muthar-amman		Not known	0·10	Tenkasi Railway station 5 miles
53	5	do	Sankara Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·10	Tenkasi Railway station 6 miles
54	5	do	Adaikalam Katha Ayyanar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Ayyanar		Not known	0·25	Tenkasi Railway station 5 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property			Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels: Appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Value of Jewels: Reported by Temple	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)										
		0·98	10·54						Once a day by a Velar	...
		0·31			...				Twice a week by a Bhattar	
									do	
									Once a day by a Gurukkal	
		Extent not stated							Once a day by a Velar	
		1·00							Once a day by a Gurukkal	
			1·00						Poojas by a Velar	
									Once a day by a Gurukkal	
		0·78							Once a day by a Bhattar	...

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
55	5	Elathur	Vazhivettaikkaran Devaswom (O)	Petty	Sri Sastha		Not known	0·30	Tenkasi Railway station 6 miles
56	5	do	Pethiamman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Bhadrakaliamman		Not known	0·30	do
57	5	do	Sudalaiamadan Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Madan		Not known	0·25	Tenkasi Railway station 8 miles
58	5	do	Ninatihathu Muditha Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·10	Tenkasi Railway station 6 miles
59	5	do	Gopuramudayar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·25	do
60	5	do	Paratinga Vinayakar *alias* Adheenam Azhagia Ayyanar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar	...	Not known	0·30	Tenkasi Railway station 8 miles
61	6	Ayikudy	Lakshminarayana Perumal Devaswom (V)	do	Sri Narayana Perumal		Not known	0·29	Nainaragaram Railway station 3 miles
62	6	do	Shenbaga Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·05	do
63	6	do	Punnaimalar Soodum Perumal Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Sastha		Not known	0·18	do
64	6	do	Panayadian Sastha Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Sastha		Not known	0·02	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property			Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels: Appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Value of Jewels: Reported by Temple	Vahanas		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)										
		3·30							Once a day by a Velar	
									Twice a day by a Bhattar	
									Once a day by a Gurukkal	
									Once a day by a Brahmin	
		3·00							Once a day by a Bhattar	...
									Once a day by a Pandaram	
241								Garudan	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
									Once a day by a Bhattar	
									Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
100						...			Once a day by a Kambar	
	43									

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
65	6	Ayikudi	Azakianachi-amman Devaswom (F)	Petty	Sri Amman		Not known	0·04	Nainaragaram Railway station 3 miles
66	6	do	Padukula Sastha Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Sastha		Not known	0·50	do
67	6	do	Muppidari-amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Muppidari-amman		Not known	0·21	do
68	6	do	Karukani-amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Karukani-amman		Not known		
69	6	Klankad	Chockalin-gaswamy Devaswom (S)	do	Sri Chockalin-gaswamy		Not known	0·18	Nainaragaram Railway station 1½ miles
70	6	do	Marthanda Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·12	Nainaragaram Railway station 1 mile
71	6	do	Gangakkura-thiamman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Amman		Not known	0·20	do
72	6	do	Arasadi Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	Not stated	Nainaragaram Railway station 1½ miles
73	6	do	Theradi Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	Not stated	do
74	6	do	Muppidari-amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Muppidari-amman		Not known	0·17	Nainaragaram Railway station 1 mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property			Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels		Vahanas		
						Appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by Temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)										
93									Once a day by a hereditary Kambar	
		0·76						...	Once a day by a Velar	
		0·23							Once a day by a hereditary Pulavar	
				0·37					Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
216									Once a day by a Brahmin	
				1·75					Once a day by a hereditary Pillai	
									Once a day by a Bhattar	
									do	
...				0·90		—	...	...	Poojas by a hereditary Bhattar	—

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
75	6	Klankad	Nallamanga Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	Petty	Sri Vinayakar		Not known	0·04	Nainaragaram Railway station 1 mile
76	6	do	Palavudayar Sastha Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Sastha		Not known	0·01	do
77	6	do	Silayeduthar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Sastha		Not known	0·05	do
78	7	Sambavar Vadakarai	Theruveethi Pillayar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Pillayar		Not known	Not stated	Nainaragaram Railway station 4 miles
79	7	do	Neelakanthi-amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Neelakan-thiamman		Not known	0·09	do
80	7	do	Salai Pillayar Devaswom (G)	do	Sri Pillayar		Not known	0·04	do
81	7	do	Durgaiamman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Durgaiamman		Not known	0·01	Nainaragaram Railway station 3½ miles
82	7	do	Bhadrakali amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Bhadra-kaliamman		Not known	0·01	Nainaragaram Railway station 4 miles
83	7	do	Madaswami Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Madaswami	...	Not known	Not stated	Nainaragaram Railway station 4½ miles
84	2	Puliyarai	Arya Vinayakar Devaswom (G)	Private	Sri Vinayakar	...	Not known	0·01	Bhagavathipuram Railway station 2½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966-67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property: Wet	Immovable property: Dry	Immovable property: Wet & Dry	Immovable property: Others	Movable property: Value of Jewels: Appraised by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Movable property: Value of Jewels: Reported by Temple	Movable property: Vahanas	Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Contd.)										
		1·10							Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
				0·94					Once a day by a hereditary Velar	
				0·92					Once a day by a hereditary Velar	
									Once a month by a Poosari	
									do	
									do	
									do	
									do	
									do	
	Not stated	6·87							Once a day by a Brahmin	

SHENCOTTAH

Sl. No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village	Name of Devaswom	Classification	Principal Deity	Other important Deities	Age of temple	Area of the temple in acres	Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
									Temples under the
85	5	Elathur	Sundararaja Perumal Devaswom (V)	Private	Sri Sundararaja Perumal		4000	0·46	Tenkasi Railway station 5 miles
86	5	do	Adheenam Kathavar Devaswom (O)	do	Sri Sastha		Not known	3·00	do
87	5	do	Azhagianachi-amman Devaswom (F)	do	Sri Azhagianachi amman		Not known	0·25	Tenkasi Railway station 6 miles
									Temples under the Hindu Religious
1	2	Puliyarai	Mada Udayar Sasta Temple (O)		Sri Sastha		300	Below 0·01	Bhagavathipuram Railway station 3 miles
2	2	do	Adaikkalam Katha Ayyanar Temple (O)		Sri Ayyanar		Not known	Not stated	do
3	2	do	Karikulathu Ayyanar Temple (O)		Sri Ayyanar		Not known	0·06	do
4	4	Shencottah	Vandimala-chiamman Temple (F)						NOT
5	6	Ayikudi	Navaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)		Sri Navaneethakrishnaswamy		150	0·06	Nainaragaram Railway station 2 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Expenditure for the Year 1966–67 approved by the Devaswom Board	Income (From Hundi and Archana Charges) In Rs.	Immovable property				Movable property			Periodical rites performed by the Devaswom	Festivals
		Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewels		Vahanas		
						Appraised by H.R & C.E. (A) Dept.	Reported by Temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Kanyakumari Devaswom Board (Concld.)										
	5,000			15·00			600	Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
			1·00						Twice a week by a Velar	
		0·75							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department										
	2,000	4·50							Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
	500	4·17							Once a day by a hereditary Desigar	
	300	1·73							Twice a week by a hereditary Pillai	Panguni Uthiram Sivarathri
REPORTED										
	Not stated	2·57					100	Garuda	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	—

AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK

19. KADAYAM

Sri Vilvavananathaswamy Temple

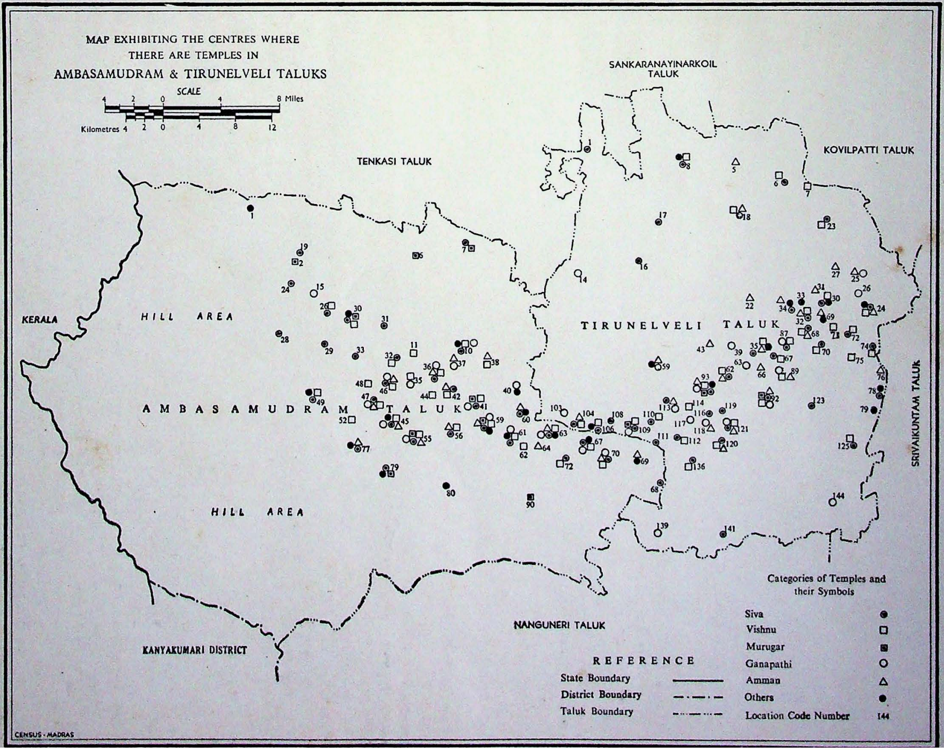
Situated on the outskirts of the noted town of Kadayam, the ancient temple of Sri Vilvavananathaswamy popularly known as "Sri Kailasam" presents an inspiring view. The presiding deity Sri Vilva vananathar is a swayambu lingam here, which is said to have been found from out of a thick forest of vilvavanam, by the reputed king Dasaratha. He is said to have installed and worshipped the lingam to expiate the sin which he committed in accidentally killing a Brahmin boy. Sri Vilvavananathaswamy is also known as Sri Dasaratharameswaramudaiyar, Pazhandhevanar and Kaliyugarameswaramudaiyar. His consort is Sri Nithya Kalyani Ambal alias Kalyanasundari.

The interesting inscriptions of the temple speak greatly of Sri Vikrama Pandya, the great Pandya king, who is said to have built this temple some 700 years ago. Subsequently, several renovations were made by the famous Naik kings of Madurai and a grand kumbabishegam performed in the year 1966 A.D. The place is also known as Vikramapandyanallur. It is connected with several important centres by bus and train, the nearest railway station being Kizhkadayam at a distance of about half a mile. There is a choultry here for the stay of the pilgrims. The sacred vilva tree is the Sthalaviruksham here, while the tank found outside the temple compound, is the sacred theertham.

The temple facing east with massive walls alround covers an area of about 81 cents. It has a 851 tall Rajagopuram with seven tiers, two beautiful Vimanams with attractive plaster figures on them, three Prakarams, an Artha Mandapam, a Mani Mandapam and a spacious Maha Mandapam. A beautiful Sri Chakram and a Chidambara Chakram adore the northern walls of the Mani Mandapam representing exquisite workmanship. In a separate Sanctum, facing south, stands the divine consort Sri Nithya Kalyani Ambal, whos beautiful image is a masterpiece of architecture. According to a popular legend the Ambal noted for her sakthi once lost all her powers owing to the sins and attrocities committed by the devotees. Those who worship Her, met with miseries resulting in their deaths. At that time a "dhasi" (dancing girl) regularly used to offer poojas to Her by sending the necessary pooja materials through the pilgrims, thereby maintaining the sanctity of the Amman. But soon her efforts became futile, as the pilgrims sent by her also met with similar disastrous consequences. Just then, a holy Brahmin who came here to do poojas to the Amman sent by her returned to her and informed that the Amman should not be worshipped in Her present place as it is against the principle of the Agamas. And so the Amman was at once removed and reinstalled in a different place over a peetam as per the Agamasastras, by the holy Brahmin through the great efforts of the dhasi and other prominent people of the village. From that day onwards, the Amman once again acquired Her powers, became all powerful and came to be known as Sri Nithya Kalyani. In evidence of this, one of the pillars of the Maha Mandapam bears the beautiful miniature images of a dhasi and a holy Brahmin on either side.

Sri Kasi Viswanathar, Visalakshi, Natarajar, Sivakami Amman, Dakshinamoorthy, Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Valli, Deivayanai, Kangalanathar, Durga, Laksmi, Saraswathy, Saneeswarar, Chandikeswarar, Bairavar, Suryar, Chandrar and Navagrahas are the other deities. There are also several uthsava Vigrahams here, all made of Panchalogam. There are also three other sub-temples here viz. Sri Kailasanathaswamy temple, Sri Ramaswamy temple and Sri Chekkadi Vinayakar temple, attached to this shrine.

Poojas are performed six times daily by hereditary Brahmin priests. The ornaments in the temple are worth over Rs. 31,000/-. The temple owns 37.23 acres of wet lands and 12 houses, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 24,119/- by way of rent ; this sum is utilised for its maintenance. The annual hundi collections of the temple amout to Rs. 100/-, while the income under Archana and Abishega charges is Rs. 300/- per annum. The temple owns a Car, three Palanquins, a silver Kedayam and several Vahanas made of wood.


MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE
THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
AMBASAMUDRAM & TIRUNELVELI TALUKS
SCALE
4 2 0 4 8 Miles
Kilometres 4 2 0 4 8 12
SANKARANAYINARKOIL TALUK
KOVILPATTI TALUK
TENKASI TALUK
KERALA
HILL AREA
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK
TIRUNELVELI TALUK
SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK
HILL AREA
NANGUNERI TALUK
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
Categories of Temples and their Symbols
Siva
Vishnu
Murugar
Ganapathi
Amman
Others
Location Code Number 144
REFERENCE
State Boundary
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
CENSUS - MADRAS

Of the several festivals celebrated here Brahmothsavam in Chithirai (April–May) for a period of 10 days, Skandha Sashti, Iyppasi Thirukkalyanam and Parivettai in Thai (January–February) are the main ones. About 2000 devotees from far and near attend the Brahmothsavam.

The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept.

30. PAPPANKULAM

Sri Ramaswamy Temple

Pappankulam is noted for its famous Vaishnavite shrine dedicated to Sri Ramaswamy. His divine consort is Sita Devi. The temple is situated near the confluence of Varaganadhi and Karunaiyaru and is easily reachable from Alwarkurichi and Ambur. It is linked with several sacred centres by bus and train, the nearest railway station being Alwarkurichi.

This place is said to have an association with the Sambuga incident in Ramayana. To commemorate the visit of Sri Rama to this place to behead Sambuga who was performing penance violating the Sastras, there is a rock here on which the feet of Sri Rama have been carved out.

The original temple where Sri Rama is said to have appeared is the smaller one found under a tamarind tree on the bank of the river. The present structure came into existence during the period of the reputed Pandya King Kulasekara Pandya. There is also a Siva temple here, dedicated to Sri Thirukarutheesar who is a Swayambu lingam supposed to have been worshipped by Sri Rama himself.

The temple covers an area of about 3 acres. It has no Gopuram. There are two Prakarams and a Sanctum-Sanctorum. There are several stone inscriptions in the outer Prakaram of the temple. They refer to this Sthalam as "Seranai Vendran Thirumadai Vilagam" and the Lord as 'Bhagavathy Vinnagar Alwar' and 'Karutharindhu Muditha Pandeesura Nayanar". The Uthsava Vigrahams of Sri Rama and His consort Sita Devi are made of Panchalogam.

Poojas are performed thrice daily by non-hereditary Brahmin priests. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 1,000/-. The immovable properties of the temple comprise about 457.46 acres of both wet and dry lands apart form a grove extending over an area of 7.20 acres which fetch an annual in come of Rs 3,235/- by way of rent. This sum is utilised for the maintenance of the temple.

The temple owns a big wooden Car and two Vahanas, viz. Horse and Garuda which are copper-plated. Chithra Pournami is the only important festival celebrated here every year, when a very large number of devotees from far and near congregate.

A single trustee, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. manages the affairs of the temple.

42. THIRUPPUDAIMARUDUR

Sri Narumpunathaswamy temple

Thiruppudaimarudur, a village about ten miles from Ambasamudram has sacred associations with the Maruda tree (Terminalia Alata). Situated on the southern bank of Tambaraparani river, it is almost near the confluence of this river and Karuna river. The ancient temple of Narumpunathar, dedicated to a Swayambu lingam is in the western part of the village. Including the Ther Streets and Mada Streets it has in all five Prakarams. There is a Gopuram at the entrance. The third Prakaram is enclosed within strong stone walls.

In the fifth Prakaram, the Sancta of the God and Goddess are situated separately The divine consort is known as Gomathiambal. On crossing the Dwajasthambam and proceeding further one would find the images of Nandhi, Suryan, Sura-Devar, the 63 Nayanmars, Agasthyar, Kanni Vinayakar, Dakshinamurthy, Mahavishnu with Goddess Lakshmi, Subramaniar, Chandikeswarar, Saneeswarar, Sahasra lingam, Saraswathi and Natarajar. In the Sanctum Sanctorum one gets an inspiring view of Lord Narumpunathar. The beautiful image of Gomathiambal installed separately is believed to be powerful. Those desiring progeny and those who wish to be cured of their diseases wor-

ship this deity with devotion and fervent hope. The inner Gopuram has artistic images depicting scenes from Ramayanam and Mahabharatham. Some of the stone images found in the temple are pieces of fine workmanship.

Following are three of the many interesting accounts relating to the temple which are popular:

Indra got rid of his sin

Devendra wanted to be absolved of a sin (Brahmahathi Dosha) which he committed. On the advice of his preceptor he came to this place and assuming the form of a Maruda tree did severe penance to get the blessings of the Lord. Indrani, the consort of Indra who was separated from her husband for long worshipped the presiding deity of this temple. At last Siva gave darshan to her from a hole in the tree and also absolved Indra of his sin.

Swayambumanu's devotion

Swayambumanu, the son of Brahma, came here as directed by Sage Agasthya after visiting Kasi and other places which have been sanctified by Swayambu lingam. On arrival here, he found Goddesses Parvathi, Lakshmi, Saraswathi and Bhu Devi worshipping the Lord. Disappointed at not getting the darshan of Siva, he was about to commit suicide when the Lord prevented him. After getting the divine blessings, Manu constructed the temple here and made the beautiful stone idol of the Goddess. The image of Swayambumanu can be seen in the Mani Mandapam near the Goddess's Sanctum.

How the Lord came to be known as Narumpunathar

A pious devotee who wanted to worship the Lord could not reach the temple since the river Tambaraparani was in spate and he was on the northern side of the river. He closed his eyes and with deep veneration cried aloud: "Narumpunatha, will you not help me". He preferred to call Him Narumpunatha which means the Lord situated amidst fragrant flowers. No sooner had he uttered these words, than the floods subsided and he could have a darshan of the deity. A noteworthy feature about this shrine is that the lingam is slightly tilted towards the left. It is said that when the Lord lent his ear to the devotee's call, He slightly bent His head.

There are interesting stone inscriptions in about a dozen places in the temple. A Brahmin priest who had had Siva Diksha performs poojas six times in a day. The silver and gold jewels of the temple cost about Rs. 50,000/-. The temple lands situated in and around the village measure about 470 acres and yield a sizable revenue by way of rent. There are two Thers (temple cars) which are now not serviceable. There are three Palanquins, three silver and a number of wooden Vahanas. The ten day Thai Poosam festival is attended by thousands of devotees. The temple which comes under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. has got an Executive Officer and a Board of trustees with three members.

45. AMBASAMUDRAM

Sri Kasibanathar etc., Temples

Ambasamudram town has four temples dedicated to Lord Siva. They are (1) Kasiba Nathar temple in the south (2) Thirumula Nathar temple in the west (3) Veeramarthandar temple in the east and (4) Ammaiappar temple in the north. Three temples of Lord Vinayakar in the town are also managed along with these temples.

Sri Kasibanathar Temple

This big temple measuring 440′ × 260′ is said to be in existence for about 1000 years. Since Sage Kasibar is believed to have offered worship here, the presiding deity is called Sri Kasibanathar. There are two Prakarams in the temple. The stone inscriptions here give the following interesting details: A priest who denied having a thing while he was in possession of it was burnt by the God. Hence the God is known as "Erichaludaiyar" or the God who burnt one by fire.

The divine consort is known as Maragathavalli. The Tambaraparani river flows a few yards away on the southern side of the temple. There are six sacred ghats on the river. On the outer Prakaram of the temple there are separate Sancta for Lord Viswanathar, Goddess Visalakshi and Vinayakar. In the inner Prakaram there are a number of deities. The temple has six Vimanams. Scenes from scriptures

have been carved out on the two huge doors of the main entrance.

Poojas are performed seven times in a day. Apart from a beautiful temple Car there are silver and wooden mounts (vahanas) numbering 14.

The ten-day Brahmothsavam in Panguni (March-April) is the chief festival of the temple. A number of festivals, however, take place now and then on auspicious occasions.

There are a number of interesting stone inscriptions here, some of which are a thousand years old. They relate mostly to endowments made to the shrine.

Sri Thirumulanathaswamy Temple

This temple measuring 195′×234′ is smaller than that of Kasibanathar. This is also considered as a 1000 year old shrine. The presiding deity, a Swayambu lingam is called Thirumulanathar. The divine consort is Ulagammai. It is said that Sage Agasthya offered worship to this lingam. The three Mandapams of the temple are the Garbagraham, Artha Mandapam and Maha Mandapam. In the Prakaram of the temple, one can worship Vinayakar, Dakshinamurthy and other deities.

The Sanctum Sanctorum of the temple which was damaged was renovated about 45 years back and a Kumbabishegam performed. Some of the pillars have artistic carvings.

In this temple also poojas are performed seven times in a day. The biggest festival of the shrine takes place in the month of Ani (June-July). Inscriptions refer to the temple as "Thiru Chalai Thurai". The temple has a Ther and a number of Vahanas.

Sri Veeramarthandeswarar Temple

This is also a small temple considered about 800 years old. There is an inner and an outer Prakaram. The divine consort is called Nithya Kalyani. To the south-west of the temple there is a Theppakulam with a Mandapam in the middle. The tank is known as Harihara theertham.

In the inner Prakaram of the temple there are a number of deities including Vinayakar and Subramaniar. In the outer Prakaram there is a separate temple for Harihara Puthrar.

The pillars opposite to the Sanctum of Goddess bear excellent carvings. Poojas are performed twice daily.

Sri Ammaiappar Temple

This is a small temple measuring 199′×206′. The temple which has a Vimanam has no Prakarams. The divine consort is known as Sakuntha Kunthalambal. There are Garbagraham, Artha Mandapam and Maha Mandapam. Poojas are performed twice daily.

The three Vinayakar temples administered along with the four Siva temples are; Arasadi Vinayakar, Kanni Vinayakar and Sundara Vinayakar. All the three temples are within the town in different parts. The Vinayaka Chathurthi festival is celebrated in these temples with great eclat every year.

There are priests for each of the temples. The antique jewellery of the temples amount to Rs 41,139/-. The Devasthanam has leased out 66·27 acres of wet land, an acre of dry land and 2 houses which yield an annual income of about Rs. 40,000/-. Hundi collection is made only in Kasibanathar temple and the Arasadi Vinayakar temple This brings an annual income of Rs. 100 in each of the temples.

The temples are managed by a Board of five trustees, through an Executive Officer, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept.

Sri Krishnaswamy etc., Temples

Ambasamudram town has four temples dedicated to Lord Vishnu. They are (1) Sri Krishnaswamy temple in the east (2) Sri Purushothama Perumal temple in the south (3) Sri Thennazhagar temple at Kovilkulam in the north and (4) Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal temple in the heart of the town. Sri

Hanumar temple situated on the bank of the river Tambaraparani in the town is also managed along with these temples.

Sri Krishnaswamy Temple

This small but beautiful temple measuring 201'×107' has been there for about 500 years. It has an Artha Mandapam, a Maha Mandapam and a Mani Mandapam, apart from a single Prakaram. To the north-west of the temple is a beautiful tank known as Harihara theertham with a small Mandapam at its centre, which contains beautiful images of Lord Siva and Krishna. There are Shenbaga and Padiri trees inside the temple. The presiding deity of the temple Sri Venugopalakrishnaswamy, is in the posture of standing and playing the flute. His divine consorts are Rukmani and Sathiabama. The beautiful images of Sri Poigai Alwar, Peyalwar, Bhudhathalwar, Thirumangai Alwar, Perialwar. Kulasekara Alwar, Thondaradi Podialwar, Thirupanalwar, Madhura Kavialwar. Udayavar, Manavala Mamunigal and Hanumar are found in the Prakaram of the temple. The ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu are beautifully painted on the gigantic corridors of the temple. There are several festival idols here for Sri Krishnar, Nachiar, Chakkarathalwar, Thirumangai Mannan and Mannar, all made of Panchalogam.

The temple owns a big Car, a Ratham, a Palanquin and six Vahanas viz., Garuda, Lion, Horse, Elephant, Hanumar and Adisesha, all made of wood, apart from a copper plated Garuda.

Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi (May-June) which spreads over a period of ten days and Vaikunta Ekadasi in Margazhi (December-January) are the important annual festivals celebrated by the temple, which attract about 5000 devotees from far and near.

Sri Purushothama Perumal Temple

This temple covering an area of about 31 cents is smaller than that of Krishnaswamy. This is said to be an old shrine. The presiding deity Sri Purushothama Perumal offers a grand Darshan on a Garuda over the Adisesha, a beautiful image carved out of a single block of granite. The divine consort is Sri Alamelu Mangai Nachiar. The temple has a single Prakaram, a Sanctum Sanctorum and an Artha Mandapam. There are three sacred waters here Viz; Gangai, Yamunai and Saraswathi popularly known as Pongu theertham to the south-west of the temple. They were originally known as Mukkunda theertham and Purushothama theertham. Legend has it that they were created by the ancient King of Srirangam Sri Adhiveeran, a staunch devotee of the Lord, as directed by Him in his dream, on the 15th day of the month of Chithirai (April-May) in a spot where the shadow of the temple Pagoda fell. As they came into existence through the grace of the Lord, they were called Purushothama theertham. It is also said that the beautiful heavenly damsels had their sacred bath here and wiped out their sins as directed by their preceptor Brahaspathi. There are several stone inscriptions here.

There is a separate Sanctum in the Maha Mandapam for Manavala Mamunigal and the 12 reputed Alwars except Sri Kodhaiyar. There are also several Uthasava Vigrahams here for Sri Purushothama Perumal Krishnar, Nachiar, Chakrathalwar and Nammalwar, all made of Panchalogam.

Chithra Pournami which spreads over a period of 10 days is the only important festival celebrated by the temple, attended by a large number of devotees.

Sri Thennazhagar Temple

This small temple measuriug 205'×103' dedicated to Sri Sundararaja Perumal is the most ancient of all the five temples as evidenced by its stone inscriptions. The inscriptions refer to this Sthalam as Mulli Nattukulam and the Lord as Sri Seepathi Vinnagar Emperuman, Thiruppodhiyil Vinnagara Thevar and Sundharathol Emperuman. The divine consorts are Sri Sundaravalli and Soundara Nachiar. Sage Markandar, whose image is found in the Sanctum by the side of the Lord is believed to have offered worship here.

The temple is situated at a distance of about a mile from Ambasamudram and has a single Prakaram. It has a Sanctum and a beautiful Vimanam over the Sanctum with attractive plaster figures on it, apart from an Artha Mandapam and a Maha Mandapam. There are several artistically carved lion-faced stone pillars here, in the front Mandapam of the temple.

The images of Sri Nammalwar, Thirumangai Alwar, and Manavala Mamunigal are found in the Prakaram. There are several Uthsava Vigrahams here for Sri Sundararaja Perumal, Krishnar, Nachiar, Chakkarathalwar, Thirumangai Mannan and Nammalwar, all made of Panchalogam.

The temple owns a Ratham, a Palanquin and as many as five Vahanas viz., Swan, Horse, Adisesha, Lion and Elephant, all made of wood, apart from a copper plated Garuda.

Adi pooram, which spreads over a period of 11 days is the only important festival celebrated here, which attracts a large number of devotees from far and near.

Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal temple

The above Vishnu temple dedicated to Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal was built long ago and covers an area of 37 cents. The divine consorts here are Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. It has a single Prakaram. The three Mandapams of the temple are the Sanctum Sanctorum, Artha Mandapam and Maha Mandapam. The beautiful images of a number of Sivalingams and Vinayakar on the four walls of the Sanctum and those of Sri Dakshinamoorthy and Sage Sanakadhy and the two sacred Vilva trees found inside the temple show that it was once a Siva temple which later became a Vaishnavite shrine. In evidence of this, there are several stone inscriptions here. There is a separate Sanctum for Alwars and Acharyars in the Maha Mandapam, where there are beautiful idols for Sri Nammalwar, Ramanujar, Desigar and Sri Hanumar. There are also several festival idols for Sri Lakshmi Narayana Perumal, Nachiar, Nammalwar and Vedantha Desigar, all made of Panchalogam. The temple owns a copper plated Garuda Vahanam. Sri Desigar uthsavam is the only important festival celebrated here, attended by a large number of devotees.

Sri Hanumar temple

Situated on the bank of the river Tambaraparani and surrounded by a beautiful garden, the thousand year old Sri Hanumar temple commands a grand view. It covers an area of about 8 cents and has a bathing ghat to its south. Sri Hanumar Jayanthi is the only important festival celebrated by the temple, when a large number of devotees congregate here.

Poojas are performed four times daily in all these temples by non-hereditary Brahmin priests. The jewellery of the temples amount to Rs. 17,397/- of which the golden "Kasumalai" consisting of 108 gold coins deserve special mention. The Devasthanam has leased out 56·32 acres of wet lands, 1·74 acres of dry lands and four houses which yield an annual income of about Rs. 34,846/-; this amount is utilised for the maintenance of temples. The annual hundi collections of Sri Krishnaswamy temple amount to Rs. 100/-, while its income under Archana and Abishega charges is Rs. 450/-.

The affairs of the temples are managed by a Board of five trustees, through an Executive Officer, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department.

48. MANNARKOIL

Sri Rajagopalaswamy and Kulasekara Alwar temple

Mannarkoil, originally known as Vedanarayanapuram is one of the centres held sacred by Vaishnavites. Kulasekara Alwar, one of the twelve reputed Alwars spent his last days and attained Mukthi here. There is a separate shrine for the Alwar in the northern Prakaram, facing south.

Legend has it that when Lord Vishnu killed Kiyadhi, wife of Sage Brigu since she gave protection to the Asuras, the infuriated Sage cursed the Lord to loose his wife like him and suffer. Regretting his hasty act, the Sage started a severe penance at once. In order to fulfil the curse of the Sage, Sri Vishnu incarnated as Rama, lost His consort Sita and suffered a lot. The image of the presiding deity Sri Vedanarayanar, who is in a standing posture has been installed by Sage Brigu himself, who along with his great grandson Markandeya stayed here and worshipped the Lord. The divine consorts are known as Sri Vedavalli Thayar and Sri Bhuvanavalli Thayar, for whom there are separate Sancta.

The temple situated at a distance of about three miles north-west of Ambasamudram presents an inspiring view. It has a big five-tiered Gopuram with beautiful plaster figures on it. It covers an area of

about three acres. It is linked with several sacred centres by bus and train. There are two Prakarams, an Artha Mandapam, a Maha Mandapam and a Mani Mandapam here, apart from a Pandal Mandapam afront, which was built by King Muthu Krishna Naik, whose image along with that of his deputy Ramappaiyan are found inside the Mandapam. The roof of this Mandapam is adorned with attractive carvings of several fishes which confirm the view that the temple existed during the Pandya days.

There are several stone inscriptions here on the inner walls of the temple. They refer to this Sthalam as "Manabarana Chathurvedhimangalam" part of Rajaraja Chathurvedhimangalam. The Lord's name is mentioned as Azhagia Mannanar and hence the name of this Sthalam Mannarkoil. According to the inscriptions, the temple was built by the great Chola King Raja Singa Thevar which was later on named as Rajendra Vinnagar by King Rajendra Chola. The presiding deity was then known as Sri Rajendra Vinnagara Thevar and Sri Vinnagarathu Emperuman.

The Uthsavamurthy made of Panchalogam is known as Sri Rajagopalaswamy whose idol along with his consort Sri Andal, Sri Kulasekara Alwar and Garuda are placed on the Viswanatha Peetam of the Maha Mandapam. These Vigrahams were worshipped by Kulasekara Alwar and so the Mandapam is also called Kulasekara Mandapam. The image of Sri Paramapadanathar in a sitting posture, to the south of the Mani Mandapam is very impressive. Just above Him is the Sanctum of Sri Ranganathar in a reclining posture. A noteworthy feature of this shrine is that Sri Vishnu offers Darshan to devotees in all the three postures of sitting, standing and lying as Sri Paramapadanathar, Sri Vedanarayanar and Sri Ranganathar. The beautiful images of Sage Brigu and his great grandson Markandeya are found near Sri Vedanarayanar in the posture of worshipping the Lord. Sri Ramar, Lakshmanar, Sita Devi, Anjaneyar, Krishnar, Vishvaksenar, Ramanujar, the twelve Alwars and Manavala Mamunigal are the other deities here. There are also several festival idols here, all made of Panchalogam.

Poojas are performed daily by non-hereditary Brahmin priests. The ornaments in the temple are worth over Rs. 21,730/-. The landed property of the temple fetch an annual income of Rs. 2,602/- by way of rent; this sum is utilised for its maintenance. The temple owns a Car and five other Vahanas viz., Lion, Horse, Elephant, Hanumar and Garuda, all made of wood.

Of the several festivals celebrated here, Chithra Pournami and Margazhi Vaikunta Ekadasi are the most important ones, which attract about one thousand devotees from far and near.

A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. is in charge of the temple.

49. PAPANASAM

H/o Vikramasingapuram

Sri Papavinasar temple

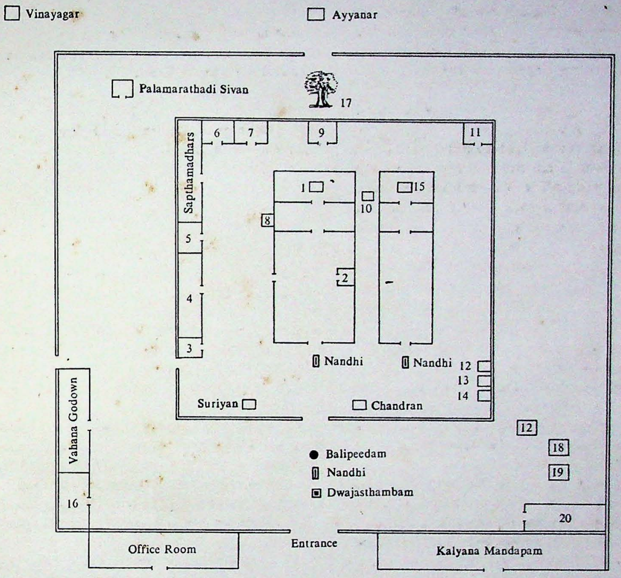
Papanasam or Papavinasam is famous for the beautiful cascade the Kalyana theertham formed by the descension of the sacred river Tambaraparani into the plains. At a distance of less than a mile from the great fall stands the unique Saivite temple of Papavinasar, which is reputed for the absolution of all sins committed by human beings. A holy bath in the sacred Kalyana theertham is believed to be sufficient to purge one's sins. Hence the name Papavinasam. It is linked with several important centres by bus and train. There are several choultries here for the stay of the pilgrims. The sacred "Kala" tree is the Sthalaviruksham here. The great festival of the temple is celebrated for ten days ending with Chithrai Vishu, when the chief deity of the temple is taken out in a grand procession.

The presiding deity of the temple Sri Papavinasar is a Swayambu lingam. Pazhamarainayagar, Mukkalalingar, Vayirasalingar and Paranjothilingar are the other beautiful names of the Lord. Situated in a separate shrine stands His divine consort Sri Ulagambal, whose beautiful image is a masterpiece of architecture. The interesting inscriptions of the temple speak very highly of the outstanding Pandya King Sri Vikramasingar, who built this temple in the 13th century A.D. Hence the name Vikramasingapuram for the place.

SRI PAPAVINASASWAMY TEMPLE

PAPANASAM

(Not to Scale)



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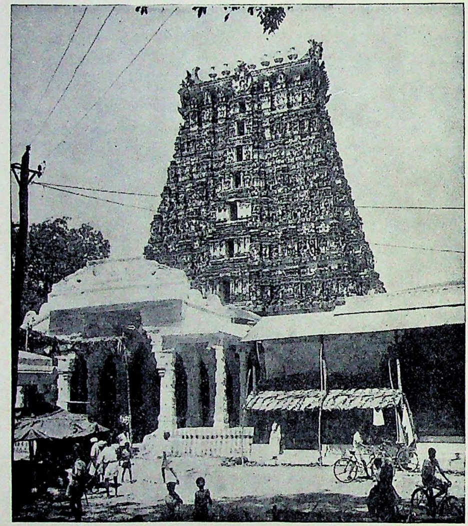
Sthalavriksham in Papanasar temple.



Sri Papanasar Temple, Vikramasingapuram.

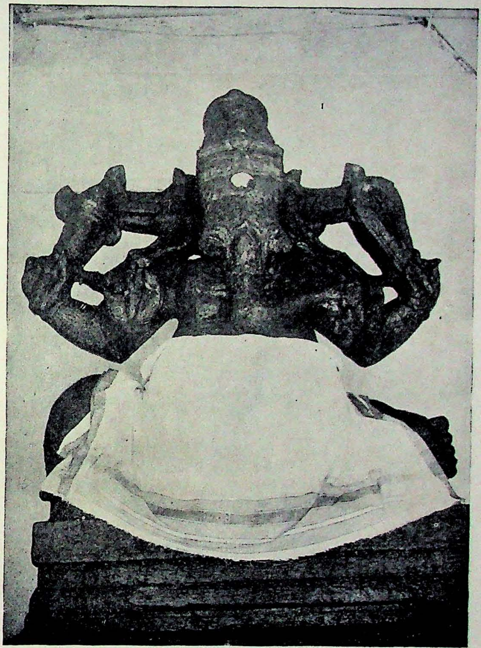
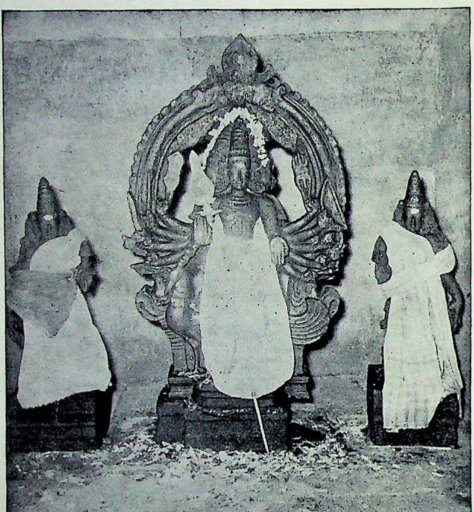
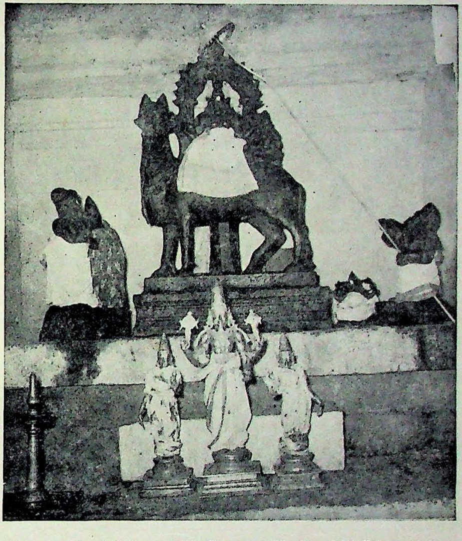


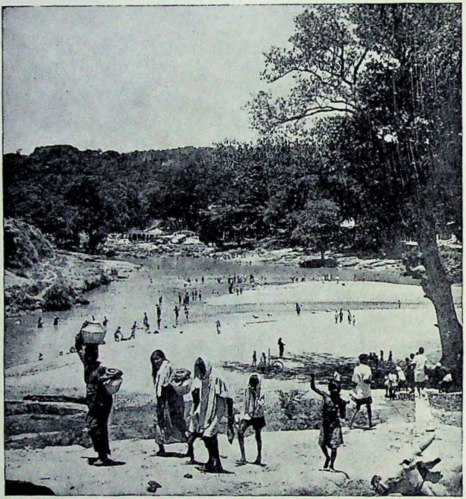
Image of Sri Ganesa in Papanasar temple



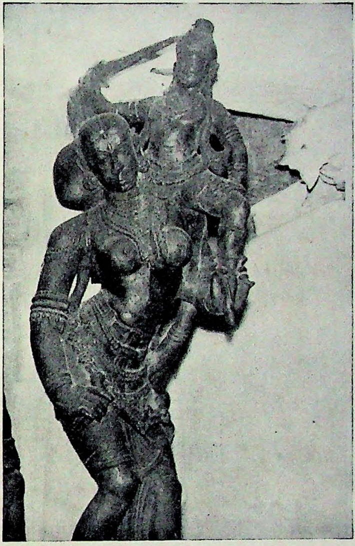
Lord Muruga and His consorts in the Papanasar Temple.



Festival images of Lord Vishnu and His Consorts. Worship of Sri Kalyanasundareswara by Sri Agasthya is depicted in stone in the background.



A panoramic view of the river Thambraparni near Papanasar temple.



An image of gipsy with a prince on her shoulder in the temple at Vikramasingapuram.

This Sthalam is also referred to as Singapuram and Singai. Subsequently several renovations were made by his son Sri Raja Raja Pandyan.

The temple covers an area of about one acre. It is enclosed by huge walls on all the four sides. The main Gopuram is 80′ high with seven tiers and there are beautiful plaster figures on it. There are two shrines here one behind the other, for the God in the front and for the Goddess in the rear. The Sancta of both deities have beautifully carved Vimanams over them. Each shrine has two Prakarams, an Artha Mandapam, a Maha Mandapam and a Mani Mandapam. The Amman's shrine and idol are of very recent origin. The beautiful images of a single fish and a pair of fish carved on the roof of the Vasantha Mandapam indicate that they date back to the period of Pandyas. There are several artistically carved stone pillars containing magnificent sculptures of lions, yalies and young maidens in the Maha Mandapam and other Mandapams.

There are separate shrines for Sri Kasilingar, Mukkala lingar and Koothar in the outer Prakaram. Sri Kalyanasundarar, Dakshinamoorthy, Arumugaswamy, Chandikeswarar, Agasthyar, Arubathimoovar and Navagrahas are the other deities here. The images of Sri Kalyana Sundarar and Koothar, carved out of a single block of granite are very enchanting. There are also several festival idols here, all made of Panchalogam.

There is an interesting legend concerning the sacredness of this shrine which runs thus:—

Once there lived a Pandya King, who embraced Buddhism and oppressed his people so severely that many left the country. Among them was a man who had a son by name Harikuthan and a daughter. The brother and sister after wandering through the Chola country got separated once. But after some time, they happened to meet at Benares in a choultry, where they sojourned. Not recognising each other, they fell in love and ultimately married. Later, they discovered their mistake and sought the advice of elders, as to how to expiate the sin. The elders directed them to clothe themselves in back and go to all the sacred bathing ghats of the earth and have a dip in each of them. They were told that where their black clothes turned white, they would have their salvation. After visiting several sacred Sthalams at last they came to Papanasam and bathed in the river. Their clothes turned white and they had a darshan of the Lord who granted them the blessing of ever lasting happiness. It is said that many Devas and mortals have worshipped the Lord here.

Poojas are performed six times daily by hereditary Brahmin priests. The ornaments in the temple are worth over Rs. 27,000/-. The landed properties of the temple fetch an annual income of about Rs. 13,770/-, by way of rent; this sum is utilised for its maintenance. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 1,500/-, while the income under Archana and Abishega charges is Rs. 300/- per annum.

The temple owns a big Ther, four Rathams, an ivory Palanquin and three silver Rishabams. Of the several festivals celebrated here, Chithirai Brahmothsavam which spreads over a period of 11 days is the most important one. About 10,000 devotees from far and near attend this famous festival.

Fish of various attractive colours in different sizes are found in the river in front of the temple and it is customary for devotees to feed them with fried peas which are readily available in the shops nearby, in fulfilment of some vows. A noteworthy feature here is that nobody catches the fish. But it is said that if any one catches the fish from this river, he will come to grief. The story goes that an European who was unaware of this fact suffered a lot for the violation of the convention by hooking one of them. Papanasam with its natural beauty and sacred shrine attracts thousands of tourists and pilgrims throughout the year.

A single trustee and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. manages the affairs of the temple.

55. KALLIDAIKURICHI

Sri Manendhiappar temple

Situated on the southern side of river Tambaraparani, Kallidaikurichi is connected with Ambasamud-

ram by means of a bridge across the river. Among the temples here, the most important is the Saivite shrine of Sri Manendbiappar. The presiding deity Kanwa Sankarar, is said to have been installed in the form of a lingam and worshipped by the great Sage Kanwa himself. The place where the temple stands is known as "Thalacheri" and it is at a distance of about half a mile from the Kallidaikurichi railway station. The sacred theertham here is the Kanwa theertham located on the bank of the river Tambaraparani, a few yards away from the temple. There are a few choultries, mutts and rest houses here, for the stay of the pilgrims. The divine consort is Sri Vadivambal. The temple with its massive walls covers an area of about two acres and has two entrances. There are two Prakarams, an Artha Mandapam, Mani Mandapam,Oonjal Mandapam and a Sabha Mandapam. The flag-mast is adorned at its top with the beautiful carvings of a pair of fishes which confirm the view that the temple originated in the Pandya days. There are two stone inscriptions here and they belong to the period of the famous Pandya King Veerappa Naik of Madurai. Several plaster figures beautify the spacious corridors of the temple.

The Uthsavar Sri Manendhiappar is holding a deer on His left hand and hence the temple is called Man-endhia-appar temple. A legend concerning this says that once the hermits in the great forest of Tharuga became so haughty that they claimed that they were the greatest of Saints and their wives the paragons of chastity. As a result, they refused to worship Siva. The lord desired to teach them a lesson. He went to the forest under the guise of a mendicant accompanied by Lord Vishnu who took the form of a beautiful damsel Mohini. The hermits and their wives were carried away by the bewitching beauty of the divine couple. Suddenly the Gods regained their original forms and disappeared in a moment. This aroused the wrath of the hermits who wanted to destory Siva. Deadly animals like tiger, elephant etc., which were got after performing a Yaga known as "Aabisara Homam" were directed against the God who killed the animals and donned their skins. Finally the hermits directed a deer which emerged from out of the sacrificial fire with a thundering noise. Siva held it by its neck and suppressed its voice lest the world should be frightened by it. The temple commemorates this act of the Lord. Sri Vadivambal is supposed to be Lord Vishnu in the guise of Mohini. Sri Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Natarajar, Dakshinamoorthy, Saneeswarar and Navagrahas are some of the other deities installed in the temple. The festival idols here, are all made of Panchalogam.

Poojas are performed six times daily by non-hereditary Brahmin priests. The ornaments in the temple are worth over Rs. 38,000/-. The temple owns 33·50 acres of wet lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 18,776/- by way of rent. This amount is utilised for its maintenance. The temple runs a library. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 100/-, while the income under Archana and Abishega charges is Rs. 80/- per annum. There are two big Cars and several Vahanas here, made of wood, apart from two silver Rishabams and a silver Ratham

The temple celebrates a number of festivals throughout the year, of which the Brahmothsavam, Vasantha uthsavam. Thirukalyana uthsavam in Iyppasi (October-November), Thiruvadhirai in Margazhi (December-Jauaury) and the famous Rathasapthami in Thai (January-February) are the most important ones which attract about 1000 devotees.

The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept.

59. VEERAVANALLUR

Sri Bhoominathaswamy Temple

Veeravanallur, originally known as "Mudivazhangu Pandya Chathur Vedhimangalam" is noted for its famous Siva temple dedicated to Sri Bhoominathar, who is a swayambu lingam. Since Bhoomadevi the Goddess of earth is said to have worshipped the Lord here, the presiding deity is known as Sri Bhoominathar. Anandhalingar, Amudhalingar, Manthreswarar, Punnaivanesar, Vedanathar, Gnanalingar, Thavavanesar, Kanaka Varadar, Maragada Varadar, Veera Kandesar, Veeramara Nayagar, Agasthya Nayagar and Dharmanathar are the other names of the Lord.

Situated at the northern corner of Viravanallur, the temple offers a grand appearance. It is said that the temple was built by the reputed Pandya King Adhi Veera Pandyan, as a token of his great victory over his rival king Vagulathaman through the grace of Sri Bhoominathar who helped him. Later on, several renovations were carried out by the famous kings of Kosalanadu and a grand Kumbabishegam performed in the year 1086 A.D. The temple is linked with several important centres by bus and train, the nearest railway station being Viravanallur, at a distance of about a mile and a half. There are several choultries and mutts here for the stay of the pilgrims. The sacred Punnai tree is the Sthala-viruksham here. Vyasa theertham, Gauthama theertham, Agasthya theertham, Gangai theertham, Durgai theertham, Gowri theertham, Parmagal theertham and Gnana theertham are the sacred theerthas of this Sthalam.

The temple facing east, covers an area of about 1·56 acres. It has a 40′ tall Gopuram and two Vimanams with beautiful plaster figures on them, apart from two Prakarams, a Maha Mandapam, a Mani Mandapam and an Artha Mandapam. There are several attractive stone pillars bearing beautiful images of lions and yalies, in the Mani Mandapam and the Sabapathy Mandapam, representing exquisite workmanship. The beautiful idol of Sri Sabapathy carved on a single block of granite is a masterpiece of architecture. In a separate Sanctum facing south, stands the enchanting image of the divine consort Sri Maragathambal.

Sri Kambathadi Vinayakar, Subramaniar with Valli and Deivayanai, Dakshinamoorthi, Natarajar, Chandrasekarar, Bikshadanar, Kasi Viswanathar, Visalakshiamman, Kailasaparvathanathar, Arupathi-moovar, Durgai, Saraswathi and Sapthamathar are the other deities here. There are several festival idols here, all made of Panchaloham. There are also three sub-temples here, viz., Sri Veerainangai amman temple, Sri Veerainathar temple and Sri Arasadi Vinayakar or Veerai Vinayakar temple attached to this shrine.

Poojas are performed seven times daily by non-hereditary Brahmin priests. The temple owns modern jewellery in gold, silver and diamonds, worth about Rs 23,658/- of which the Kasumalai and the gem-set gold crown of the Amman deserve special mention. The landed properties of the temple comprise about 45·91 acres of wet lands and 185·16 acres of dry lands which fetch an annual income of Rs. 42,250/- by way of rent; this amount is utilised for its maintenance. The annual hundi collections of the temple amount to Rs. 100/-. The temple owns two Cars, two silver Rishabams and several other Vahanas, all made of wood. The temple also runs a Tamil patasala.

Of the several festivals celebrated here, the Iyppasi Thirukkalyanam for a period of 15 days and Thiruvadhirai in Margazhi (December-January) for 10 days are the main ones. About 15,000 devotees from far and near attend these festivals.

A Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer manage the affairs of the temple.

63. CHERANMAHADEVI

Sri Ammainathaswamy temple

According to inscriptions found in the local temples, Seramadevi, originally known as Cheranmaha-devi, was under the suzerainty of the Chera Kings. Among the temples here, the most important is the Saivite shrine of Sri Ammainathaswamy, situated on the southern bank of the river Tambaraparani. It is at a distance of about two miles from the Cheranmaha-

devi railway station. Tirunelveli, the district headquarters and Ambasamudram, the taluk headquarters are 18 and 10 miles away respectively. There is a bathing ghat in the river here, where people muster in thousands on the New Moon day in the Tamil month of Thai (January-February) since it is believed that on that day Ganges enters Tambaraparani at this point. The temple is facing east with a beautiful five tiered Rajagopuram, 63′ high. It covers an area of 32 cents and has two prakarams.

The presiding deity of the temple, Sri Ammainathaswamy is a Swayambu lingam, who is said to have been worshipped by the great Sage Romesar. An image of the Sage is sculptured in a pillar of the Mani Mandapam. The divine consort is Sri Avudai Amman. There are two shrines here, one for the God and the other for the Goddess. Sri Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Viswanathar, Visalakshi, Valli, Deivayanai, Natarajar, Sivakami Amman, Karaikkal Amman, Dakshinamoorthi, Appar, Sundarar, Sambandar, Suryar and Navakanniar are the other deities. An image depicting two sisters husking paddy is also to be seen in the temple. According to a legend, the temple was constructed by their efforts. The history of this temple is beautifully narrated in 28 verses in the Sthalapuranam of Sri Nellaiappar temple of Tirunelveli.

Poojas are performed five times daily by hereditary Brahmin priests. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver, worth about Rs. 8,539/-. The immovable properties of the temple comprise a building, a garden and about 18·29 acres of wet lands and 97·76 acres of dry lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 12,909/- by way of rent and this sum is utilised for its maintenance. There are several Vahanas here, apart from a Palanquin and five Chapparams.

Of the several festivals celebrated, Brahmothsavam in Chithirai (April-May) and Panguni Uthiram are the main ones. About 2,000 devotees attend the famous Chithirai Brahmothsavam.

An Executive Officer appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. and three trustees manage the affairs of the temple.

Sri Ramaswamy temple

Situated in the northern part of the village, this ancient Vaishnavite temple commands a good view. The presiding deity of the temple is Sri Adinarayana Perumal. He is not represented by any image. His divine consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi on his right and left sides are in a standing posture. A novel feature of this shrine is its beautiful three—tiered Ashtanga Vimanam over the Sanctum of the Lord with attractive plaster figures on it, a very rare feature in this district. The interesting stone inscriptions found in the temple belong to the periods of such great Kings as Rajendra Chola, Jadavarman Sundara Chola Pandyan, Maravarman Thribuvana Chakravarthi, Vikrama Pandya Devan and others, which confirm the view that the temple existed even during the Chola and Pandya days. They refer to this Sthalam as Nigarili Chola Chadhurvedhi Mangalam and the presiding deity as Nigarili Chola Vinnagar Alwar.

The temple covers an area of about 16 cents. It is linked with several sacred centres by bus and train, the nearest railway station being Cheranmahadevi, at a distance of about six furlongs. There are several choultries here for the stay of the pilgrims. The temple has an Artha Mandapam, a Maha Mandapam and a Mani Mandapam apart from a beautiful tank, at a short distance to the north of the temple. The Uthsava Vigrahams of Sri Adinarayanar and his consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi along with Sri Chakkarathalwar placed

before the Moolavar, are very inspiring. Sri Veetrruntha Perumal and His divine consorts offer a grand Darsan to devotees on the first floor of the Vimanam. His Sanctum has two Prakarams. Just above Him, on the top floor is the Sannidhi of Sri Pallikonda Perumal, with His consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi. He is in a reclining posture. The beautiful images of Sage Brigu and his great grandson Markandeya are found by the side of the Lord on all the three Sancta in the posture of worshipping Him. A flight of steps takes one to the three floors.

Sri Lakshmi Narasimhar, Krishnar, Ramar, Lakshmanar, Sita, Anjaneyar, Manavala Mamunigal, Vishvaksenar and the twelve Alwars are the other deities here. There is a separate shrine here for Sri Vedanarayanar, popularly known as "Therku Kovil", which has an Artha Mandapam and a Mani Mandapam. The beautiful image of Sri Hanumar found here, in a separate Sanctum is a masterpiece of architecture. Garudalwar and Kannimars are the other sub-deities here.

Poojas are performed daily by hereditary Brahmin priests. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver worth about Rs. 9,090-/. The landed properties of the temple comprise about 50·31 acres of both wet and dry, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 3,897/- by way of rent; this amount is utilised for its maintenance. The temple owns a Palanquin and as many as seven Vahanas viz., Garuda, Elephant, Horse, Lion, Sesha, Swan and Hanumar, all made of wood.

Of the several festivals celebrated here, Chithrai Brahmothsavam, Vaikunta Ekadasi, Theppothsavam in Margazhi (December-January) and Pavithrothsavam in Avani (August-September) which spreads over a period of 7 days are the most important ones. About 2,000 devotees attend the famous Brahmothsavam in Chithrai (April-May).

The temple is managed by a Board of three trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department.

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

1	1	Kadayam Perumbathu (P)	Kadayam (Perampattu)	Sri Sastha Sahamudayar Temple (O)	40	0·05	Sri Sastha Sahamudayar		Mettur Railway station 2¼ miles
2	2	Kilakadayam (P)	Kadayam (Keela)	Sri Vyasagiri Balasubra-maniaswamy Temple (M)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Balasubra-maniaswamy		Kilakadayam Railway station 2 miles
3	6	Kuthapanjam (P)	Kuttapanjam	Sri Velayudha-swamy Temple (M)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Subramaniar		Kilakadayam Railway station 8 miles
4	7	Pudupatty (P)	Pudupatty	Sri Thripura-sundariamman Temple (S)	400	Below 0·01	Sri Thripura-sundari-amman	Sri Ganapathi Sri Subra-maniar Sri Valli Sri Deivayanai Sri Natarajar	Ambasamudram Railway station 13 miles
5	7	do	do	Sri Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	30	Below 0·01	Sri Subramania-swamy	Sri Vignes-warar	do
6	10	Pappakudy (P)	Pappakudy	Sri Ettiyudayar Sastha Temple (O)	500	0·25	Sri Ettiyudayar Sastha		Melakallur Railway station 7 miles
7	10	do	do	Sri Ayyankulam Mahaganapathy Temple (G)	100	0·02	Sri Vinayakar	—	do
8	10	do	do	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·05	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar	Sri Subra maniar	do
9	10	do	do	Sri Lakshmi-narayana Perumal Temple (V)	300	0·05	Sri Lakshmi-narayana Perumal		do

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department

436	0·40	5·37						Once a week by a Vellalar	Panguni Uthiram
1,500	2 62	23·86						Thrice a day by a Bhattar	
509	Extent	not	stated					Once a day by a Pillai	Vaikasi Visakam
509	Extent	not	stated	...				Twice a day by a Brahmin	Chockapanai festival in Karthigai
747				Shandy	...		Palanquin	Daily Pooja by a Pillai	Vaikasi Visakam
559	Extent	not	stated					Twice a day by a Brahmin	
509	Extent	not	stated					Daily Pooja by a Brahmin	
391	3·09			Grove			Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	...
619	Extent	not	stated		...	...	Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai

AMBASAMUDRAM

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
10	10	Pappakudy (P)	Pappakudy	Sri Thirukkadukai Munreeswarar Temple (S)	650	1·00	Sri Thiruk-kadukai Munreeswarar	Sri Sivakami amman	Melakallur Railway station 7 miles
11	11	Idaikal (P)	Idaikal	Sri Kariamanicka Perumal Temple (V)	200	1·50	Sri Kariamanicka Perumal		Ambasamudram Railway station 6 miles
12	19	Kadayam (V)	Kadayam	Sri Vilvavana-nathaswamy Temple (S)	700	0·81	Sri Vilvavana-nathaswamy	Sri Nithya-kalyani	Kilakadayam Railway station ½ mile
13	24	Ravana-samudram (V)	Ravana-samudram	Sri Chockalinga-swamy Temple (S)	400	0·03	Sri Sundares-warar	Sri Meenakshi	Ravana-samudram Railway station 2 furlongs

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

3,058	Extent	not	stated			600	Chapparams-3 Rishabams-2 Car Palanquin Peacock Bandicoot	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Masi Magam Vinayaka Chathurthi Thirukkalyanam Skandha Sashti Thiruvathirai
815	Extent	not	stated					Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
24,118	37·23			Vacant site 0·80 Houses-12	32,066		Silver Kedayam Rishabams-4 Indra Vimanams-2 Palanquins-2 Elephant Suran Bhootham Kailasa-parvatham Lion, Lotus Kamadhenu Poongoil Car, Horse Peacock Chapparam Kedayam Karpaga Viruksham	Six times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Skandha Sashti Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Parivettai in Thai
2,846	Extent not stated					2,000	Chapparams-3 Rishabams-2 Car, Horse Elephant Swan Kamadhenu Peacock Indra Vimanam Pushpa Vimanam Palanquin	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Thai Poosam Thirukkalyanam Navarathri Karthigai Deepam

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
14	26	Alwarkurichi (P)	Alwarkurichi	Sri Narayanaswamy Temple (V)	75	0·04	Sri Narayanaswamy	Sri Krishnar Sri Balasubramaniar Sri Karpaga-vinayakar	Alwarkurichi Railway station 1¾ miles
15	26	do	do	Sri Sivasailanathaswamy Temple (S)	2,000	0·40	Sri Sivasailanathaswamy	Sri Paramakalyaniambal	Alwarkurichi Railway station 2 miles
16	26	do	do	Sri Vanniappar Temple (S)	600	0·84	Sri Vanniappar	Sri Sivakami	Alwarkurichi Railway station 1¾ miles
17	26	do	do	Sri Venkatesaperumal Temple (V)	400	Not stated	Sri Venkatesaperumal	Sri Alamelumangai Sri Krishnar	Alwarkurichi Railway station 1¼ miles
18	28	Melambur (P)	Melambur	Sri Kalyanasundareswarar Temple (S)	150	0·25	Sri Kalyanasundareswarar	Sri Meenakshi Ambal Sri Vinayakar	Keezhambur Railway station 2 miles
19	29	Kila Ambur (P)	Keezha Ambur	Sri Kasiviswanathar Temple (S)	Not known	0·70	Sri Kasiviswanathar	Sri Visalakshi Sri Sastha Sri Poorana Pushkalai Sri Subramaniar Sri Valli Sri Deivayanai	Keezhambur Railway station 1 mile
20	30	Pappankulam (V)	Pappankulam	Sri Palaniandavar Temple (M)	450	0·50	Sri Palaniandavar		Alwarkurichi Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
10,289	20·53	1·00		Houses-2		2,169	Garuda Horse, Ajam Sooran Peacock Chapparam	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Vaikasi Visakam in Iyppasi
4,344	Extent not stated				41,006	...	Rishabams-4 Chapparams-4 Cars-2 Kamadhenu Karpaga Viruksham Lion Bhootham Parrot Palanquin	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Thiruvathirai
773	0·78	0·63				Value not stated	Rishabam	Thrice a day by a Brahmin	
769	2·85		...			450	Garuda Adisesha Horse Chapparam	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Oonjal festival in Margazhi Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam
464			1·84			25		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
5,669	6·64					1,000	Rishabams-2 Kedayam	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Thai Poosam
326	0·49		...			360		Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Skandha Sashti

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
21	30	Pappankulam (V)	Pappankulam	Sri Thirukkaru-theeswarar Temple (S)	450	3·00	Sri Thirukkaru-theeswarar	Sri Azhaga-mman	Alwarkurichi Railway station
22	30	do	do	Sri Ramaswamy Temple (V)	450	3·00	Sri Ramaswamy	Sri Sita	Alwarkurichi Railway station
23	30	do	do	Sri Thiruven-gadar Temple (V)	450	2·00	Sri Thiruven-gadar	Sri Vadamu-llaiamman	Alwarkurichi Railway station
24	30	do	Parayan-pappankulam	Sri Sadai Udayavar Sastha Temple (O)	600	0·70	Sri Sadai Udayavar Sastha	Sri Ponnuru-chadaki Sri Bhadra-kaliamman	Kallidaikurichi Railway station 3 miles
25	31	Thuppakudi (P)	Thuppakudi	Sri Adeethava-neeswarar Temple (S)	1500	0·20	Sri Adeetha Vaneeswarar	Sri Ananda-valli	Kilakadayam Railway station
26	32	Adachani (P)	Adaichani	Sri Chockalinga-swamy Temple (S)	300	0·05	Sri Meenakshi-Sundareswarar		Ambasamudram Railway station 4 miles
27	32	do	do	Sri Navaneetha krishnaswamy Temple (V)	100	1·00	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy	Sri Vishvak-senar Sri Desigar	Ambasamudram Railway station 4½ miles
28	33	Thiruvalles-waram (V)	Thiruvalles-waram	Sri Thiruvali-nathaswamy Temple (S)	Not known	1·00	Sri Thiruvali-nathaswamy	Sri Sounda-ryanayagi Sri Vinayakar Sri Arumugar Sri Valli Sri Deivayanai	Ambasamudram Railway station 2 miles
29	35	Pallakal (P)	Pallakal	Sri Narasinga Perumal Temple (V)	200	0·02	Sri Narasinga Perumal		Ambasamudram Railway station 4½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
						500	Car Rishabam Palanquin	Thrice a day by a Brahmin	
3,235	45·00	400·02	12·44	Grove 7·20		1,000	Car Horse Garuda	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Chithra Pournami
						400		Thrice a day by a Brahmin	
2,104	10·00			Building		500		Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
3,826	11·09						Rishabams-2	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvathirai
2,581	4·83	0·50						Poojas by a Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam Thiruvathirai
996	1·69					250	Garuda, Swan, Horse	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
411	0·25					100	Chapparam	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri Vaikasi Visakam
2,014	Extent not stated					2		Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Narasimha Jayanthi in Chithirai

AMBASAMUDRAM

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
30	35	Pallakal (P)	Pananjadi	Sri Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·03	Sri Vinayakar		Ambasamudram Railway station 4 miles
31	36	Rengasamudram (P)	Rengasamudram	Sri Marthanda Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·16	Sri Marthanda Vinayakar		Ambasamudram Railway station 5 miles
32	36	do	do	Sri Vadakku Chelliamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·60	Sri Vadakku Chelliamman		Ambasamudram Railway station 5 miles
33	36	do	do	Sri Thirunageswarar Temple (S)	Not known	1·00	Sri Thirunageswarar		Ambasamudram Railway station 5 miles
34	36	do	do	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	300	0·27	Sri Venkatachalapathy	Sri Alamelumangai	Ambasamudram Railway station 5 miles
35	36	do	Idaikkal	Sri Thiagarajaswamy Temple (S)	500	1·50	Sri Thiagarajaswamy	Sri Sivakami Ambal	Ambasamudram Railway station 3½ miles
36	37	Kapaliparai (P)	Kapaliparai	Sri Vinayakamoorthi Temple (G)	Not known	0·30	Sri Vinayakar		Ambasamudram Railway station
37	37	do	do	Sri Vadakku Chelliamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·30	Sri Chelliamman		Ambasamudram Railway station

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.)	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,301	Extent not stated							Twice a day by a Brahmin	
	1·12					15			
1,798	0·32			Cocoanut trees–7		20		do	
	1·66					15	Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	
723	6·90	1·31		Palmyrah trees–96		2,000	Garuda Sahadai	Twice a day by hereditary Bhattachariars	Garuda Sevai Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
1,023	3·25					1,036	Palanquin Rishabam	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam
1,132	4·74	4·27					Lion	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Adi

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
38	38	Mukkudal (P)	Mukkudal	Sri Salaian Perumal Temple (V)	60	0·05	Sri Salaian Perumal		Melakkallur Railway station 5 miles
39	38	do	do	Sri Muthumalai-amman Temple (F)	60	0·05	Sri Muthumalai amman		do
40	40	Vadakku Ari-yanayagi-puram (P)	Vadakku Ari-anayaki-puram	Sri Kannimoola Pillayar Temple (G)	200	0·02	Sri Kanni Vinayakar		Melakallur Railway station 3 miles
41	40	do	do	Sri Harihara-puthra Sastha Temple (O)	75	Not stated	Sri Harihara-puthra Sastha		do
42	41	Harikesava-nallur (P)	Giriammal-puram	Sri Krishna-swamy Temple (V)	Not known	1·50	Sri Krishnaswamy		Viravanallur Railway station 3 miles
43	41	do	Harikesava-nallur	Sri Arianatha-swamy Temple (S)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Arianatha-swamy		Viravanallur Railway station 5 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
298	Extent not stated							Twice a day by a Harijan	Adi 18th day
1,370	Extent not stated				400		Lion	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Festival in Ani
280								Twice a day by a Bhattar	
713	0·95					104		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
600	2·00			...	1,000	500	Garuda	Once a day by a Brahmin	
5,225	6·51	3·00			4,207	Value not stated	Chapparams–5 Palanquins–3 Rishabams–2 Bandicoot Peacock, Suran Kamadhenu Indra Vimanam Lion Elephant, Swan Horse, Parrot Ratham, Car Karpaga Viru-ksham	Five times a day by a Nambiar	Thiruvathirai Thirukkalyanam Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Navarathri Sivarathri

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
44	41	Harikesava-nallur (P)	Then Thirup-puvanam	Sri Pushpa-vaneswarar Temple (S)	1,000	0·40	Sri Pushpa-vaneswarar	Sri Pushpa-vaneswari	Viravanallur Railway station 3½ miles
45	42	Thiruppudai-marudur (P)	Athalanallur	Sri Gajendra Varadarajar Temple (V)	150	1·50	Sri Gajendra Varadar		do
46	42	do	do	Sri Munreeswara-mudayar Temple (O)	200	1·50	Sri Munreeswara-mudayar		do
47	42	do	do	Sri Vandimalachi amman Temple (F)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Vandimala-chi amman	Sri Vandimal-achi Ayyan Sri Mutha-ramman	Viravanallur Railway station 3 miles
48	42	do	Thiruppudai-marudur	Sri Narumpoo-nathaswamy Temple (S)	Not known	9·34	Sri Narum-poonatha swamy	Sri Gomathi Ambal	Viravanallur Railway station 4 miles
49	42	do	Uppu Vanai-ampudur	Sri Gangapara-meswariamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·07	Sri Gangapara-meswari amman		Viravanallur Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1,254	Extent not stated					Value not stated		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai
1,134			8·00		13,068			Thrice a day by a Brahmin	...
627			8·00					do	
235	0·60					15		Once a day by a Pillai	
25,210			469·57		50,913		Silver Rishabams-3 Chapparams-4 Palanquins-3 Peacocks-2 Poongoils-2 Sahadais-2 Horses-2 Lion Lotus Bhootham Kamadhenu Bandicoot Parrot, Swan Karpaga Viruksham Suran, Garuda	Six times a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Thai Poosam Thirukkalyanam Tamil New Year's day Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Ani Uthiram Thiruvadhirai Chithra Pournami
1,200								Once a day by a Brahmin	

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
50	44	Sattupathu (P)	Sathupattu	Sri Sundararaja perumal Temple (V)	250	0·30	Sri Sundara-raja Perumal	Sri Viswana-thar Sri Visalakshi amman	Ambasamudram Railway station 3 miles
51	45	Ambasamudram (P)	Urkad	Sri Thirukoshti appar Temple (S)	Not known	1·88	Sri Thirukoshti appar	Sri Sivakami Ambal	do
52	45	do	do	Sri Muppidari amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·01	Sri Muppidari amman	Sri Pechi amman Sri Madaswamy	Ambasamudram Railway station 2 miles
53	45	do	Ambasamudram (Mela)	Sri Agasthees-warar Temple (S)	100	0·50	Sri Agasthees-warar		Ambasamudram Railway station 1 mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
3,801	7·85			Houses-2	3,024		Garuda Lion Rishabam Palanquin	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Thiruvadhirai
23,097	119·22			...	19,132		Silver Rishabams-3 Chapparams-3 Pushpa Vimanams-2 Indra Vimanams-2 Lotus Bhootham Lion, Elephant Horse Kamadhenu Parrot Swan Peacock Bandicoot Palanquin Suran, Car	Five times a day by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Masi Thirukkalyanam Karthigai Deepam Thiruvathirai Skandha Sashti Panguni Uthiram Thai Poosam
325	0·64			...				Twice a week by a Poosari	Kodai festival in Masi
15,545	9·91	1·07			13,350		Poongoil Parrot, Lion Pushpa Vimanam Kamadhenu Palanquin Suran Purusha Mirugam	Four times a day by an Archagar	Festival in Panguni Vinayaka Chathurthi Thiruvathirai Thirukkalyanam in Thai Karthigai Deepam Thai Poosam Skandha Sashti

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name	Name of Temple	Age	Area	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location
54	45	Ambasamudram (P)	Ambasamudram	Sri Kasibanathar Temple (S)	1,000	2·63	Sri Kasibanathaswamy	Sri Maragatha Valli, Sri Punugu Sabapathy, Sri Sivakami	Ambasamudram Railway station 1½ miles
55	45	do	do	Sri Thirumoolanathar Temple (S)	1,000	1·05	Sri Thirumoolanathar	Sri Ulagammal, Sri Vinayakar, Sri Subramaniar, Sri Valli Deivayanai	do
56	45	do	do	Sri Veeramarthandeswarar Temple (S)	800	0·01	Sri Veeramarthandeswarar	Sri Nithyakalyani	do
57	45	do	do	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	800	Below 0·01	Sri Sundara Vinayakar		do
58	45	do	do	Sri Arasadi Vinayakar Temple (G)	800	0·01	Sri Vinayakar		do
59	45	do	do	Sri Kanni Vinayakar Temple (G)	800	Below 0·01	Sri Vinayakar		do
60	45	do	do	Sri Ammaiappar Temple	500	0·94	Sri Ammaiappar	Sri Sugantha Kunthalambigai	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Thai Poosam
								do	Brahmothsavam in Ani Thirukkalyanam in Karthigai
36,981	66·27	1·00		Houses-2	47,981		Silver Rishabams-5 Chapparam Ivory Palanquin Poongoil Chapparams-4 Indra Vimanams-4 Lotus Peacocks-3 Elephants-2 Horses-2 Lions-2 Kamadhenus-2 Bhoothams-2 Parrots-2 Bandicoots-2 Cars-2 Suran Kailasa Parvatham Ratham Swan	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvathirai Thirukkalyanam in Karthigai
								do	
								do	Vinayaka Chathurthi
								do	
								do	

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
61	45	Ambasamudram (P)	Ambasamudram (Mela)	Sri Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	500	0·49	Sri Venugopalakrishnan	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathyabama	
62	45	do	do	Sri Thennazhagar Temple (V)	1000	0·49	Sri Sundararaja Perumal	Sri Sundaravalli Sri Soundara Nachiar	Ambasamudram Railway station 1 mile
63	45	do	do	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal Temple (V)	1000	0·37	Sri Lakshminarayana Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	
64	45	do	do	Sri Purushothama Perumal Temple (V)	1000	0·31	Sri Purushothama Perumal	Sri Alamelumangai Nachiar	
65	45	do	do	Sri Hanumar Temple (O)	1000	0·08	Sri Hanumar		
66	45	do	do	Sri Sankaralingeswarar Temple (S)	100	0·60	Sri Sankaralingaswamy	Sri Amman	Ambasamudram Railway station 3 miles
67	45	do	do	Sri Santhi Vinayakar *alias* Akkasalai Vinayakar Temple (G)	60	0·02	Sri Akkasalai Vinayakar		Ambasamudram Railway station 1¼ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
							Silver Garuda Lion Hanumar Adisesha Elephant Horse Palanquin Car Chapparam		Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Jayanthi
34,846	55·43	1·74		Houses-4	17,397		Garuda Swan, Horse Adisesha Lion Elephant Palanquin Tholukkiniyan Chapparam		Adi Pooram
							Garuda	Four times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Desigar festival
							Garuda		Chithra Pournami
									Sri Hanumantha Jayanthi
14,139	3·51	0·27						Four times a day by an Archagar	Adi Thapasu Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi
1,090				Shops-16				Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	—

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

68	45	Ambasamudram (P)	Ambasamudram	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	50	0·01	Sri Sidhi Vinayakar		Ambasamudram Railway station 1 mile
69	45	do	do	Sri Uchini Mahaliamman Temple (F)	100	0·20	Sri Uchini Mahaliamman		Ambasamudram Railway station
70	45	do	do	Sri Sakkarai Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·01	Sri Sakkarai Vinayakar		Ambasamudram Railway station 1 mile
71	46	Brahmadesam (P)	Brahmadesam	Sri Balasundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	70	0·20	Sri Balasundara Vinayakar		Ambasamudram Railway station 3 miles
72	46	do	do	Sri Kailasanathar Temple (S)	700	Not stated	Sri Kailasanathar	Sri Peria Nayagi Ambal Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar Sri Natarajar	do
73	46	do	do	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·24	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar	Sri Subramaniar Sri Valli Deivayanai	do
74	46	do	do	Sri Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Krishnaswamy		do
75	46	do	do	Sri Muthayramman Temple (F)	Not known	0·04	Sri Mutharamman		Ambasamudram Railway station 2 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
497								Thrice a day by an Archagar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
1,613				Shops-4				Four times a day by a Bhattar	
230	0·52							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
281	1·12			Cocoanut grove		Value not stated		Twice a day by a Desigar	Kodai festival
3,936	4·70	0·36		Vacant plot		4,350	Silver Rishabams-2 Palanquins-3 Chapparams-9 Ratham Suran Rishabam Vahanas-9	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Pavithrothsavam Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Thirukkalyanam Skandha Sashti
4,344			12·71			300	Bandicoot Peacock	Four times a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Skandha Sashti
880	1·90					453	Garuda Chapparam	Thrice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
360	0·55							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Kodai festival in Thai

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
76	47	Inam Vagaikulam (V)	Sevanthipettai	Sri Sowbagyasundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	50	0·03	Sri Sundara Vinayakar		Ambasamudram Railway station 2 miles
77	47	do	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple (F)	200	0·03	Sri Mutharamman	Sri Pechiamman Sri Dakshinamurthi	do
78	47	do	Vagaikulam	Sri Narayanaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·32	Sri Narayanaswamy		Ambasamudram Railway station 1½ miles
79	47	do	do	Sri Muthumalaiamman Temple (F)	200	0·35	Sri Muthumalai amman	Sri Bhadrakali Sri Muppidari amman	
80	47	do	do	Sri Viswanathaswamy Temple (S)	120	0·30	Sri Viswanatha swamy	Sri Visalakshi Sri Subramaniar Sri Valli Deivayanai	Ambasamudram Railway station 1½ miles
81	47	do	do	Sri Pechiamman Temple (F)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Pechiamman		Ambasamudram Railway station 1½ miles
82	48	Mannarkoil (P)	Mannarkoil	Sri Rajagopala Kulasekara Alwar Temple (V)	300	3·00	Sri Rajagopalaswamy Sri Kulasekara Alwar	Sri Vedanarayanar	Ambasamudram Railway station 2miles
83	49	Vickramasingapuram (P)	Papanasam	Sri Agastheeswaraswamy Temple (S)	250	0·50	Sri Agastheeswarar	Sri Agasthiamuni	Ambasamudram Railway station 5 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1,103	2·40					...		Twice a day by a Brahmin	...
475	0·32					100		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Kodai festival in Thai
								Once a week by a Nadar	Thaipoosam
890			2·50	...		300	Chapparams-3		
								Poojas by a Nadar	Kodai festival in Masi
500	3·57					100		Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam Thiruvadhirai Karthigai Deepam Navarathri
393	0·64			...				Once a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Chithirai
2,602	Extent not stated		...		21,731		Car, Lion Horse Hanumar Garuda Elephant	Daily Pooja by a Bhattar	Chithrapournami Vaikunta Ekadasi
2,528	Extent not stated	...				300		Poojas by a Brahmin	Karthigai Deepam Vaikasi Visakam

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
84	49	Vickrama-singapuram (P)	Papanasam	Sri Papavinasa-swamy Temple (S)	500	1·00	Sri Papa-vinasar	Sri Ulag-ambal	Ambasamudram Railway station
85	49	do	Vickrama-singapuram	Sri Krishna-swamy Temple (V)	Not stated	0·10	Sri Venugo-palar		Ambasamudram Railway station 4 miles
86	49	do	do	Sri Panai Adiyan Temple (O)	200	0·05	Sri Panai Adiyan	Sri Irulappa-swamy	Ambasamudram Railway station 5 miles
87	52	Adayakarun-gulam (V)	Adayakarun-gulam	Sri Narayana-swamy Temple (V)	150	0·01	Sri Narayana-swamy		Ambasamudram Railway station 2 miles
88	55	Kallidai-kurichi (P)	Kallidai-kurichi	Sri Adi Varaha Perumal Temple (V)	300	0·74	Sri Lakshmi Varaha-murthi	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Kallidaikurichi Railway station ¾ mile
89	55	do	do	Sri Kulasekhara-mudayar Temple (S)	200	1·00	Sri Kulasekhara-mudayar	Sri Aramva-larthana-yagi Sri Vinayakar Sri Subrama-niar	Kallidaikurichi Railway station ½ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres): Wet	Extent of immovable property (in acres): Dry	Extent of immovable property (in acres): Wet & Dry	Extent of immovable property (in acres): Others	Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.: Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.: Repor-ted by temple	Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

3,770	0·32				27,103		Silver Rishabams-3 Ivory Palanquin Chapparams-4 Car	Six times a day by Bhattars	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Tamil New Year's day Festival in Margazhi
715				Shops	—	75	Garuda	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Vaikunta Ekadasi Garuda Sevai
235	0·52			Vacant plot–0·30		1,000		Once a week by a Vellalar	
864	4·00	6·00					Chapparam	Thrice a day by a Nadar	Brahmothsavam in Masi
667	Extent not stated				69,909		Chapparams-3 Palanquins-2 Adisesha Car, Ratham Swan Hanumar Garuda Elephant Horse, Lion Kedayam	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhatta-chariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi Chithra Pournami Oonjal Uthsavam Vasantha Uthsavam Navarathri
1,814	1·90	0·30	...			150	Elephant Yali Palanquin	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Adi Pooram

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
90	55	Kallidai-kurichi (P)	Kallidai-kurichi	Sri Manenthi-appar Temple (S)	300	2·00	Sri Manenthi-appar	Sri Vadi-vambal	Kallidaikurichi Railway station 1 mile
91	55	do	do	Sri Nadu Ugandha Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·06	Sri Nadu Ugandha Vinayakar		Kallidaikurichi Railway station ½ mile
92	55	do	do	Sri Vazhavanth-amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·13	Sri Vazhavanth-amman		(do)
93	55	do	do	Sri Uchimahali-amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·07	Sri Uchimahali-amman		(do)
94	55	do	do	Sri Agastheeswa-raswamy Temple (S)	300	0·25	Sri Agasthee-swarar		Kallidaikurichi Railway station ½ mile
95	55	do	do	Sri Sivakami-amman and Chidamba-reswarar Temple (S)	100	0·09	Sri Sivakami-amman Sri Chidamba-reswarar	Sri Dhakshina-murthi Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Kallidaikurichi Railway station

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (In acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

18,776	38·50				38,619		Silver Rishabams-2 Chapparam Palanquins-3 Cars-2 Rathams-2 Chapparams-2 Peacocks-2 Poongoils-2 Bandicoot Lion Suran Bhootham Lotus, Swan Elephant Horse Kamadhenu Kailasa Parvatham Karpaga Viruksham	Six times a day by Bhattars,	Ratha Sapthami Thirukkalyanam Brahmothsavam
								Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
2,564	1·46			Shop		600	Chapparams-2 Lion Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Kodai festival in Masi
								Twice a day by a Gurukkal	
1,390	2·72					2,000	Palanquin	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni
1,309	4·15			Choultry		2,826	Chapparams-3 Rathams-2 Rishabams-2 Elephant Bhootham Kailasa Parvatham	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Festival in Margazhi

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

96	55	Kallidaikurichi (P)	Kallidaikurichi	Sri Ramalinga-swamy Temple (S)	500	0·50	Sri Ramalinga-swamy	Sri Sivakami-ambal	Kallidaikurichi Railway station ½ mile
97	55	do	do	Sri Kannimoola Selva Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·02	Sri Selva Vinayakar		Kallidaikurichi Railway station ¼ mile
98	55	do	Kallidai-kurichi (Vadakku)	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·10	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar		do
99	55	do	do	Sri Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	300	1·50	Sri Subra-maniar	Sri Valli Deivayanai Sri Vinayakar	Kallidaikurichi Railway station
100	56	Vellanguli (P)	Vellanguli	Sri Navaneetha krishnaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·07	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Viravanallur Railway station 1½ miles
101	56	do	do	Sri Veeravino-dheeswarar Temple (S)	100	0·01	Sri Veeravino-dheeswarar	Sri Dharma-samvardhini Ambal	Viravanallur Railway station 1½ miles
102	59	Veeravanallur (P)	Pudukudi	Sri Ranganatha-swamy Temple (V)	150	0·40	Sri Ranganatha-swamy	Sri Ranga-nayagi Sri Bhooma-devi	Karaikkurichchi Railway station ¼ mile
103	59	do	do	Sri Puraveli-nathar Temple (S)	200	0·12	Sri Puraveli-nathar		Viravanallur Railway station 1½ miles
104	59	do	do	Sri Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	200	0·10	Sri Subramania-swamy		Viravanallur Railway station 1¾ miles

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
507	1·21							Thrice a day by a Brahmin	
426	6·04							Twice a day by a Brahmin	
733								Thrice a day by a hereditary Asari	
4,174	15·86			Vacant plot 1·00		2,000	Peacocks-2 Bandicoots-2 Car Palanquin Suran	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Skandha Sashti Thirukkalyanam Karthigai Deepam
780	1·89					675	Garuda Horse	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai Navarathri Sri Jayanthi
1,783	12·23							Twice a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam Vaikasi Visakam Thiruvadhirai
898	2·74	3·21		Houses-3		427	Garuda Horse	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
892	4·33							Once a day by a Bhattar	
822	0·33					200	Chapparam Suran	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Skandha Sashti

AMBASAMUDRAM

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
105	59	Veeravanallur (P)	Vadakku Veeravanallur	Sri Ranganatha-swamy Temple (V)	100	0·50	Sri Ranganatha-swamy		Viravanallur Railway station 1½ miles
106	59	do	do	Sri Vandi Malachiamman Temple (F)	200	0·40	Sri Vandimala-chiamman	Sri Muppida-riamman Sri Vinayakar	Viravanallur Railway station 1½ miles
107	59	do	do	Sri Veerasailam *alias* Veera Sastha Temple (O)	100	Not stated	Sri Veerasailam	Sri Brahma-rakshasi	Viravanallur Railway station 1 mile
108	59	do	do	Sri Akkasalai Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·02	Sri Akkasalai Karpaga Vinayakar		do
109	59	do	do	Sri Mutha-ramman *alias* Rajarajeswari Temple (F)	Not known	0·01	Sri Mutha-ramman	Sri Bairavar	do
110	59	do	Veeravanallur	Sri Bhoomina-thaswamy Temple (S)	Not known	1·56	Sri Bhoomi-nathar	Sri Maraga-thambigai	Viravanallur Railway station 1½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.)	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	'(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,125	1·20						Chapparam	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
4,339	5·52	19·51		Shops Palmyrah grove Vacant plots		15,000		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri Festival in in Masi
636	Extent	not	stated					Twice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram Thiruvonam
								Twice a day by a Pillai	
238	0·30			House					
								Twice a day by a Pillai	
297	45·92	185·16			23,747		Silver Rishabams-2 Cars-2 Palanquins-3 Chapparams-3 Rishabams-2 Indra Vimanams-2 Kamadhenu Lion, Swan Lotus Bhootham Ajam, Horse Parrot, Peacock Suran Poongoil Sabadai Kedayam Bandicoot Elephant Karpaga Viruksham	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Thiruvadhirai

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

111	59	Veeravanallur (P)	Veeravanallur	Sri Moondru-yugam Konda Muppidari-amman Temple (F)	100	0·01	Sri Moondru-yugam Konda Muppidari-amman	Sri Bairavar	Viravanallur Railway station 1 mile
112	59	do	do	Sri Oorsulutha Vinayakar Temple (G)	700	0·11	Sri Oorsulutha Vinayakar	Sri Chocka-lingaswamy Sri Meenakshi-amman.	Viravanallur Railway station 1¼ miles
113	59	do	do	Sri Sundararaja Perumal Temple (V)	500	0·34	Sri Sundararaja Perumal		do
114	59	do	do	Sri Vikrama-pandeeswarar Temple (S)	200	0·49	Sri Vikramapan-deeswarar	Sri Shenba-gavalli Ambal	Viravanallur Railway station 1¼ miles
115	59	do	Kadaiamman Sannathi Street	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	15	0·30	Sri Karpaga Vinayakar		Viravanallur Railway station
116	60	Therku Ariya-nayagi puram (P)	Therku Aria-nayagi puram	Sri Shenbaga Valliamman Temple (F)	200	0·15	Sri Shenbaga-valliamman		Karaikkurichchi Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,231	1·48			Vacant plot 0·40 House Shops-4		...		Twice a day by a Kambar	
650	1·24				...	2	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
7,868	12·53					6,204	Ivory Palanquin Palanquins-3 Garudas-3 Tholukkiniyans-3 Chapparams-3 Lions-2 Seshas-2 Horses-2 Elephants-2 Hanumars-2 Swan Punnai tree Car	Five times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Thaipoosam Desigar festival Karthigai Deepam Pavithrothsavam Oonjal festival Thiruvonam Sri Jayanthi
4,586	9·78	11·84				1,336	Rishabams-3 Chapparams-2 Poongoil Suran Peacock	Five times a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam Skandha Sashti Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
1,651								Twice a day by a Brahmin	—
1,017	Extent	not	stated		...		Lion	Once a day by a Bhattar	Navarathri

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
117	60	Therku Ariya-nayagi puram (P)	Therku Ariya-nayagi puram	Sri Prantha-nathar Temple (S)	200	0·26	Sri Prantha-nathar		Karaikkurichchi Railway station 3 miles
118	60	do	do	Sri Kailasanathar Temple (S)	500	1·74	Sri Kailasa-nathaswamy	Sri Ariyana-yagiambal	Melakallur Railway station 3½ miles
119	60	do	Udayamarthan-dapuram	Sri Hariharaputhra Sastha Temple (O)	200	0·08	Sri Harihara-puthra-Sastha		Viravanallur Railway station 3 miles
120	61	Vadakku Karu-kurichi (P)	Vadakku Karukurichi	Sri Kalathi Vinayakar Temple (G)	400	0·12	Sri Kalathi Vinayakar	Sri Kasiviswa-nathar, Sri Visalakshi-amman, Sri Natarajar, Sri Sivakami amman	Karaikkurichchi Railway station ½ mile
121	61	do	do	Sri Kulasekara-nathaswamy Temple (S)	100	0·15	Sri Kulasekara-nathaswamy	Sri Kuzhal-voimozhi-amman, Sri Vinaya-kar, Sri Subra-maniar	Karaikkurichchi Railway station ¼ mile
122	61	do	do	Sri Kalakodi Sastha Temple (O)	150	0·12	Sri Kalakodi Sastha		Karaikkurichchi Railway station ¼ mile

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
31,157	33·57	0·57			9,474		Silver Rishabam Palanquin Rishabams-2 Elephants-2 Chapparams-2 Horses-2 Palanquin Bandicoot Peacock Kamadhenu Lion, Parrot Swan, Poongoil Bhootham Suran	Once a day by a Bhattar Six times a day by a Bhattar	Navarathri Thiruvadhirai Vinayaka Chathurthi Thirukkalyanam Brahmothsavam in Thai Skandha Sashti
361	1·50							Once a day by a Bhattar	
1,667	5·13	0·04				Value not stated	Bandicoot	Four times a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi
	12·00					8000	Silver Rishabams-2 Sahadais-2 Rishabam	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Sivarathri
2,389									
	0·46	...		...		300	Elephant	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

123	61	Vadakku Karu-kurichi (P)	Vadakku Karu-kurichi	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	400	0·32	Sri Varadaraja Perumal	Sri Ubayana-chiar Sri Vedantha Desigar	Karaikkurichchi Railway station ¼ mile
124	62	Kooniyoor (P)	Kooniyur	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	Not known	0·18	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Cheranmahadevi Railway station ⅛ mile
125	63	Cheranmaha-devi (P)	Kilakulam	Sri Angalees-wariamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·07	Sri Angalee-swariamman	Sri Veeraba-draswamy	Viravanallur Railway station 1 mile
126	63	do	Sennaraja-puram	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	600	0·11	Sri Venkata-chalapathy		Cheranmahadevi Railway station ¾ miles
127	63	do	Moolakoil Street	Sri Selva Vina-yakar Temple (V)	300	0·02	Sri Selva Vina-yakar		do
128	63	do	Seramadevi	Sri Viswanatha-swamy Temple (S)	600	0·22	Sri Viswana-thaswamy		do
129	63	do	do	Sri Ammainatha-swamy Temple (S)	600	0·02	Sri Ammainatha-swamy		do
130	63	do	do	Sri Appan Venka-tachalapathy Temple (V)	600	0·11	Sri Appan Venka-tachalapathy		do

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
2,062	7·16	2·17		House		5,000	Silver Garuda Garuda Palanquin Tholukkiniyan	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Brahmothsavam in Thai Desigar festival in Purattasi Vaikunta Ekadasi
2,192	4·69	2·87				1,200	Garuda Chapparam	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Thiruvonam Karthigai Deepam
336	0·52						Rishabam	Twice a day by a hereditary Pillai	Festival in Masi
2,367	Extent not stated			Shops		500	Garudas-2	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Sri Jayanthi Garuda Sevai
434	Extent not stated					50		Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
563	Extent not stated	...				100		Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	
8,539	18·29	97·76			12,909		Chapparams-2 Rishabams-2 Palanquin Swan, Peacock Poongoil Indra Vimanam	Five times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
940	Extent not stated					100		Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	

AMBASAMUDRAM

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
131	63	Cheranmahadevi (P)	Seramadevi	Sri Ettu Sastha Temple (O)	100	Below 0·01	Sri Ettu Sastha		Cheranmahadevi Railway station ¾ mile
132	63	do	do	Sri Deiveeswaramudayar Temple (S)	600	0·14	Sri Deiveeswaramudayar		do
133	63	do	do	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·35	Sri Meenakshi sundareswarar	Sri Meenakshiamman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station ½ mile
134	63	do	do	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)			Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		
135	63	do	do	Sri Nadutheru Venkatachalapathy *alias* Ranganathaswamy Temple (V)	200	1·75	Sri Venkatachalapathy	Sri Alamelu mangai	Cheranmahadevi Railway station
136	63	do	do	Sri Naduvelappar Temple (V)	300	0·03	Sri Naduvelappar		Cheranmahadevi Railway station ¾ mile
137	63	do	do	Sri Ramaswamy Temple (V)	600	0·16	Sri Ramaswamy		do
138	63	do	do	Sri Sattupal Vinayakar Temple (G)	300	0·01	Sri Vinayakar		do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

1,621	Extent not stated							Twice a week by a hereditary Gurukkal	
711	Extent not stated					150		Once a day by a hereditary Gurukkal	
4,086	7·94	1·15				300	Rishabam Chapparam	Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Festival in Margazhi
404	0·42					Value not stated	Tholukkiniyan Guruda	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Thiruvonam Vaikunta Ekadasi Navarathri
434	Extent not stated							Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
3,897	3·83		46·48		9,090		Garuda Elephant Horse Tholukkiniyan Palanquin Lion, Hanumar Sesha, Swan	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Theppothsavam in Margazhi Vaikunta Ekadasi Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Pavithrothsavam in Avani
2,732	Extent not stated					200	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
139	63	Cheranmahadevi (P)	Seramadevi	Sri Vaidhyanathaswamy Temple (S)	600	0·11	Sri Vaidhyanathaswamy	Sri Oppilanayagi	Cheranmahadevi Railway station ¾ mile
140	63	do	do	Sri Vadakkuvachelliamman Temple (F)	300	0·03	Sri Vadakkuvachelliamman		do
141	63	do	do	Sri Rudravachelliamman Temple (F)			Sri Rudravachelliamman		
142	63	do	do	Sri Bakthavatchalaperumal Temple (V)	600	0·14	Sri Bakthavatchalaperumal	...	do
143	64	Cheranmahadevi (V)	Adhi Dravidan Street	Sri Muppidari amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·03	Sri Muppidariamman	Sri Kanthariamman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 1 mile
144	67	Karisuludamangalam (V)	Karisuludamangalam	Sri Kanakasabapathy Temple (S)	300	0·04	Sri Kanakasabapathy	Sri Sivakami Ambal	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 3 miles
145	67	do	do	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·04	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 4 miles
146	67	do	do	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	500	0·04	Sri Venkatachalapathy	Sri Narasimhamurthi	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 3 miles
147	67	do	do	Sri Achamtheertha Vinayakar Temple (G)	150	0·02	Sri Achamtheertha Vinayakar		do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Report-ed by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
3,399	5·33					500	Poongoil Rishabam	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Skandha Sashti Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
689	1·00					200	Lion	Once a day by a hereditary Kambar	
787	1·03						Garuda Tholukkiniyan	Once a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Festival in Margazhi
364	0·24							Poojas by a Poosari	
1,322	2·46					260	Car Palanquin	Four times a day by a Gurukkal	Ani Thiru-manjanam Thiruvadhirai
729	1·72					540	Chapparam Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam
999	2·01					500		Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Sri Narasimha Jayanthi in Vaikasi
619	1·51	0·06						Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
148	67	Karisuluda-mangalam (V)	Karisuluda-mangalam	Sri Sudalai Madaswamy Temple (O)	Not known	0·01	Sri Sudalai Madaswamy	Sri Pechi-amman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 4 miles
149	68	Omanallur (V)	Omanallur	Sri Praneswarar Temple (S)	100	1·00	Sri Praneswarar	Sri Shenbaga-valliamman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station
150	69	Gopalasamu-dram (P)	Gopalasamu-dram	Sri Pasunguli Ayyan Sastha Temple (O)	100	0·05	Sri Pasunguli Ayyan	Sri Ganapathi	Pettai Railway station 3 miles
151	69	do	Pirancheri	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·05	Sri Muppidari-amman	Sri Santhana Mariamman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 6 miles
152	70	Melaseval (P)	Desamanickam	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	600	0·80	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Ubhaya Nachiar	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 5 miles
153	70	do	Keezhaseval	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	Not known	0·03	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	do
154	70	do	Seval	Sri Kannimoola Vinayakar Temple (G)	300	0·25	Sri Kannimoola Vinayakar		do
155	70	do	Seval (Mela)	Sri Adithya Vanneeswarar Temple (S)	300	4·00	Sri Adithya Vanneeswarar	Sri Megalin-geswarar Sri Soundari-ambal Sri Natarajar Sri Sivakami-ambal	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
290								Once a day by a hereditary Pillai	Kodai festival in Chithirai
369				Palmyrah trees-200				Twice a day by a Brahmin	
1,047								Once a day by a hereditary Velar	Panguni Uthiram
379	0·42			...				Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Chithirai
821	2·57	0·33				400	...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	
438	3·67					Value not stated		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi
280	0·34							Twice a day by a Brahmin	
590	1·50					2,500	Rishabams-5 Chapparams-3 Sahadais-2 Palanquin Car, Peacock Bandicoot	Five times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Thiruvadhirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

156	70	Melaseval (P)	Seval (Mela)	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	300	0·05	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 5 miles
157	70	do	do	Sri Venugopalaswamy Temple (V)	300	0·50	Sri Venugopalaswamy	Sri Rukmani Sri Sathyabama	do
158	70	do	Seval (Keezha)	Sri Viswanathaswamy Temple (S)	Not known	0·05	Sri Viswanathaswamy	Sri Visalakshiamman	do
159	70	do	Karunangudi Street	Sri Durgaiamman Temple (F)	200	0·02	Sri Durgaiamman	Sri Mutharamman	do
160	72	Pathamadai (P)	Kesavasamudram	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple (S)	110	0·23	Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar	Sri Meenakshiamman Sri Natarajar Sri Sivakamasundari	Cheramahadevi Railway station 3 miles
161	72	do	do	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	300	0·09	Sri Venkatachalapathy	Sri Bhoomi Nilambal	do
162	72	do	Pathamadai	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	100	1·04	Sri Srinivasa Perumal	Sri Alamelu Mangai Thayar	do
163	72	do	do	Sri Vilvanathaswamy Temple (S)	300	0·09	Sri Vilvanathaswamy	Sri Umaya Parvathi	do
164	77	Aladiyur (P)	Aladiyur	Sri Viswanathaswamy Temple (S)	300	0·18	Sri Viswanathaswamy	Sri Visalakshiamman	Ambasamudram Railway station 2¼ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R .& C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
763	0·73					1,000	Garuda Tholukkiniyan	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
1,358	6·36	7·34				50	Garuda	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
639	214					Value not stated		Twice a day by a Bhattar	
	0·46							Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	...
2,263	4·82	20.38				250	Ratham	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Sivarathri Thiruvadhirai Karthigai Deepam Navarathri Skandha Sashti
1,189	2·56					1,400	Chapparams-2 Garuda Tholukkiniyan	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
769	3·25					500	Garuda, Sesha Chapparam Tholukkiniyan	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi
1,808	2·10					65	Rishabams-3 Peacock Chapparam Swan	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
1,068	3·05	2·44	...		...	...	Chapparam Bandicoot	Daily Pooja by a hereditary Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvathirai

AMBASAMUDRAM

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
165	77	Aladiyur (P)	Aladiyur	Sri Muppidari-amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·01	Sri Muppidari-amman		Ambasamudram Railway station 3 miles
166	77	do	do	Sri Ahopathi Sastha Temple (O)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Ahopathi Sastha		Ambasamudram Railway station 3 miles
167	77	do	do	Sri Bhoothathar Temple (O)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Bhoothathar		Ambasamudram Railway station 3 miles
168	79	Singampatti (P)	Singampatti (Zamin)	Sri Mahadeva-swamy Temple (S)	Not known	0·03	Sri Mahadeva-swamy	Sri Vinayakar Sri Subra-maniar	Kallidaikurichi Railway station 3 miles
169	79	do	do	Sri Subramaniar Temple (M)	Not known	0·22	Sri Subramania-swamy	Sri Valli Deivayanai Sri Agasthee-swarar	Kallidaikurichi Railway station 3 miles
170	79	do	do	Sri Sourimu-thayyan Temple (O)	Not known	0·05	Sri Sourimu-thayyan	Sri Sastha	Kallidaikurichi Railway station 3 miles
171	80	Malayankulam (P)	Malayankulam	Sri Padalinga-swamy Temple (O)	200	1·57	Sri Padalinga-swamy		Kallidaikurichi Railway station 1 mile
172	90	Kolundama-malai (R.F.)	Kolundu-malai	Sri Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	100	1·07	Sri Subramania-swamy	...	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)

	0·40			...					Kodai festival in Thai
371	0·32			...				Twice a day by a Pillai	
	0·30			...					
								Twice a day by a Bhattar	
31,845	129·14	116·59			33,637	...	Silver Chapparam Peacock Poongoil Chapparam Peacock, Lion Elephant Horse Bandicoot Ajam	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Skandha Sashti
								Twice a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Adi Panguni Uthiram
360	1·19	6·74				...		Once a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvonam Panguni Uthiram
509		Extent not stated	...			100		Once a day by a Poosari	—

AMBASAMUDRAM

Temples outside the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	15	Pottalpudur (P)	Inam Pottalpudur	Sri Selva Vinayakar Temple (G)	50	0·02	Sri Selva Vinayakar	...	Ravanasamudram Railway station 1 mile
2	26	Alwarkurichi (P)	Alwarkurichi	Sri Narasinganathaswamy Temple (V)	500	0·43	Sri Narasinganathaswamy	Sri Avudaiambal Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Alwarkurichi Railway station 1¾ miles
3	41	Harikesavanallur (P)	Harikesavanallur	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·25	Sri Sundara Vinayakar	...	Viravanallur Railway station 2 miles
4	41	do	do	Sri Bala Subramaniaswamy Temple (M)			Sri Subramaniar		
5	56	Vellanguli (P)	Vellanguli	Sri Gangadevi amman Temple (F)	140	0·14	Sri Gangadeviamman		Viravanallur Railway station 1½ miles
6	59	Veeravanallur (P)	Pudukudi	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)	200	0·05	Sri Muppidariamman		Karaikkurichchi Railway station ½ mile
7	59	do	Veethirunthar-kulam	Sri Veethirunthan Sastha Temple (O)	250	0·20	Sri Veethirunthan Sastha	...	Viravanallur Railway station 3 furlongs
8	59	do	Vadakku Veeravanallur	Sri Muppidariamman Temple (F)	100	0·40	Sri Muppidariamman	...	Viravanallur Railway station 1½ miles
9	63	Cheranmahadevi (P)	Serankoil pattu	Sri Sastha Temple (O)	100	0·10	Sri Harihara Puthrar		Karaikkurichchi Railway station 1 mile

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
200	0·58					500	Chapparams-3 Bandicoot	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam
Not Stated	0·58					60	Chapparam	do	
Not stated	1·00							Twice a day by a Bhattar	
Not stated	0·60					2,900	Chapparam	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival
Not stated	0·82				...			Daily Pooja by a Bhattar	
							...	Twice a day by a Brahmin	
Not stated	1·36						Car Chapparam	Twice a day by a Vellalar	Annual festival in Thai
							...	Poojas by a Poosari	...

NANGUNERI TALUK

14. KALAKAD

Sri Sathyavageesar temple

Kalakad, a place about 12 kilometres west of Nanguneri is endowed with scenic beauty and abounds in verdure lands That it was once the headquarters of some rulers is evident from the existence of fort, palaces and massive buildings. It is accessible by bus from Cheranmahadevi as well as Tirunelveli.

In the western part of Kalakad is situated the noted temple dedicated to Lord Siva who is called Sathyavageesar here. It is said that King Veeramarthandan constructed this temple which has high sculptural value. It was constructed in the Kollam year 640 (1465 A.D.). The tower of the temple measures 135 feet.

The divine consort is known as Gomathi Amman. Before the temples of the Lord and Goddess, there are spacious and beautiful Mani Mandapams. The one before the Lord's Sanctum has 16 pillars. Each of these pillars had been carved out into 32 pillars and each of these 32 pillars emits different musical notes when struck. The pillars have images of sculptural beauty. In the Kolu Mandapam one finds beautiful drawings and artistic work.

In the inscriptions we find the name of the Lord as "Puramerichu Varamudaviya Nayinar." According to a legend Lord Siva blessed three devotees after burning their three purams or forts. He is also known as Sathyavageesar. Another name of the God is Punnaivana Nathar as He originated under a Punnai tree.

Poojas are performed four times in a day. An Adi Saiva Brahmin priest looks after pooja work. The temple has about 25 acres of wet and dry lands. The temple Car is 20 feet tall and has a circumference of about 60 feet. There are two Rathams and a Palanquin. The different Vahanas number in all six. The biggest festival of the temple is the Car festival celebrated in the month of Vaikasi (May-June) when about 2,000 persons congregate.

The temple is managed by a Board of five trustees, through an Executive Officer, all appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept.

MELAKARIVALAMKULAM
(H/O KALAKAD)

Sri Natarajar temple

The village of Karivalamkulam lies at about 22 miles, south-west of Tirunelveli on the Nagercoil road. It is accessible by bus from Tirunelveli and Nagercoil. This place has one of the famous temples of Lord Nataraja where the Arudhra festival is celebrated every year on a grand scale. Karivalamkulam, in the past was a thick forest infested with wild elephants.

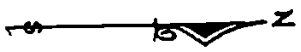
A legend speaks of the origin of the place as follows: A king called Soundra Pandyan of Marthanda Varman dynasty saw a rare sight of a number of elephants playing and coming round a tank in the village. He was induced to construct a temple on the banks of the tank which thereafter came to be known as Karivalamkulam.

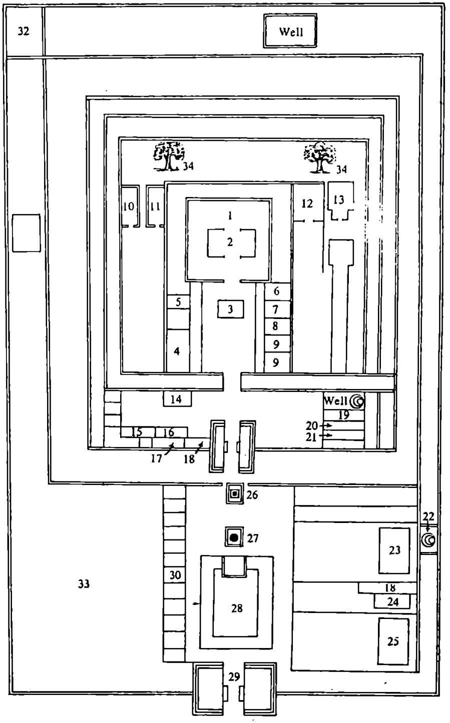
The village is divided into two parts. The eastern portion is called Keela Karivalamkulam and the western side is known as Mela Karivalamkulam. There is a beautiful Shanmuga temple in Keela Karivalamkulam. The deity is also known as Ilayanayanar. The idol was made by the sculptors of the area with a view to be installed in Tiruchendur temple in place of the original deity which was taken away by the Dutch. But as the original deity itself was recovered from the sea, the new idol was consecrated in the village itself. The famous festival here is Skandha Sashti. In the northern part of Mela Karivalamkulam is found the

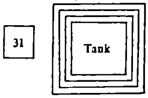
SRI VANAMAMALAI PERUMAL TEMPLE

NANGUNERI

(Not to Scale)







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12 Ramaswamy
13 Andal
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23 Veerappa Naicker Mandapam
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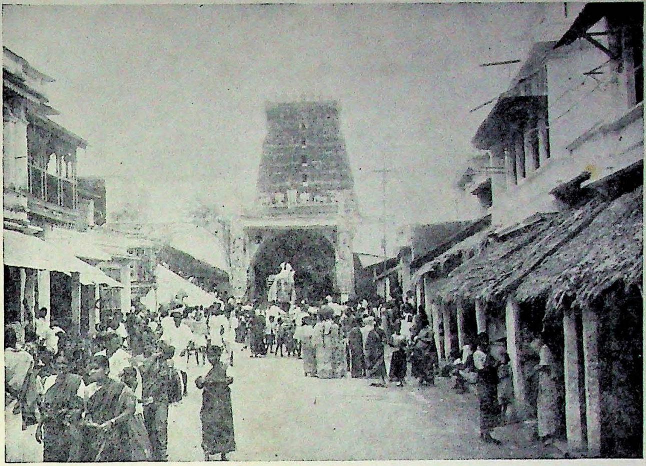
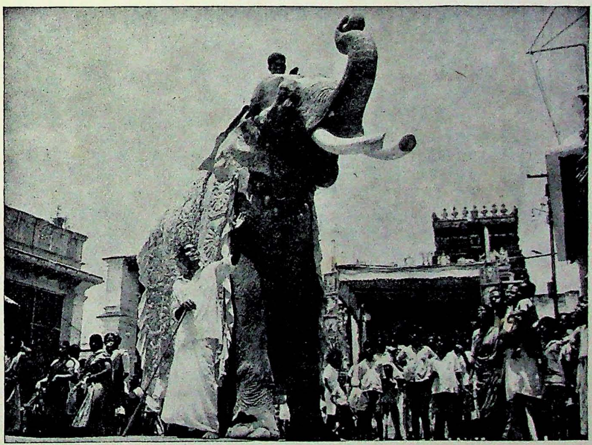
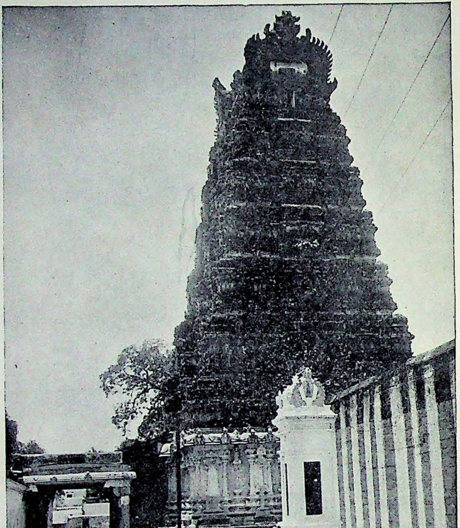
25 Manavalamamuni
26 Dwajasthambam
27 Balipeedam
28 Sevanthi Mandapam
29 Entrance
30 Vahana Godown
31 Mandapam
32 Granary
33 Garden
34 Sthalavirukshan



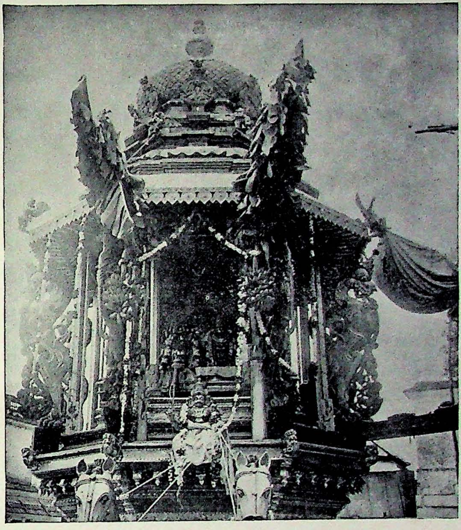
Sri Vanamamalai Perumal Temple, Nanguneri.



The majestic elephant of Sri Vanamamalai Perumal Temple.



Sri Vanamamalai Perumal Temple.



Festival Car of Sri Vanamamalai Perumal Temple.

small temple of Lord Nataraja. The main entrance is facing south and the tank is in front of the temple. This small but beautiful temple is situated in sylvan surroundings. The temple contains fine carved sculptures and an artistic Mani Mandapam. The pillars, each of a single stone, are quite massive. One huge pillar contains in it sixteen small pillars which produce different musical notes. The sanctum of Lord Nataraja and his consort Sivagama Sundari faces the south. The image of the Lord is one of exquisite beauty and grace which has an elegant ' Makudam ' on its head.

An interesting story is told as to how the temple was constructed and the image installed. King Soundara Pandyan had a beautiful but mentally imbalanced daughter. The king made all attempts in vain to cure her. At last he made known to one and all that whosoever cures the illness of his daughter will have her in marriage and be presented with his entire kingdom. A Brahmin from Chera country succeeded in restoring the King's daughter to normalcy but refused to accept both his daughter and the kingdom. On the contrary, he requested the King to construct a temple for Sri Siva in the north-east direction of his kingdom where elephants used to roam about. He also told the king that a sculptor without a hand will come, to whom the work of designing the idol to be installed may be entrusted. The King accordingly constructed the temple and the sculptor who came there as forestalled by the Brahmin, moulded the image of Lord Nataraja similar to that made by him and installed in places like Chidambaram, Sepparai, Kattarimangalam and Karisoozhnthamangalam. The sculptor who made the image was so much possessed by the beauty and grace of his creation that, with tears streaming in his eyes he embraced and kissed it. The cheek of the idol where he kissed bears the mark even today. The God allowed it to remain there permanently to show to the World the sculptor's devotion and love.

During the Arudhra festival which is celebrated in the month of Margazhi (December-January) devotees muster in thousands to have darshan of Lord Nataraja and worship him to their heart's content.

26. NANGUNERI

Sri Thothadrinathar temple

Considered as one of the most important places of pilgrimage by the Hindus, Nanguneri in Tirunelveli district falls under the 108 Sthalas sung in praise by the Vaishnavite Saints or Alwars, and is also one of the eight ' Swayamvyaktha ' places in India. The images at Swayamvyaktha places are said to have been brought about at the instance of the Lord himself. The place is also known as " Vanamamalai " in Tamil and " Thothadri " in Sanskrit and is considered as " Bhooloka Vaikuntam " or " Heaven on Earth ". An influential religious institution, the Vanamamalai Mutt which has the following of a large section of the Hindu community consisting of the Vaishnavites of the Thengalai sect is also located here and it administers the temple.

The temple is situated at a distance of about 20 miles from Tirunelveli on the Tirunelveli–Kanyakumari road and enjoys good transport facilities. It occupies an area of about 1,500 square feet and is claimed to have been in existence for over 1,500 years. Though it is not known as to how this temple came into existence, according to mythology, it was constructed by the celestial architect at the instance of Lord Vishnu himself. The temple was improved upon by the Pandya and Naik Kings and later by the successive heads of Vanamamalai Mutt. The temple is famous for its superb architecture, the 200 feet ornamental Gopuram soaring high at the main entrance, the ancient Sanctum Sanctorum and the mighty pillars. The word Thothadri signifies the hill that removes all evils. This mount is said to have risen from the bed of the holy tank " Pankaja Pushkarani ".

The presiding deity of Lord Thothadri is in the sitting posture of Lord Vishnu on the couch and under the canopy of Adisesha with consorts Sri Devi and Bhu Devi and the divine damsels Urvasi and hilothamai. The gingelly oil used in the ' Abishegam ' ceremonies of this image is said to possess miraculous healing power, particularly of skin diseases and also leprosy. There is also an oil-well of proven medical efficacy here and this has been alluded to by Sage Agasthya in his Tamil book on medicine over 2,000 years ago. As the effectiveness of this oil is well known and there is great demand for it, it is pooled in a place for

distribution. The deity is said to have been worshipped by other Gods and Goddesses here, besides Sri Ramanuja, Manavala Mamuni and some Alwars. The festival deity, Theiva Nayakar is in standing posture with consorts Sri Varamangai Thayar and Andal. There are also separate Sancta for the Goddess Sri Varamangai Thayar, Sri Andal, Saints Ramanuja and Manavala Mamuni, Lakshmi Narayana, Lakshmi Varaha, Venugopala, ten incarnations of the Lord and Alwars. Sri Nammalwar is said to have merged under the holy feet of this deity.

The temple has two corridors or Prakarams and a number of decorated halls called Mandapams like the Panthal Mandapam, Jayanthi Mandapam, Sivilli Mandapam, Kulasekhara Mandapam and Veerappa Naik Mandapam, and these are adorned by the different sancta.

Regular poojas are conducted in the temple by hereditary Brahmin priests who are well-versed in Sanskrit, Agama rites and mantras. The priests and other temple servants are paid by the Nanguneri Mutt. The jewels of the Mutt which are used in the temple are all of the ancient type, and worth more than Rs. 30 lakhs. There is no separate property for the temple and it is in the name of the Jeer (High Priest) of the Vanamamalai Mutt. The temple itself is under Mutt's administration. The Mutt has a property of about Rs. 50 lakhs in the form of houses, shops and lands. The Mutt has an annual income of Rs. 5 lakhs and the temple gets a Government grant of Rs. 6,000 every year. The hundi collection amount to about Rs. 2,000 for the temple and Rs. 1,500/- for the Mutt annually. By way of archanas, a sum of Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 2,000/- accrue to the temple and Mutt respectively every year. The temple has over 15 Vahanas (mounts) made of gold and silver and most of them have been given by the Mutt.

Of the different festivals celebrated here the annual festivals celebrated during the Tamil months of Panguni (March-April) and Chithirai (April-May) deserve special mention and over 15,000 persons from all over the country are said to attend the latter.

The Vanamamalai Mutt as said earlier, is a reputed institution of long standing and is said to have been in existence for over 1,000 years. Both the Hindu and Muslim rulers had extended their patronage to this institution. The Mutt's history is traced to the time of Ramanuja, the Vaishnavite preceptor of the 11th century. The first head of the Mutt (in 1447 A.D.) was Sri Vanamamalai Ramanuja Jeer and there have been 26 Jeers so far. The Mutt has earned high reputation in the 1,000 years of its chequered history and has as its disciples commoners, Rajas, Zamindars, land holders and officials high and low. The successive Jeers of the Mutt who were spiritual and charitable made fine improvements to the temple and went on adding to its edifice. The Jeers interpret the principles of Vaishnative religion and commend powers over more than 200 subordinate monasteries spread all over India. It is true to say that the temple and Mutt are so intertwined that one cannot function properly without the other.

48. THIRUKARANGUDI

Sri Azhagia Nambiroyar Temple

Thirukarangudi, a village extending over an area of six square miles and situated at a distance of eight miles from Nanguneri is one of the 108 places held sacred by the Vaishnavites. The presiding deity of the famous temple in this village is called Azhagiya Nambi or Kurungudi Nambi. The Puranas refer to the village as "Vamana Kshethra", though there is no temple here for Vamana (the fifth incarnation of Lord Vishnu) as such.

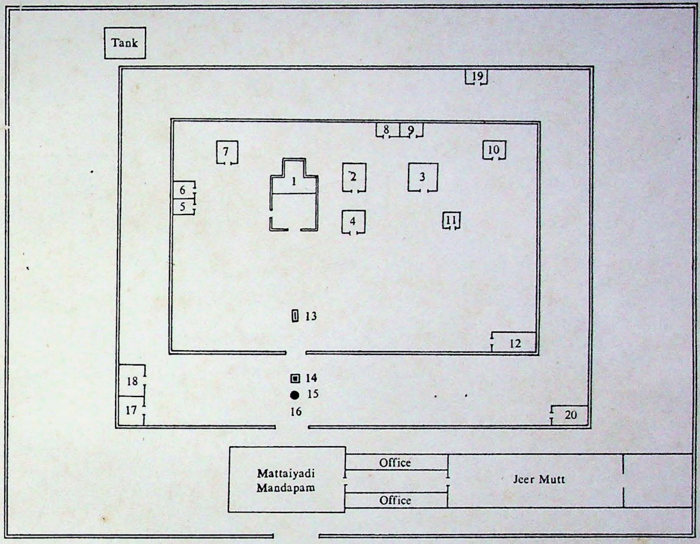
The huge temple with its five-tier gopuram and massive walls commands an impressive view. It covers an area of 18 acres and has five spacious Prakarams. On entering the temple by the main gate one comes across a big Mandapam which adjoins the Jeer Mutt. The works of art found in this Mandapam and on the Gopuram are of exquisite beauty. A remarkable feature about this temple is that the sacred flag mast (Dwajasthambam) is not in line with the Sanctum Sanctorum. There is a legend concerning this to the effect that in order to enable a devotee to have a clear darshan, the Lord slightly displaced the pillar.

The beautiful image of Lord Azhagiya Nambi with His two consorts is in a standing posture in the

SRI AZHAGIA NAMBIRAYAR TEMPLE

THIRUKARANGUDI

(Not to Scale)



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12 Ramanujar
13 Garudan
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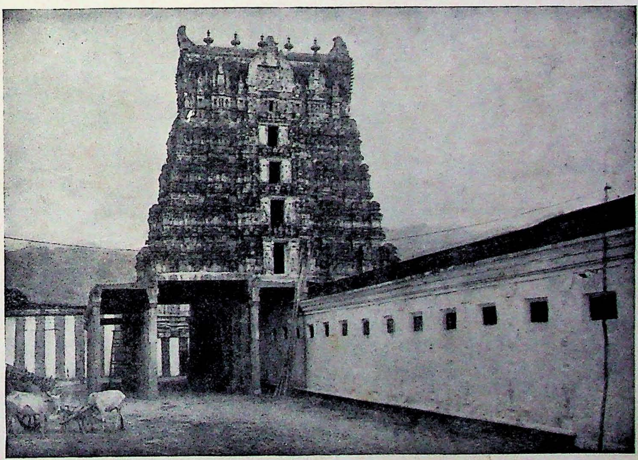
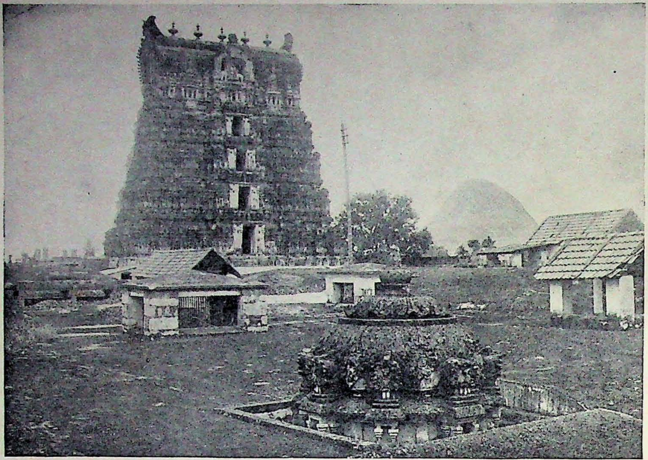
15 Balipeedam
16 Abishega Mandapam
17 Madapalli
18 Kaisika Mandapam
19 Krishnan
20 Manavalamamunigal

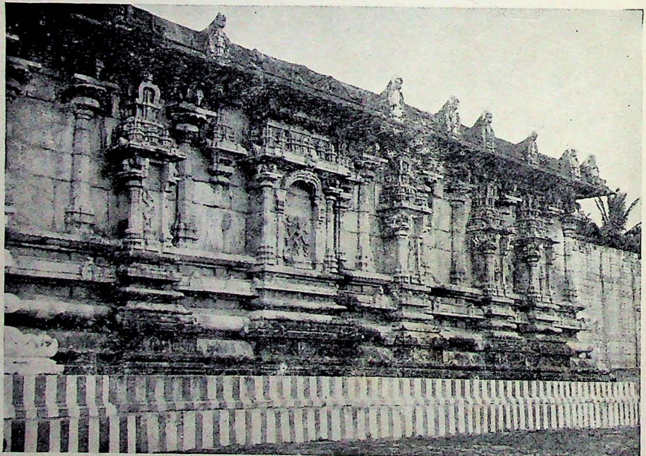
Sri Azhagianambirayar Temple, Tirukkarungudi.



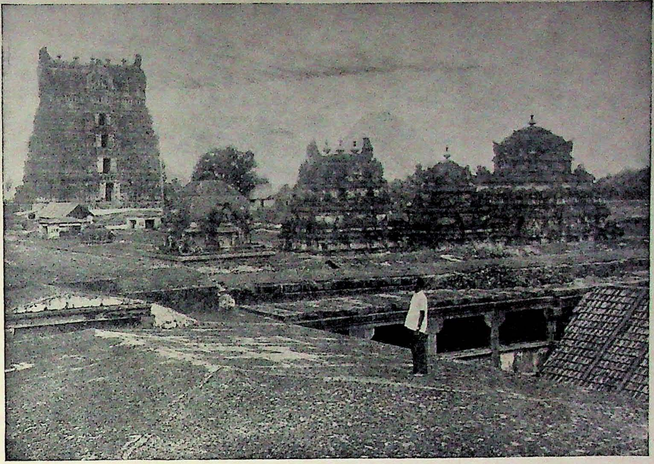
Another view of the gopuram of Sri Azhagianambirayar Temple.



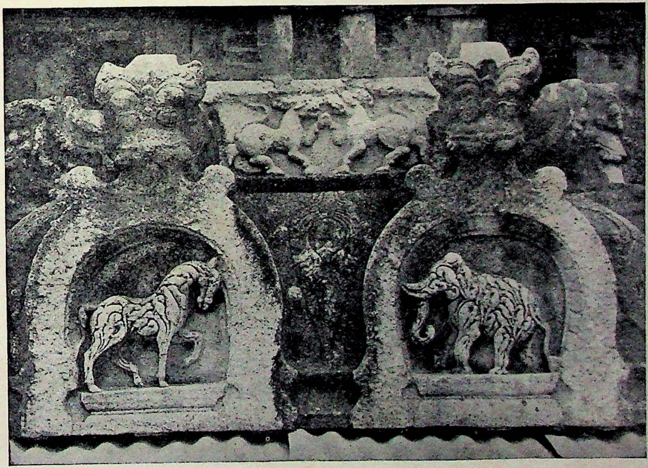
Five-tier gopuram and dwajasthambham in the temple.



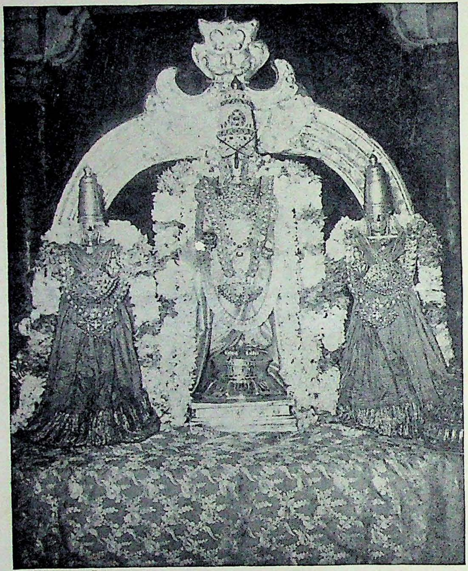
A view of the massive artistic wall of the temple.



A view of the Chithragopuram and Vimanam in Thirukkarangudi.



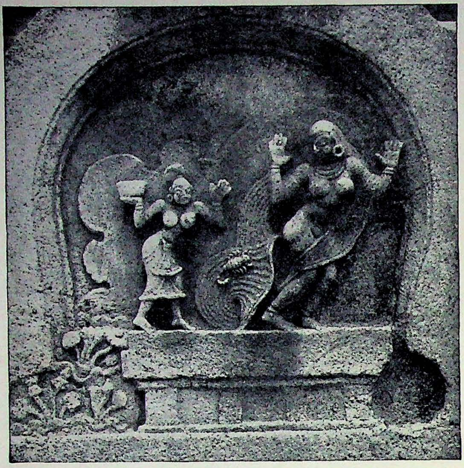
A marvellous piece of workmanship in the temple.



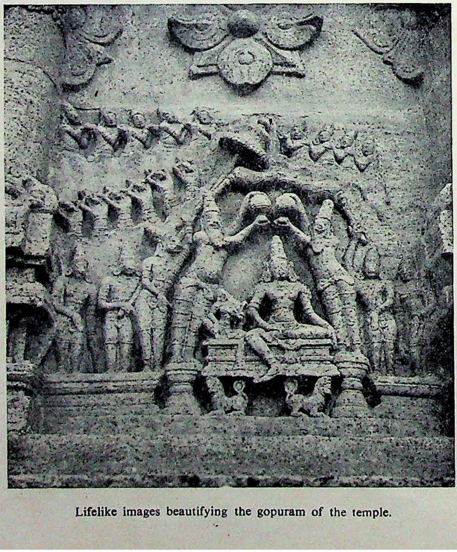
The festival idols of the Lord and His Consort in Sri Azhagianambirayar Temple.

Image of Varuna, the Lord of the sea in the temple.

Image of Sri Dakshinamurti in Azhagianambirayar temple.

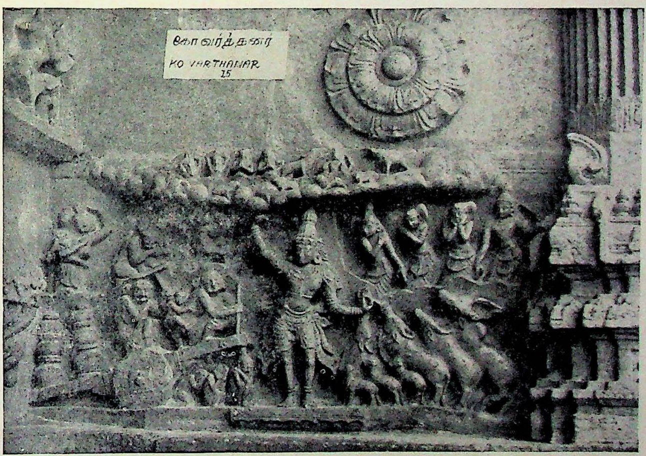


An image of ingenious workmanship in Azhagianambirayar temple. Depicts the predicament of a lady on seeing a scorpion clinging to her saree.

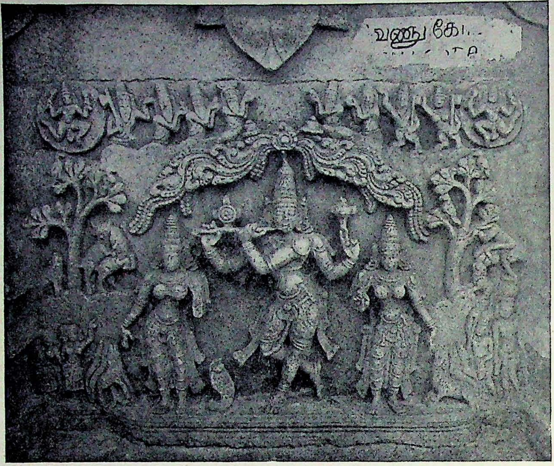


Lifelike images beautifying the gopuram of the temple.

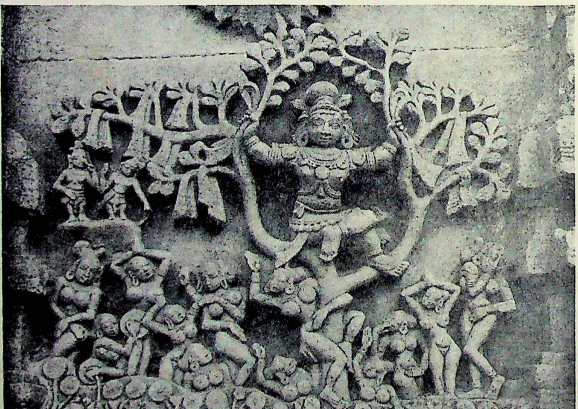
Lord Vishnu as Vamana - a marvellous sculpture in the temple.



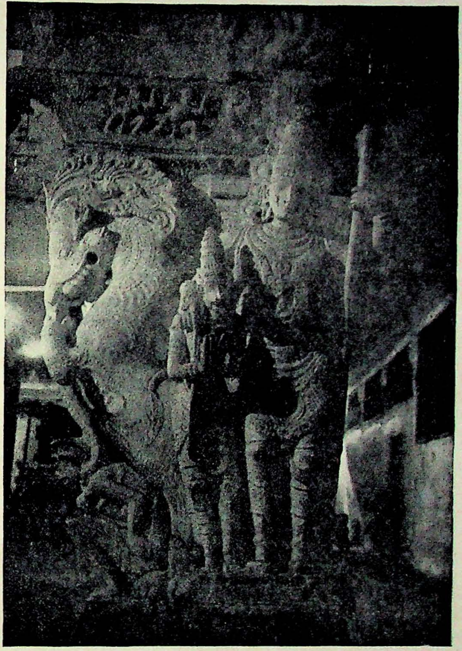
Govardhanar - Another exquisite sculpture in the temple.



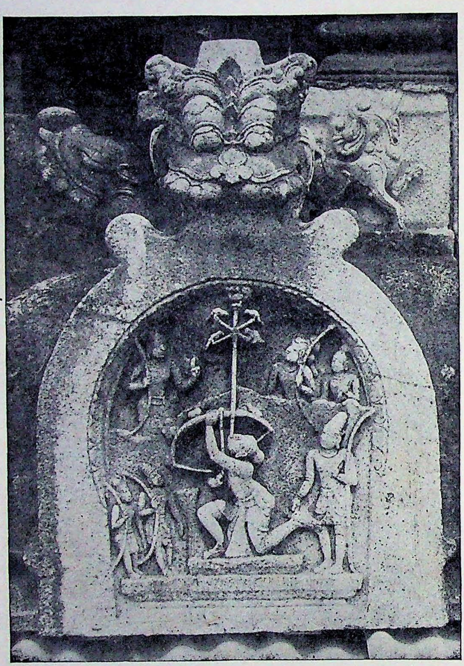
Venugopala and His consorts—another marvellous sculpture in the temple.



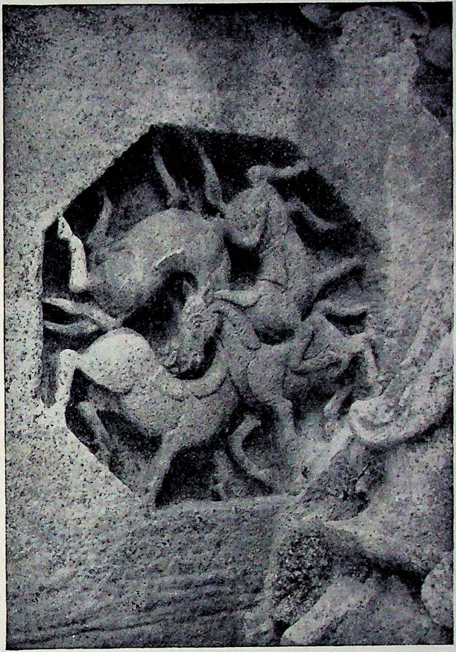
Vasthrapaharanam - Gopis begging Lord Krishna for their clothes - a sculpture in the temple.



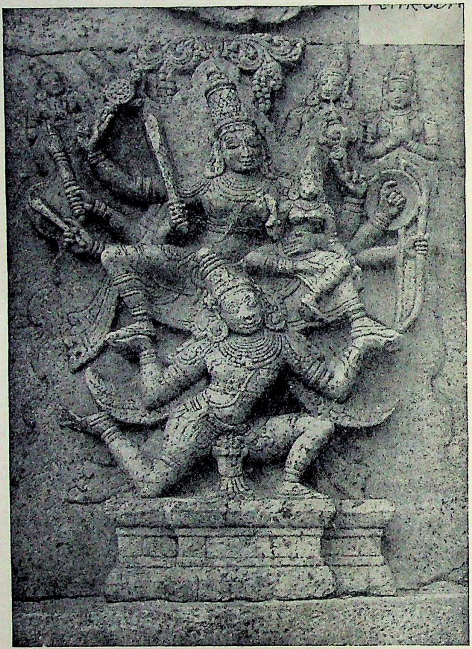
Another image of superb workmanship adorning the pillar in the temple.



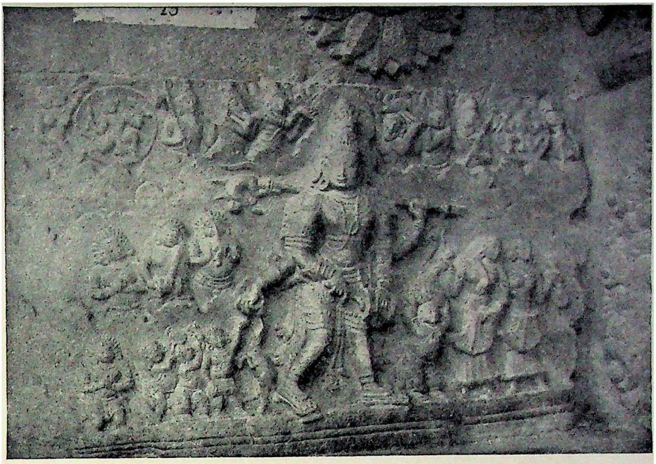
Dexterously carved out images in Azhagianambirayar temple.



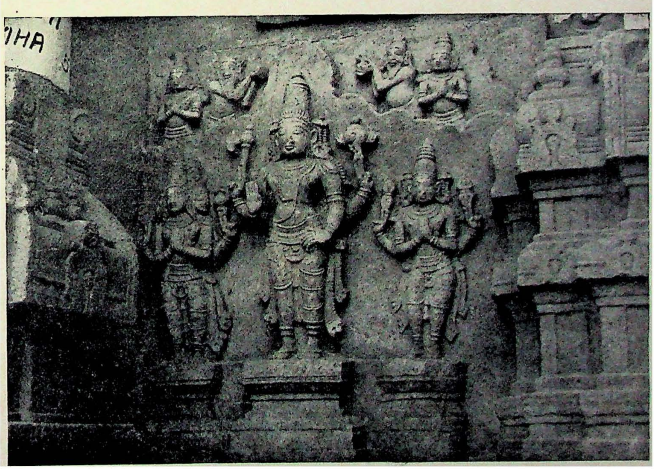
Another image of rare workmanship in the temple

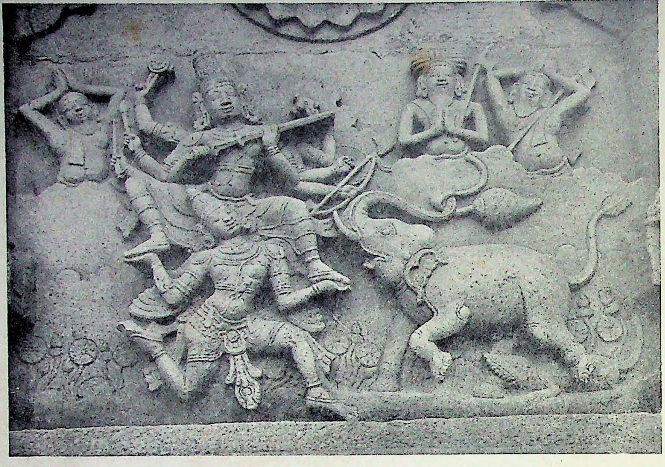


Lord Vishnu with Goddess Lakshmi on Garuda – another sculpture.

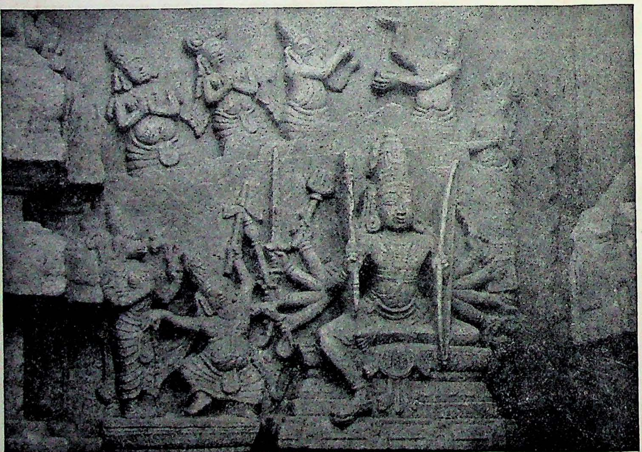


An impressive image of Lord Siva on the Gopuram of the temple.





Gajendramoksham – Another exquisite sculpture in the temple.



One of the images adorning the Gopuram of the temple.

Sanctum Sanctorum. In the next Sanctum the Lord is called Vaishnava Nambi. Legend has it that the great Vaishnavite preceptor Sri Ramanuja had the God Himself as his disciple when he visited this place and gave the name of Vaishnava Nambi to him. The Goddess Kurungudivalli has a separate Sanctum. There are also images of Vishnu in the sitting as well as reclining poses. There is a Sanctum for Siva within the temple which is a rare feature in a Vaishnavite shrine. The many beautiful images carved out of stone which are found in the temple date back to the Naik period. The Vijayanagar rulers have also contributed much to the improvement of this temple. The great Vaishnavite saints, Periyalwar, Thirumangaiyalwar, Thirumazhisai Alwar, Nammalwar and Manavala Mamuni have offered worship here and sung in praise of this shrine.

The Jeer Swamigal is the hereditary trustee of the temple and he manages its affairs through a Manager. The Jeer Mutt is highly venerated by devout Vaishnavites. The temple has valuable jewels worth about a lakh of rupees and owns some lands. The important festivals of the temple are Kausika Ekadasi and Panguni Uthsavam. There are some interesting stone inscriptions within the temple. There are two more temples dedicated to Lord Nambi, one on the top of a hill six miles away from the village and the other on the bank of the river nearby.

70. VADAKKU VALLIYOOR

Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

One of the many historic temples dedicated to Lord Muruga in this State is to be found in Valliyur which is on the Banares-Cape Comerin highway at a distance of about 16 kilometres from Nanguneri. A cave carved out of a rocky hill is the Sanctum Sanctorum of the temple where the images of Lord Muruga with that of His consort Sri Vallinayagy has been installed. This serves as the nucleus of the temple which has been constructed according to the medieval Dravidian style of temple architecture. Some similarities could be perceived between this temple and the biggest and more ancient shrine of Lord Murugar at Tiruchendur and also the well known Murugar temple at Kazhugumalai.

The temple which has impressive Mandapams and Prakarams covers an area of about 10 acres. The shrine is said to have been in existence even in the 11th century A. D. Tradition has it, that a Pandya king who came to the hill here on a hunting expedition after visiting the neighbouring shrine at Thirukarangudi, discovered the temple. The first Mandapam was built by him. The other structures were added by his successors.

In view of its strategic location as the gateway to Kerala country, Valliyur gained military importance in course of time. It was for a brief period the headquarters of Kulasekhara Pandya of the second Pandyan empire of the 13th century A.D. During his regime the place was well fortified. It may be said that from this time onwards Valliyur became an important centre for pilgrimage.

Sage Agasthya and Indra are said to have worshipped the Lord here. Vinayakar, Natarajar and Dakshinamurthy are some of the other deities in the temple.

The great Saivite Saint Arunagirinathar had offered worship to this deity and sung in praise of Him. The following story is popular in the area: Once the sixth head of the Dharmapuram Adheenam worshipped at this temple. As he could not see the Goddess, he asked whether Vallinayagy was not there. The next moment the ardent devotee had darshan of the Goddess who uttered "I am here near my Lord."

Before undertaking Giriprathakshanam, pilgrims have a holy dip in the Saravanapoigai, the sacred tank. According to a legend water gushed forth here when Lord Muruga, at the request of Sri Vallinayagy, struck His Vel on the ground. After renovation, a Kumbabishegam was performed in 1959.

Poojas are performed in the temple seven times in a day. The jewels of the temple are estimated at more than a lakh of rupees. The Vel in the hand of the presiding deity is studded with diamonds. The temple owns sizable landed property which yield an annual income of about Rs. 12,000/-. It has a wooden Ther, Palanquins and three silver Peacock mounts. The important festivals of the temple are Skandha Sashti in Iyppasi (October-November), Ther festival in Chithrai (April-May) and the Theppa Uthsavam in Karthigai (November-December). The last mentioned festival is celebrated in a very impressive way and about 5,000 persons from far and near gather at this place to witness the festival when the Lord mounted on a tastefully decorated floating raft is taken round the tank eleven times.

The temple which comes under the purview of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. is managed by an Executive Officer and a Board of trustees.

77. RADHAPURAM

Sri Varaguna Pandeesar Temple

Situated in the north eastern-part of Radhapuram, formerly known as Raja Rajapuram, the thousand year old temple of Sri Varaguna Pandeeswarar presents an inspiring view. The interesting inscriptions found in the temple speak highly of the outstanding Pandya King of Madurai, Sri Varaguna Pandya who installed the lingam and built this temple. The place is at a distance of 19 miles from Nanguneri. It is linked with several important centres by bus and train. There are two choultries here for the stay of the pilgrims.

The temple facing east, covers an area of about 30 acres. It has two Prakarams, two beautiful Vimanams, an Artha Mandapam, a Maha Mandapam an Alankara Mandapam and a Mani Mandapam. There are four main roads around the temple for the procession of the Car. There is also a bathing ghat on the north-eastern corner of the temple. In a separate sanctum facing south stands the beautiful image of the divine consort Sri Kalyani Amman. According to a local legend, a well known person belonging to the Chettiar Community in Udhayathur and a staunch devotee of Siva who happened to come here with his young daughter Kalyani, lost her and was grief-stricken. He subsequently had a dream in which the God informed him that his daughter is with Him and that He had married her. Thrilled by this, the person erected a separate shrine for the Amman and worshipped her. In evidence of this, till recently it is customary for the Chettiar Community of Udhayathur to make gifts in the shape of Mangalyam, costly dresses and other ornaments to the Ambal during the great Thiru Kalyanam festival in Iyppasi (October-November). The devotees believe that the Amman is very powerful especially in granting progeny. Vinayakar, Subramaniar, Chandrasekarar, Natarajar, Sundareswarar, Kangalanathar, Bairavar, Suryar, Chandirar, Meenakshiamman, Valli, Deivayanai, Appar, Sundarar, Sambandar, Manickavasagar, Agasthyar, Arubathimoovar and Navagrahas are the other deities here. There are also several Uthsava Vigrahams all made of Panchalogam.

Poojas are performed four times daily by hereditary Brahmin priests. The ornaments in the temple are worth about Rs. 20,000/-. The temple owns 150 acres of wet lands and 4,500/- acres of dry lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 11,615/- by way of rent; this sum is utilised for its maintenance. The hundi collections amount to Rs. 150/- every year, while the income

under Archana and Abishega charges is Rs. 100/- per annum. The temple owns a valuable Ther, a Ratham, an ivory Palanquin, a silver Rishabam and several Vahanas.

Of the several festivals celebrated here, Brahmothsavam in Chithirai (April-May) for a period of 10 days, Navarathri, Iyppasi Thirukalyanam and Margazhi Thiruvadhirai are the main ones. About 3,000 devotees from far and near attend the Brahmothsavam.

The temple is managed by a Board of two trustees and an Executive Officer, appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept.

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
1	1	Singikulam (P)	Singikulam	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	150	0·25	Sri Varadaraja Perumal		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 10 miles
2	3	Thottakudi (P)	Thottakudi	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	Not known	0·05	Sri Venkata-chalapathy	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	Palayancottai Railway station 11 miles
3	4	Alwaneri (P)	Kovaikulam	Sri Muppidari amman Temple (F)	Not known	0.05	Sri Muppi-dariamman		Pallayancottai Railway station 9 miles
4	8	Kilakadu-vetti (P)	Keelakadu-vetty	Sri Marthanda Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·07	Sri Marthanda Vinayakar	...	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 10 miles
5	8	do	do	Sri Perula Man-gaiamman Temple (F)	200	0·10	Sri Perula Ilamangai-amman	...	
6	10	Devanallur (V)	Devanallur	Sri Somanatha swamy Temple (S)	200	1·01	Sri Somana-thaswamy	Sri Natarajar Sri Subrama-niar Sri Ganesar	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 14 miles
7	12	Padmaneri (P)	Padmaneri	Sri Nellaiappar Temple (S)	300	Not stated	Sri Nellai-appar	Sri Kanthi mathiambal	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 10 miles
8	14	Kalakad (P)	Kalakad	Sri Sathya Vageeswarar Temple (S)	800	3·03	Sri Sathya Vageeswarar	Sri Gomathi amman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 12 miles

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Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres): Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.: Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
991	20·00	16·00				52	Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
263	0·65						...	Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	...
200	2·15	19·89		Palmyrah trees-20		200		Twice a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Kodai festival in Adi
	3·70	1·33				5			Vinayaka Chathurthi
1,371								Twice a day by a Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam
	0·55				...	55	Yali		Kodai festival in Adi
7;393	22·00	233·00				144	Rishabams-2 Lion Kedayam Palanquin Chapparam, Car	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi
1,109	1·47					374	Rishabam Poongoil Chapparam Horse	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Arudhra Dharisanam Sivarathri Karthigai Deepam Thirukkalyanam
13,204	19·27	6·13			25;201		Chapparams-2 Parrot, Car Swan, Horse Rishabam Peacock Palanquin Elephant	Four times a day by Bhattars	Brahmothsavam in Vaikasi

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Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
9	14	Kalakad (P)	Kalakad	Sri Varadaraja Perumal Temple (V)	800	0·42	Sri Varadaraja Perumal		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 12 miles
10	14	do	Karivalamkulam (Mela)	Sri Sundarapandeeswarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·58	Sri Sundarapandeeswarar	Sri Gomathiamman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 11 miles
11	14	do	Koilpattukad	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	200	0·50	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 12 miles
12	14	do	Koilpattu	Sri Sundara Subramaniaswamy Temple (M)	9	0·01	Sri Sundara Subramaniar	Sri Valli Deivayanai	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 13 miles
13	14	do	Vadamalaisamudram	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	75	0·06	Sri Sundara Vinayakar		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 11 miles
14	15	Pathai (V)	Pathai	Sri Kulasekharanathar Temple (S)	1,000	0·65	Sri Kulasekharanathar	Sri Sugantha Kunthalambal Sri Thripurahareswarar Sri Thripurasundari	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 12 miles
15	15	do	do	Sri Vasudeva Perumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·14	Sri Vasudeva Perumal		do
16	17	Kilakarivalamkulam (V)	Keezhakarivalamkulam	Sri Kumarar Temple (M)	500	0·39	Sri Kumarar	Sri Arumuga Nayanar	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,875	0·76					112	Palanquins-3 Garudas-2 Car, Lion Horse Hanumar Elephant, Sesha Chandra Prabhai	Four times a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Vaikunta Ekadasi Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
6,157	34·01	0·30				732	Car Palanquin Vahanas	Six times a day by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Margazhi
323	1·50					25	Garuda	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Vaikunta Ekadasi Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
1,419								Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
1,576	5·34	0·38				15		Twice a day by a hereditary Vellalar	Sivarathri
1,278	1·16	10·26				307	Rishabams-2 Bandiccots-2	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
1,306			6·00			Value not stated	Garuda Sahadai	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
743	0·64					100	Horse Peacock Ajam Elephant	Twice a day by a hereditary Archagar	Skandha Sashti

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Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
17	22	Kadambodu-valavoo (P)	Kadambadu-valuvur	Sri Kailasanatha-swamy Temple (S)	150	0·60	Sri Kailasana-thar	Sri Ponmalai-amman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 15 miles
18	23	Soorangudi (P)	Soorangudi	Sri Kulasekara Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·01	Sri Vinayakar	Sri Subra-maniar Sri Valli Deivayanai	Tirunelveli Junction 23 miles
19	26	Nanguneri (P)	Nanguneri	Sri Vanamamalai Perumal Temple (V)	1,500	4·15	Sri Thothadri-nathar	Sri Deivana-yakar Sri Varamangai Nachiar	Tirunelveli Junction 20 miles
20	28	Shenbaga-ramanallur (P)	Shenbaga-ramanallur	Sri Jagannatha Perumal Temple (V)	200	0·05	Sri Jagannatha Perumal		Tirunelveli Junction 24 miles
21	28	do	do	Sri Ramalinga-swamy Temple (S)	Not known	1·00	Sri Ramalinga-swamy		Tirunelveli Junction 24 miles
22	38	Pappankulam (V)	Pappankulam	Sri Muthulakshmi-amman Temple (F)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Muthu-lakshmiamman		Thathankulam Railway station 10 miles
23	39	Kadankulam Thirumalla-puram (P)	Tirumallai-puram	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	340	0·10	Sri Venkata-chalapathy		Thathankulam Railway station
24	40	Iraippuwari (P)	Korkaineri	Sri Sundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	50	Below 0·01	Sri Sundara Vinayakar		Tirunelveli Junction 23 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

1,480	6·02					15		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
476	2·25							Once a day by a Pillai	
14,772	Extent	Not	stated	...	4,15,084		Gold Ratham Chapparam Vahanas-13 Silver Vahanas-2 Chapparam	Thrice a day by hereditary Bhattachariars	Brahmothsavam in Panguni and Chithirai Vaikunta Ekadasi
	30·00				...		Ratham	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi
2,586									
	2·00	5·10		Palmyrah trees		100	Rishabam Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Sivarathri Arudhra Dharisanam
1,344	4·79	59·41						Once a day by a Brahmin	Kodai festival in Adi
956			—			825	Garuda Horse Tholukkiniyan	Thrice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	Garuda Sevai Chithra-pournami Navarathri
204	1·90	4·66	—				...	Once a day by a Pandaram	

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

25	41	Rajakkal-mangalam (P)	Rajakkal-mangalam	Sri Peruvembudaya Sastha Temple (O)	150	0·10	Sri Peruvem-budaya Sastha		Palayankottai Railway station 21 miles
26	41	do	do	Sri Ulagamman Temple (F)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Ulagamman		do
27	46	Sengalakurichi (P)	Chettimedu	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Temple (V)	Not known	0·05	Sri Venkata-chalapathy		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 18 miles
28	46	do	do	Sri Gangai-amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·04	Sri Gangai-amman		(Cheranmahadevi Railway station 18 miles)
29	46	do	Sengalakurichi	Sri Sundara-pandya Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	Not stated	Sri Vinayakar		do
30	48	Thirukaran-gudi (P)	Thirukaran-gudi	Sri Azhagia-nambiroyar Temple (V)	Not known	18.00	Sri Azhagia nambiroyar	Sri Karungudi valli Sri Andal Sri Umamahes-warar Sri Natarajar Sri Subramaniar Sri Kalabai-ravar Sri Isakki-amman	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 18 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,667	6·85					2,000	Chapparams-2 Horse Elephant Swan, Deer Kedayam Bhootham	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai
559	4·20							Once a day by a Pillai	
							Garuda	Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
1,829	3·60								
								Twice a day by a Pillai	
1,809	5·09					271	Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
19,981	2·87	1·38		...	1,55,157		Gold Garuda Hanumar Sesha Lion Silver Lion Chandra Prabhai Elephant Swan, Horse Palanquin Chapparam Indra Vimanam Tholukkiniyan	Five times a day by hereditary Bhattachariars	Vaikunta Ekadasi Vasanthothsavam in Chithirai Oonjal festival in Iyppasi Navarathri Brahmothsavam in Panguni Pagalpathu and Rapathu festival in Margazhi

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Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

31	48	Thirukarangudi (P)	Thirukarangudi	Sri Kudamadi Sastha Temple (Θ)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Sastha		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 21 miles
32	51	Eruvadi (V)	Eruvadi	Sri Somasundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	1·00	Sri Somasundara Vinayakar	Sri Shanmugar	Tirunelveli Junction 23 miles
33	51	do	do	Sri Thiruvalutheeswarar Temple (S)	500	6·00	Sri Thiruvalutheeswarar		do
34	52	Dalapathisamudram (P)	Dalapathisamudram	Sri Thirunageswarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·83	Sri Thiunageswarar		Tirunelveli Junction 28 miles
35	54	Kannanallur (P)	Chittoor	Sri Thenkarai Maharajeswarar Temple (O)	1000	4·00	Sri Thenkarai Maharajeswarar	Sri Dalavoi Madaswamy	Tirunelveli Junction 23 miles
36	56	Vijayanarayanam (P)	Vijayanarayanam	Sri Azhagiamannar Temple (V)	500	0·37	Sri Azhagiamannar	Sri Ubhayanachiar	Tirunelveli Junction 32 miles
37	56	do	do	Sri Manonmaneeswarar Temple (S)	500	0·30	Manonmaneeswarar	Sri Sivakamiamman	Tirunelveli Junction 32 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn) Department Contd.)

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
56.									
571	3·82	1·38				100		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
23,€85	34·30	51·69	...	...		2,000	Car Palanquin	Four times a day by Bhattars	Navarathri Vinayaka Chathurthi Sivarathri Thiruvathirai Karthigai Deepam Vaikasi Visakam
375	15·14					450		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Sivarathri Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Vinayaka Chathurthi Thiruvadhirai
1,090	6·15	5·63			14,034		Silver Horse Car, Poongoil Bhootham Swan Chapparam Elephant Rishabam Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Panguni Uthiram Ani Uthiram
1,521	5·49	16·53				Value not stated	Silver Horse Car, Palanquin Garuda Elephant Hanumar, Lion	Poojas by a Bhattar	Radhothsavam in Adi
	2·75	8·26				Value not stated	Chapparams-2	do	Thiruvathirai Karthigai Deepam Thirukkalyanam

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Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
38	56	Vijayanarayanam (P)	Vijayanarayanam	Sri Sudalai Madaswamy Temple (O)	500	0·05	Sri Sudalai Madaswamy		Tirunelveli Junction 32 miles
39	58	Ittamoli (P)	Ittamozhi	Sri Shenbaga Vinayakar Temple (G)	30	0·06	Sri Shenbaga Vinayakar	Sri Eswarar	Nazareth Railway station 16 miles
40	58	do	do	Sri Vadabhadra Kaliamman Temple (F)	40	0·08	Sri Vadabhadra Kaliamman	Sri Mariamman Sri Mutharamman Sri Rukmaniamman Sri Sudalai Andi	do
41	63	Kottaikarungulam (P)	Vadivammanpatti	Sri Vadakkuvachelliamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·41	Sri Vadakkuvachelli amman	Sri Sivananainda Perumal	Tiruchendur Railway station 30 miles
42	66	Samugarengapuram (P)	Samugarengapuram	Sri Venkatachalapathy Temple (V)	48	0·20	Sri Srinivasa-Perumal	Sri Ubbaya-Nachiar	Tiruchendur Railway station 36 miles
43	70	Vadakku Valliyoor (P)	Valliyoor	Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple (M)	1,000	10·00	Sri Subramaniaswamy	Sri Valli Deivayanai Sri Natarajar Sri Arumuganayanar Sri Sivan	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 22 miles
44	71	Therku Valliyoor	Therku Valliyoor	Sri Muppidathiamman Temple (F)	100	0·03	Sri Muppidathiamman	Sri Adilakshmi Sri Bairavar	Palayankottai Railway station 29 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Value of Jewellery Rs. Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Value of Jewellery Rs. Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

3,511	0·96							Poojas by a Kambar	Kodai festival once in two years
246		17·00		...	...			Once a day by a Vellalar	
556		17·00		Shops-32				Once a day by a Vellalar	Kodai festival once in three years
548	3.50	40·00				200	Lion	Twice a day by a hereditary Kambar	Kodai festival in Adi
1,279	1·71	6·00				500	Garuda	Twice a day by a Brahmin	
12,694	128·51	382·06			83,579		Silver Peacocks-2 Palanquin Bandicoot Peacock, Car	Seven times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Skandha Sashti Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Karthigai Deepam
244	0·48					20	Chapparam	Once a day by a hereditary Pillai	Festival in Vaikasi

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
45	72	Panagudi (P)	Panagudi	Sri Ramalingeswarar Temple (S)	300	0·30	Sri Ramalingaswamy	Sri Narasingaperumal Sri Devi Bhu Devi Sri Sivakamiambal Sri Vinayakar Sri Subramaniar	Tirunelveli Junction 32 miles
46	72	do	Sivagamipuram	Sri Kavarathalai Ayyan etc. Temples (O)	Not known	Below 0·01	Sri Kavarathalai Ayyanar Sri Vinayakar Sri Kasi Mutharamman		Tirunelveli Junction 35 miles
47	73	Kavalkinar (P)	Perungudi	Sri Kalatheeswarar Temple (S)	1000	Not stated	Sri Kalatheeswarar	Sri Natarajar Sri Nangaiamman Sri Gomathiamman	Tirunelveli Junction
48	77	Radhapuram (P)	Radhapuram	Sri Varagunapandeeswarar Temple (S)	1000	3·00	Sri Varagunapandeeswarar	Sri Nithya-Kalyaniambal	Tirunelveli Junction 42 miles
49	79	Urumankulam (P)	Urumankulam	Sri Seethala Sivalingeswarar Temple (S)	150	0·18	Sri Seethala Sivalingeswarar	Sri Perumal Sri Rukmani Sri Vinayakar	Nazareth Railway station 20 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
10,729	47·00	127·00		Cocoanut groves 10·00	9,413		Rishabams-3 Kedayams-2 Car, Garuda Swan Elephant Bandicoot peacock	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Thai Vinayaka Chathurthi Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
401	0·40	6·00						Twice a week by a Vellalar	
672	20·33	72·24				100		Twice a day by a Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Purattasi
11,615	150·00	4500·00			19,264		Silver Rishabam Palanquins-2 Sahadais-2 Rishabams-2 Poongoil Elephant Peacock Lion Bandicoot Chapparam Swan Indra Vimanam Car	Four times a day by hereditary Brahmins	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
1,049	25·00	60·00		...		6		Twice a day by a Brahmin	...

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples under the Hindu Religious		
50	82	Tisayanvilai (P)	Thesiyanvilai	Sri Balasundara Vinayakar Temple (G)	Not known	0·01	Sri Balasundara Vinayakar		Nazareth Railway station 17 miles
51	82	do	do	Sri Mutharamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·02	Sri Mutharamman	Sri Uchinimahaliamman Sri Bairavar	Nazareth Railway station 17 miles
52	82	do	do	Sri Santhiamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·01	Sri Santhiamman		Nazareth Railway station 17 miles
53	83	Kuttam (P)	Kuttam	Sri Anandavalli amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·06	Sri Anandavalli amman	Sri Vinayakar	Nazareth Railway station 22 miles
54	84	Karichuthuovari (P)	Ovari	Sri Swayambulingeswarar Temple (S)	400	0·20	Sri Swayambulingaswamy		Nazareth Railway station 23 miles
55	93	Palavoor (P)	Palavoor	Sri Sankaralingaswamy Temple (S)	20	Below 0·01	Sri Sankaralingaswamy	...	Tirunelveli Junction 42 miles
56	94	Karunkulam (P)	Karunkulam	Sri Narampunathaswamy Temple (S)	500	0·30	Sri Narampunathaswamy		Tirunelveli Junction 40 miles
57	96	Chettikulam (P)	Chettikulam Pudumanai	Sri Mutharamman Temple (F)	150	0·25	Sri Mutharamman		Tirunelveli Junction 45 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
								Once a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
244				Shops-2 Houses-3 Vacant plot 0·02			Sahadai Chapparam	Once a day by a hereditary Pillai	Navarathri
1,200			...	Palmyrah trees-200		2,000	—	Twice a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Festival in Adi
11,767	0·86	151·93				9,960	Chapparams-2 Palanquin Indra Vimanam Rishabam Pushpa Vimanam	Four times a day by hereditary Gurukkals	Vaikasi Visakam Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
468		10·50						Once a week by a hereditary Bhattar	
2,116		5·00	5·00			500		Twice a day by a Bhattar	Arudhra Dharisanam Sivarathri Navarathri Karthigai Deepam
460	0·90			School building			—	Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Kodai festival in Chithirai

NANGUNERI

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples outside the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
1	1	Singikulam (P)	Palayagram-am	Sri Kailasanathar Temple (S)	200	0·62	Sri Kailasana-thar	Sri Avudai-ambal	Cheranmahadevi Railway station 10 miles
2	22	Kadambodu-valavoo (P)	Kadambodu-valuvur	Sri Venkatach-alapathy Temple (V).	150	0·48	Sri Venkata-chalapathy		Cheranmahadevi Railway station 15 miles
3	23	Soorangudi (P)	Soorangudi	Sri Sastha Mangalamud-ayar Temple (O)	500	0·82	Sri Mangala-mudayar		Tirunelveli Junction 23 miles
4	26	Nanguneri (P)	Nanguneri	Sri Thirunages-warar Temple (S)	1500	0·01	Sri Thirunage-swarar		Tirunelveli Junction 20 miles
5	52	Dalapathisamu-dram (P)	Dalapathisa-mudram	Sri Lakshmi-narayana Perumal Temple (V)	Not known	0·25	Sri Lakshmi-narayana Perumal		Tirunelveli Junction 28 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn) Department									
4,000	25·75					465	Rishabams-2 Palanquin Chapparam Suran Bandicoot	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Skandha Sashti
Clubbed along with the Kailasanathar Temple (in H. R & C. E.) Sl. No. 17.									
500	3·65	2·82				1,500		Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Panguni Uthiram Karthigai Deepam
						10,000	Car Vahanas-2	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	Brahmothsavam in Ani
2,231	10·56				...	400	Garuda	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Garudothsavam

TIRUCHENDUR TALUK

3. ALWAR THIRUNAGARI

Sri Adinathaswamy Temple and the Nava Thirupathis

The district of Tirunelveli is unique in the temple history of southern Tamil Nad in that it contains nine renowned ancient Vaishnavite shrines called Nava Thirupathis in an area of hardly 50 square miles. The nine sacred shrines are as follows: (1) Kallapiran temple, Srivaikuntam (2) Vijayaseva Perumal temple, Natham, Srivaikuntam (3) Kasinivenda perumal temple, Thiruppuliangudi (4) Devar Piran temple, Rettai Thirupathi (5) Aravindalochanar temple, Rettai Thirupathi (6) Mayakkoothar temple, Perungulam (7) Vaithamanidhi perumal temple, Thirukkoloor (8) Makara Nadunguzhai Kadar temple, Thenthirupperi and (9) Adinathaswamy temple, Alwarthirunagiri. The last three are in Tiruchendur taluk and are discussed here. A brief mention about the first six shrines which are in Srivaikuntam taluk has also been made. A detailed description of the Kallapiranswamy temple in Srivaikuntam taluk is given under that taluk separately. All the nine shrines are located on the banks of the famous river Tambaraparani in the taluks of Tiruchendur and Srivaikuntam. According to history, the greatest of the Vaishnavite Alwars, Sri Nammalwar had sung in praise of the presiding deities in these temples round about eighth century A.D. Alwar Thirunagari known also as Thirukkurugoor commands a pre-eminent position among these nine sacred shrines in that it was the birth place of saint Nammalwar, who had offered worship in these shrines and it is also one of the largest temples in the district dedicated to Vishnu. The esteem in which Nammalwar was held here can be gauged from the name of the place 'Alwar Thirunagari' and by the special sanctum under a tamarind tree enshrined for him.

Alwar Thirunagari is about 20 miles east of Tirunelveli and is a railway station on the Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur line. The village is just three miles off Srivaikuntam and commands good transport facilities. This ancient temple is replete with stone inscriptions spread over an area of 5 acres; the temple contains picturesque sculptures.

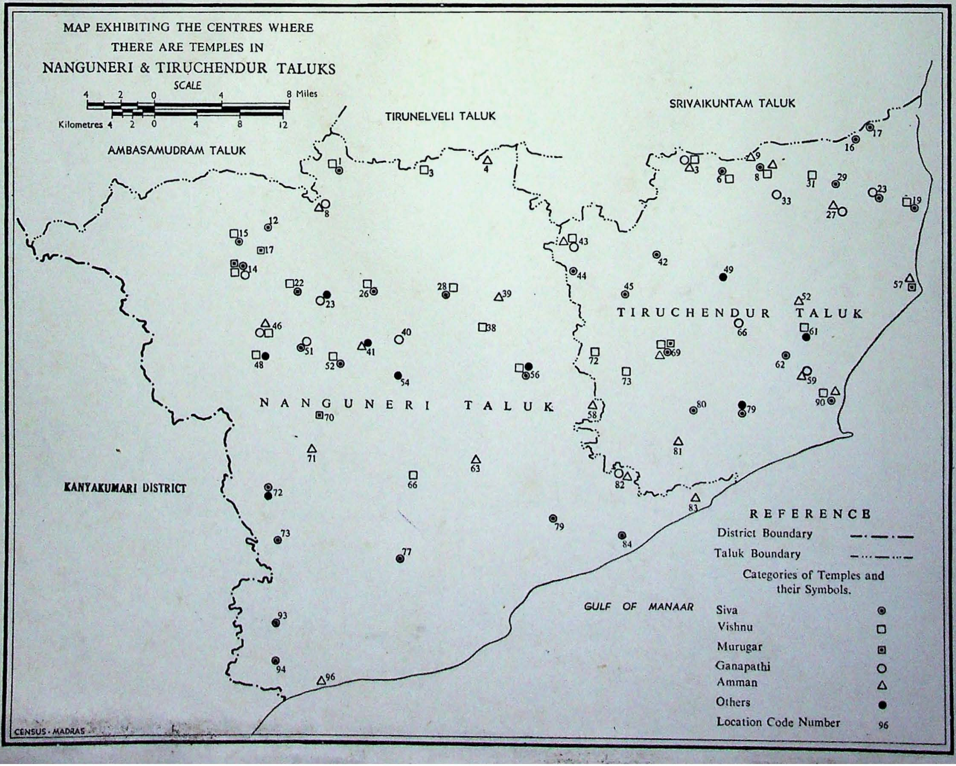
The presiding deity, Adinathaswamy is an imposing figure. The Lord's consort here is known as Adi Nayagy. The festival deity is in standing posture and He is also known as "Polinthu Nindra Piran". There are two sancta for Adi Nayagy and Kurugoor Nayagy to the right and left of the Lord respectively. There is a big tamarind tree within the temple and it is said to be Adisesha, the serpent couch of Vishnu. According to a prevailing story, sage Aagasthya is said to have received a boon from Siva here to the effect that an Alwar would be born here who will enthrone Tamil as a language equal in importance and glory to that of Sanskrit.

Legend has it that one Thanthan, a Harijan had great reverence for the Lord and he was looked down upon by Indra and the Devas. He was made to flee to the opposite bank of the river where he offered worship to the Lord. This insult to a devout "bhaktha" resulted in the loss of eye sight to those who were responsible for it and they regained it only after apologising to Thanthan. Hence, the place is also known as "Thanthan Oor"; an image of Thanthan is in the temple.

A tamarind tree here is so famous that some devotees consider its bark to possess curative powers. Fruits do not ripen in this tree. Nammalwar it is said, was born under this tree and was rapt in meditation for 16 years under its shade and only later, he sang verses of "Thiruvoimozhi" commonly known as "Nalayira Prabandham". It was sage Madurakavi, an ardent disciple of Nammalwar who gave the verses of his master to the world. The sthalaviruksham here is tamarind tree.

Besides good architecture, the temples of Alwar and Sri Adinatha as also the Thirumamani Mandapam, the Thirumanjana Mandapam and the Mirror Hall are very beautiful. The images of Mottai Gopuram as also those at three-tiered tower are all pointers of exquisite workmanship.

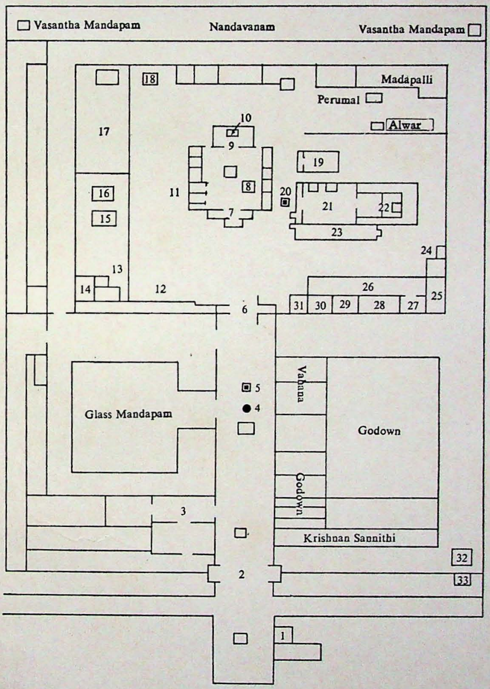
Regular daily poojas are offered to the deities here by hereditary Vaishnavite priests well conversant with Vedic rules, and they are the descendants from


MAP EXHIBITING THE CENTRES WHERE
THERE ARE TEMPLES IN
NANGUNERI & TIRUCHENDUR TALUKS
SCALE
4 2 0 4 8 Miles
Kilometres 4 2 0 4 8 12
TIRUNELVELI TALUK
SRIVAIKUNTAM TALUK
AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK
NANGUNERI TALUK
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT
GULF OF MANAAR
REFERENCE
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Categories of Temples and their Symbols.
Siva
Vishnu
Murugar
Ganapathi
Amman
Others
Location Code Number
96
CENSUS - MADRAS

SRI ADHI NATHAR ALWAR TEMPLE

ALWARTIRUNAGARI

(Not to Scale)



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10 Adhi Nathar (Moolavar)
11 Ramar Sannithi
12 Madapalli
13 Venugopalan Sannithi
14 Store Room
15 Garudan
16 Gnanappa's Sannithi
17 Pagal Pathu Mandapam
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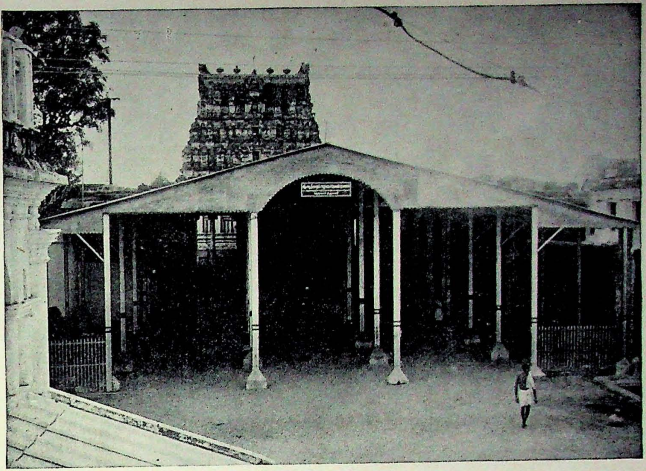
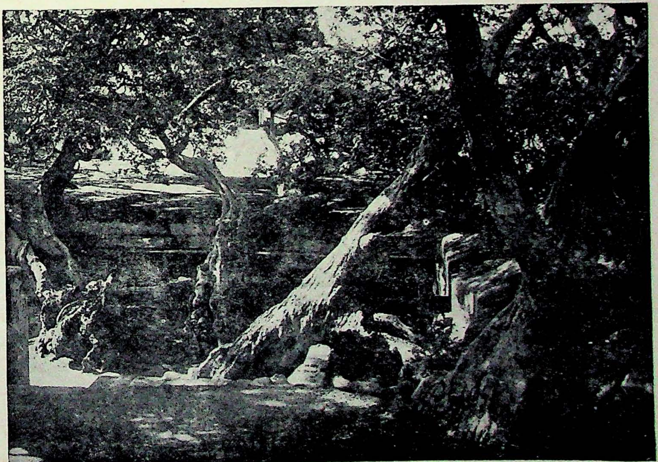
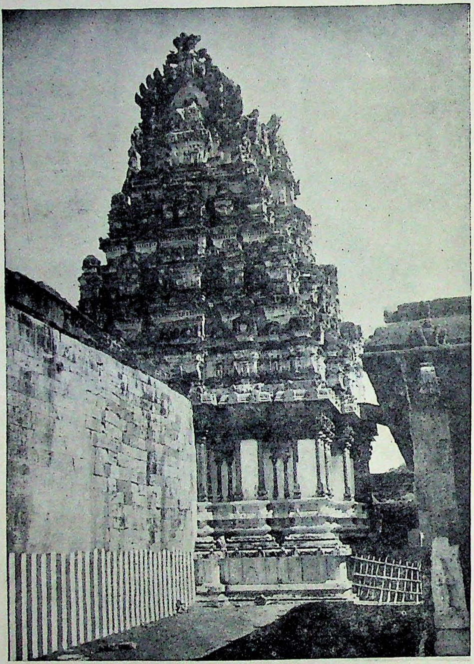
30 Washing Room
31 Thiruvengadamudaiyan Sannithi
32 Four Pillar Mandapam
33 Pakshi Rajan Sannithi



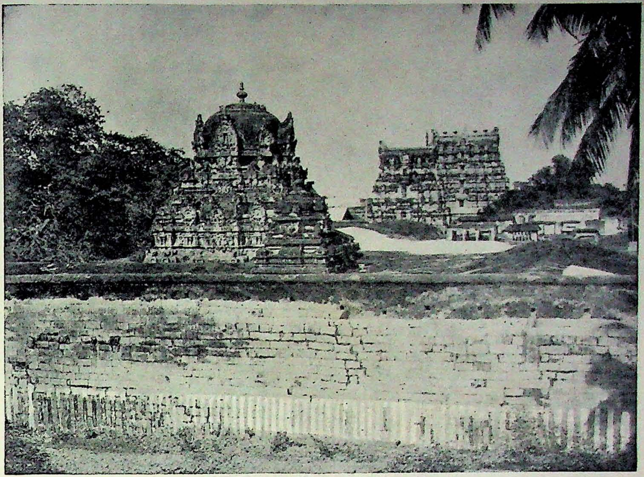
Sri Adhinadhar Temple, Alwar Tirunagari.



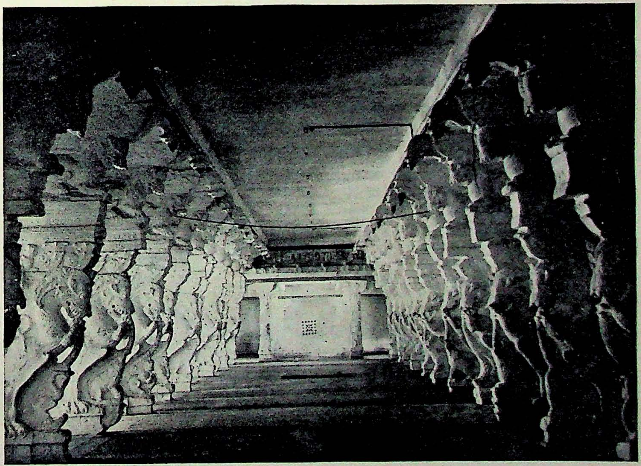
The sacred tamarind tree in Adhinadhar temple.



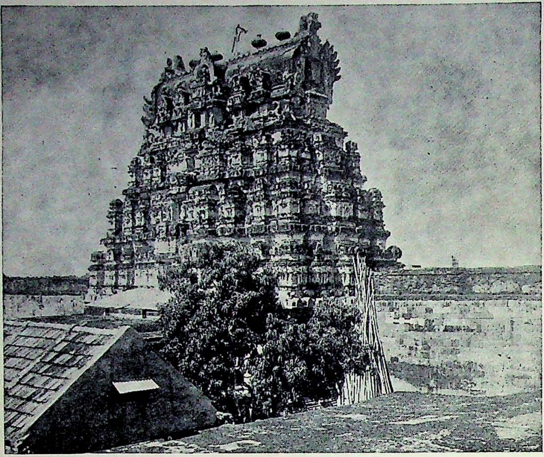
A view of the Gopuram of Sri Adhinadhar temple



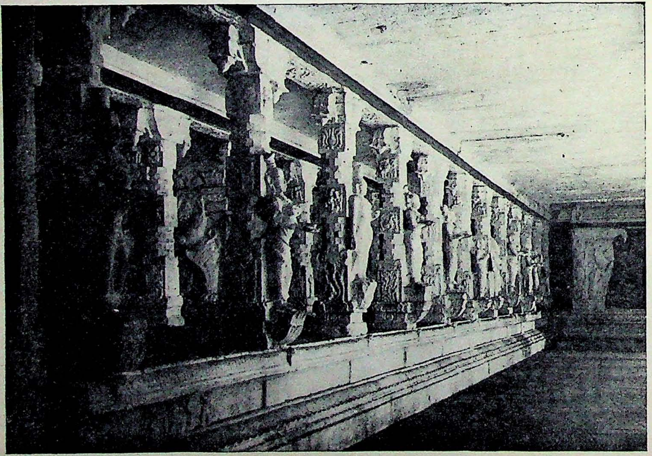
A view of the Gopurams and Vimanams in Adhinadhar temple



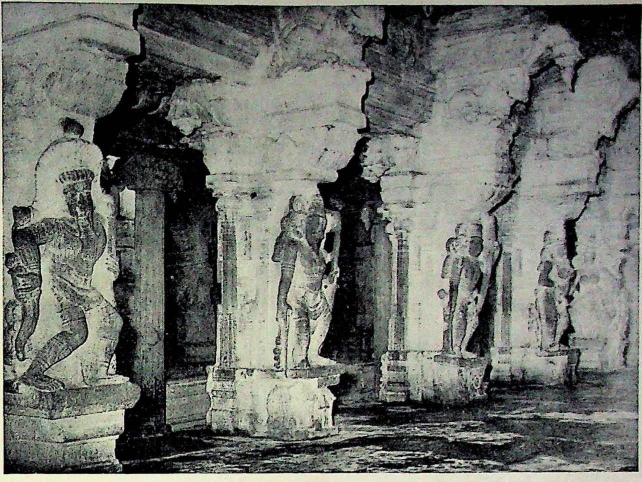
An impressive view of a prakaram in Adhinadhar temple



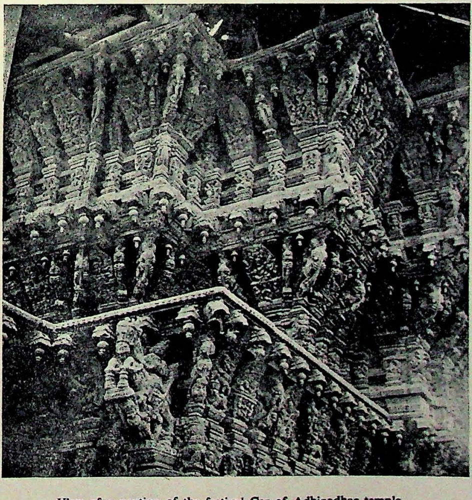
Inspiring Gopuram of Adhinadhar temple



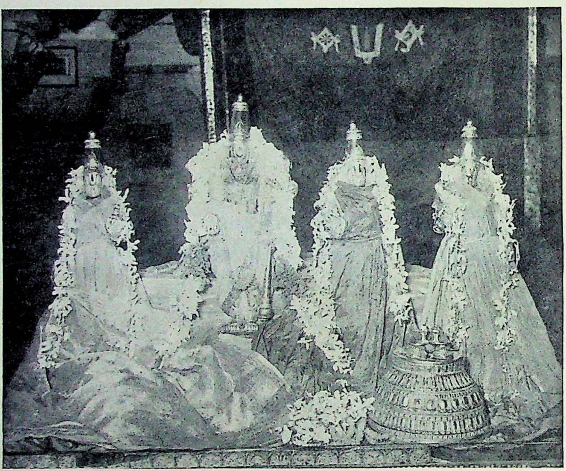
A view of the prakaram of Adhinadhar temple.



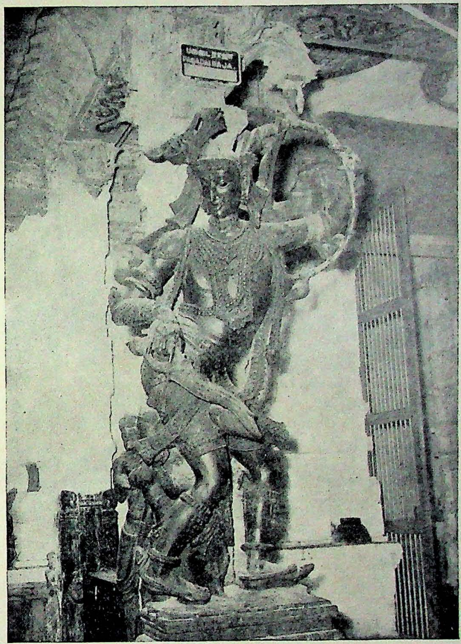
Artistic pillars in the Adhinadhar temple.



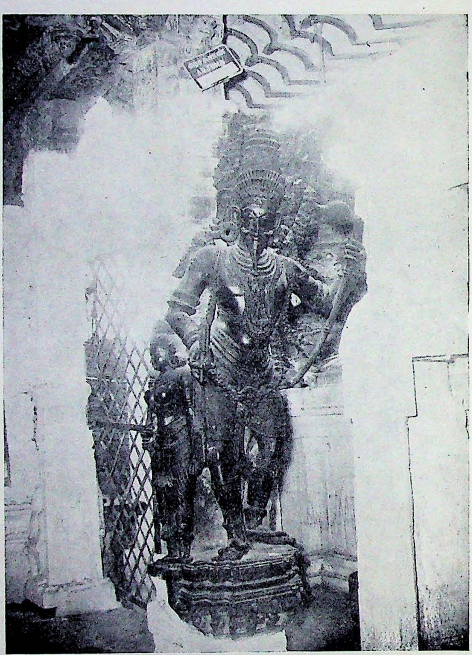
View of a portion of the festival Car of Adhinadhar temple.



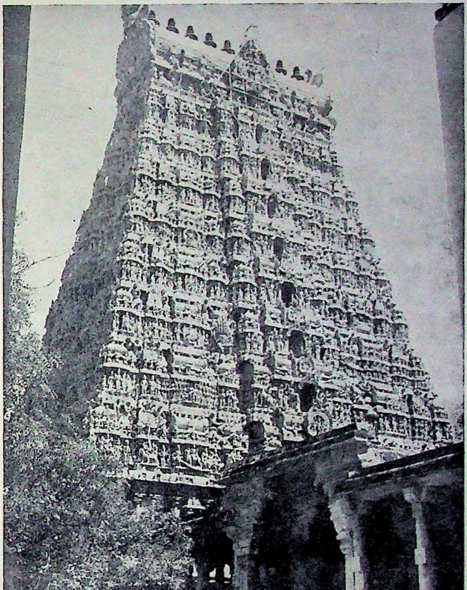
Festival idols in the Adhinadhar Temple at Alwar Tirunagari.



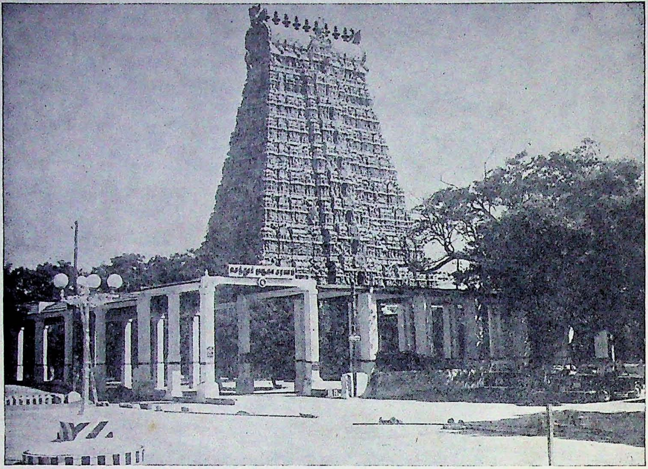
A lifelike statue in the inner prakaram.



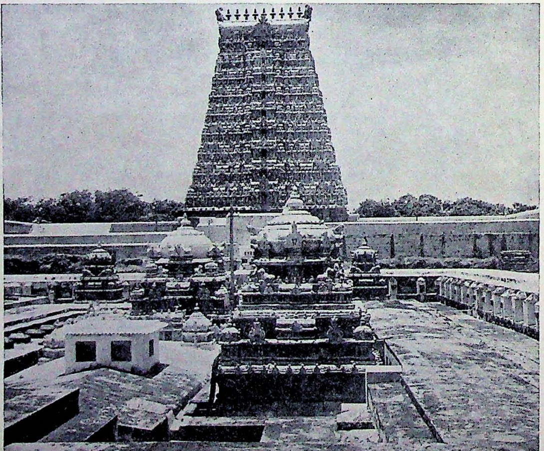
A beautiful image of Arjuna in the temple.



A closeup view of the gopuram in the temple.

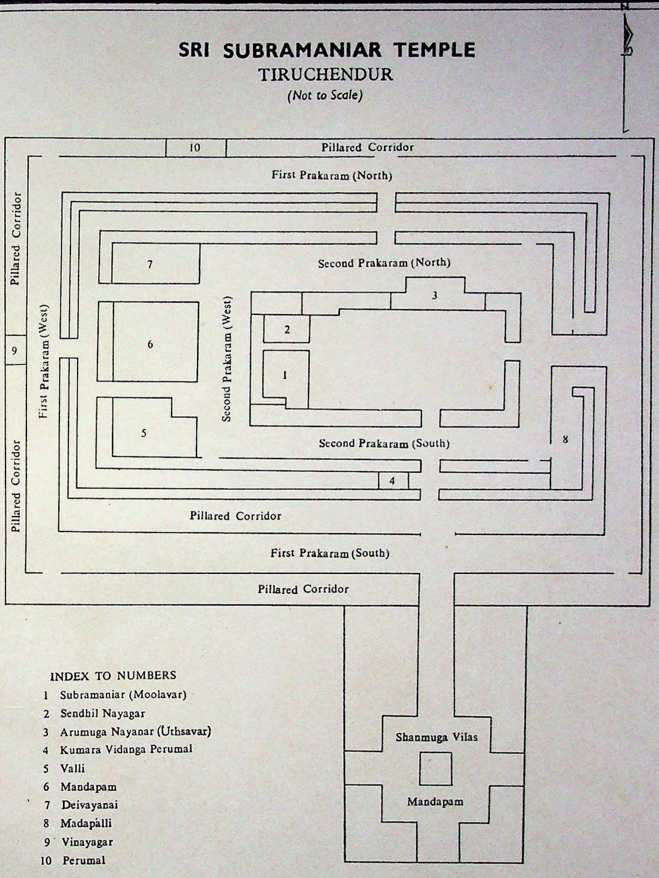


The main gopuram of the temple.



The Vimanam of the Tiruchendur temple with the gopuram in the background.

SRI SUBRAMANIAR TEMPLE
TIRUCHENDUR
(Not to Scale)



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5 Valli
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7 Deivayanai
8 Madapalli
9 Vinayagar
10 Perumal

the clan of saint Manavala Mamuni. These priests do not have any fixed salary.

The temple possesses jewels and ornaments worth over Rs. 2 lakhs, and some of them are modern. Lands of about 80 acres are owned by the temple from which an annual income of Rs. 3,500/- is derived. The collections from Hundi and archana total Rs. 440/- annually. There are four cars and five palanquins for the temple; one of the cars is gold plated.

Of the five important festivals celebrated here annually, the most important is the Brahmothsavam, attended by more than 10,000 persons during the month of Vaikasi (May-June). On the fifth day of this festival, the deities of the nine temples (Navathirupathis) are taken to the Nammalwar temple in procession in Garuda Vahana signifying the darshan of the Gods to the Alwar. The temple is run by a Board of trustees consisting of three members and has an Executive Officer appointed by Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept.

The Kallapiran Temple at Srivaikuntam which comes next in importance is also very popular. The deity at Thenthirupperi is known as Sri Makara Nedunguzhai Kadar and His consort Kuzhaikkada Nachiar. The Lord is in sitting posture. A unique feature of this temple is that there is no sanctum for Garuda in front of the deity. The temple has antique jewellery worth Rs. 1½ lakhs and gets about Rs. 325/- annually from Hundi, archana charges etc. The festival during Panguni (March-April) is considered most important here.

The Vijayasena Perumal temple is also located at Srivaikuntam. The Lord's consort here is known as Varagunamangai. The presiding deity is in sitting posture. The Lord is said to have granted darshan here to sage Romesa and Agni the God of Fire, and also given boons to them.

At Thiruppuliangudi shrine, which is at a distance of about two miles from Srivaikuntam, the deity Kasinivenda Perumal is in a lying posture. The Lord is also called Bhoomipalan. The temple has jewels of old type valued at about Rs. 1,200/-.

Lying at a distance only two miles from Alwar Thirunagari, the Rettai Thiruppathi called Thulaivilli-mangalam has the temples of Devar Piran and Aravindalochanar. There are a few stone inscriptions here and the temples are said to be about 2,500 years old and hence are not maintained in good condition.

The Mayakkoothar Temple at Perungulam is also an ancient one. The deity here is in standing posture. The God's consort is called Ammai Kulandaivalli Thayar. The Lord is said to have saved the daughter of a Brahmin, after fighting with an Asura by name Asurnasaran. As the God is said to have danced on the head of the Asura, He is called Mayakkoothar. The temple has jewellery worth over Rs. 60,000/-. Perunglam is at a distance of eight miles from Srivaikuntam and is also called Thirukkulandai.

The temple of Vaithamanidhi Perumal at Thirukkoloor is a small one located within a mile and a half from Alwar Thirunagari. The famous Madurakavi Alwar is said to have been born here. The presiding deity is in lying posture here. The jewels of the temple are worth Rs. 2,000/- and are of old and new patterns.

The temples in Alwar Thirunagari, Thenthiruspperi in Tiruchendur taluk and the Kallapiranswamy temple in Srivaikuntam are in good condition. The other six shrines remain unattended to.

57. TIRUCHENDUR

Sri Subramaniaswamy Temple

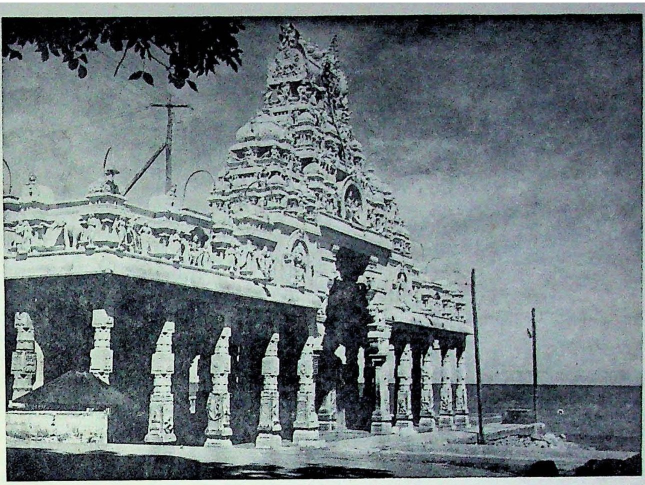
The seashore temple dedicated to Lord Subramania at Tiruchendur is the second among the six most important temples in the State dedicated to the Lord. While the other five shrines are situated in high elevations or hill tops, this is an exception being situated on one of the loveliest spots on the seashore and bounded on the east and north by the sea. It is the general belief that it was here that the Lord vanquished the mighty demon Surapadma and his forces in their mid-ocean fortress known as "Veeramahendram" and that the place is called Tiruchendur or the sacred place of victory in commemoration of this incident.

Saint Arunagiri's Thiruppugazh contains 84 stanzas in praise of this temple. Kumaragurupara Swamigal, another great devotee of the Lord who lived in the 17th century has also sung about the deity in 244 lines of his famous Kandha Kali Venba. The Tiruchendur Pillai Tamil of Pahazhi Kuttar is another devotional work about this temple.

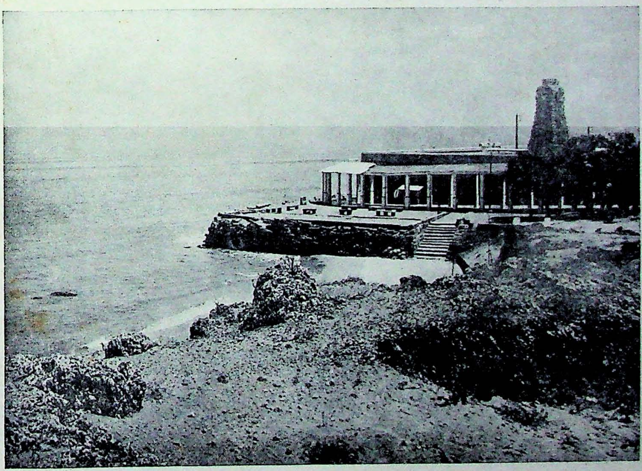
The origin of the temple is shrouded in obscurity though according to evidence available in the Tamil classics, the nucleus of the temple should have been in existence more than 2000 years ago. The temple as it it is seen now, has been constructed in the course of about seventy five years and was completed as late as 1941 due to the untiring efforts of a sage known as Mouna Swami and his two devoted followers. The temple with its gopuram of nine floors forms a land mark and is visible at sea for twelve miles around. Situated about a mile from the Tiruchendur railway station, half this distance is covered by a Panchayat Board road and three more furlongs by a highway paved with granite blocks. Two covered stone mandapams, one with 48 pillars called the Mudaliar mandapam and another with 16 pillars called the Reddiar mandapam, can be seen *en route* in addition to two shrines one of which is dedicated to Sage Agasthya and the other to Thoondukai Vinayakar. The sandy pathway from the shrine of Thoondukai Vinayakar to the main temple has a permanent roof put up on cement concrete pillars. Proceeding along this route, one reaches the Shanmuga Vilas, the frontal adjunct to the main temple. This magnificent mandapam 120′ x 86′ supported by 124 columns and facing the sea is famous for various reasons. It is here that the Lord is received during the seventh and eighth days of two main annual festivals in the months of Masi (February-March) and Avani (August-September), both at the commencement of the procession as well as on its return. A passage from this mandapam leads to the main entrance to the temple which faces south. The first temple prakaram is called the Surli mandapam. Going round this mandapam, one comes across the shrines of Dakshinamurthy, a sanctum with a large monolithic figure of Lord Subramania seated on a peacock and engaged in war with the Asuras, the shrines of Saint Arunagirinathar and Mukkunni Pillayar. On the northern side of the prakaram, there is the shrine of Lord Venkatesa Perumal and Gajalakshmi as well as the shrine of Pallikonda Ranganatha with Sri Devi, Bhu Devi and Nizha Devi. In the inner prakaram, there is the shrine of Kumara Vitankar with Valli and Deivayanai. A long row of the images of 63 Nayanmars, three life like statues of Mouna Swami, Kasi Swami and Desikamurthi Swami who were responsible for the renovation of the temple will be seen here. On the northern wing of this Prakaram will be found shrines of Chandeeswara, Nataraja with Goddess Sivakami and Karaikkal Ammaiyar, Saneeswara and Bairava. In the innermost precincts we have the shrine of Shanmuga and His consorts–Valli and Deivayanai in standing posture facing south.

The main sanctum in the temple is that of Lord Subramania. The idol is in standing posture and faces east. To His left is the Sivalinga (Lord Jagannatha) for which all poojas are offered daily along with the poojas for Lord Subramania. It is believed that this Sivalinga was worshipped by Lord Subramania before His encounter with Surapadma. The Arthamandapam of this sanctorum, the entrance of which is guarded by Virabahu on the left and Vira Mahendra on the right contains the images of Ganesa and Goddess Parvathi. To the left of the sanctum is a shrine dedicated to Lord Senthil Nayagar and His consorts. They are the processional deities and officiate in all festival processions.

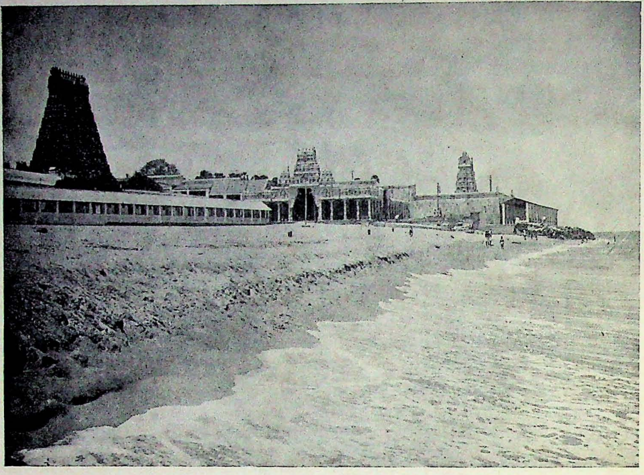
There are several interesting anecdotes relating to the deity of this temple. It would appear that in about 1648, some Dutch sailors landed at this place and carried away the idol of Shanmuga thinking that it was made of gold. It was utlimately found that it was thrown by them into the sea for reasons not known. The common impression is that the ship was wrecked and the idol found a safe place in the sea. The loss of the idol caused great agony to Kavai Vadamalaiyappa Pillayan, the local representative of the Naik ruler who was himself a great devotee of the Lord. He took steps for manufacturing a similar idol in panchaloga. As this was ready for installation, the devotee had a dream in which the Lord directed him to set out to sea and pick up the old image from a place where he would find a lime floating and a Vishnu kite circling overhead. The dream proved true and the idol was reinstalled in the temple in 1653. The devotee was so much moved by the grace of the Lord



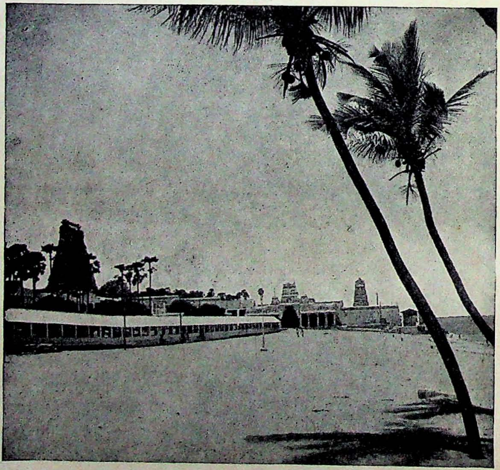
Another gopuram of the temple.



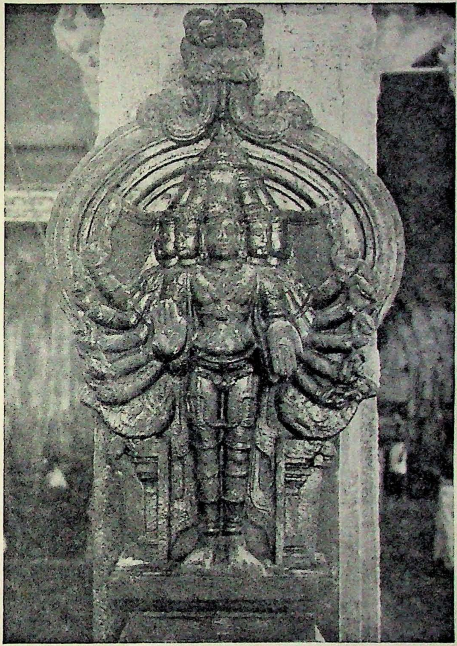
The Tiruchendur temple viewed from the north.



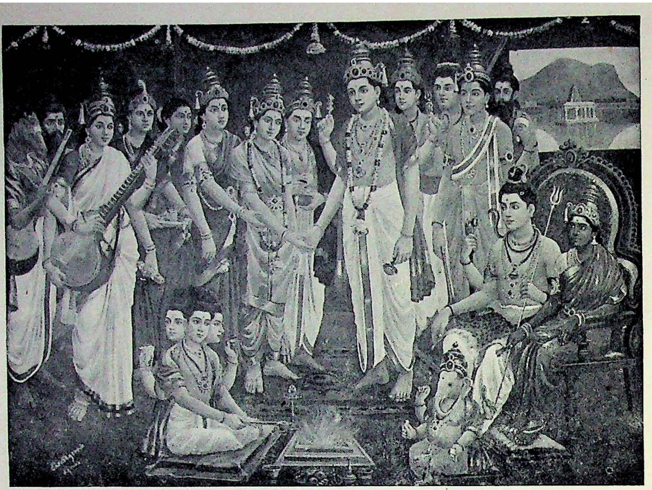
Sri Subrahmaniaswami Temple, Tiruchendur as viewed from the south.



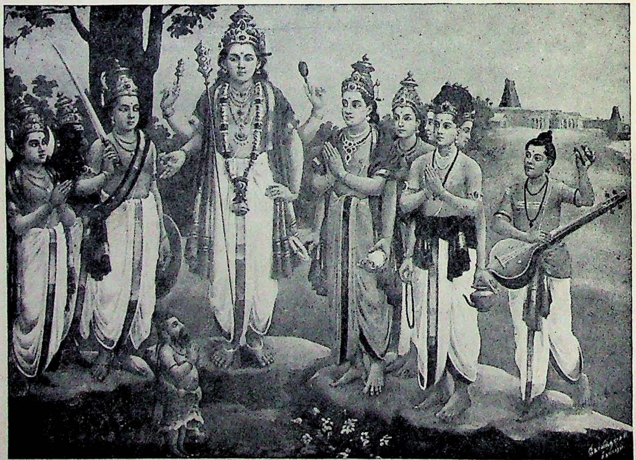
Another view of the temple from the south.



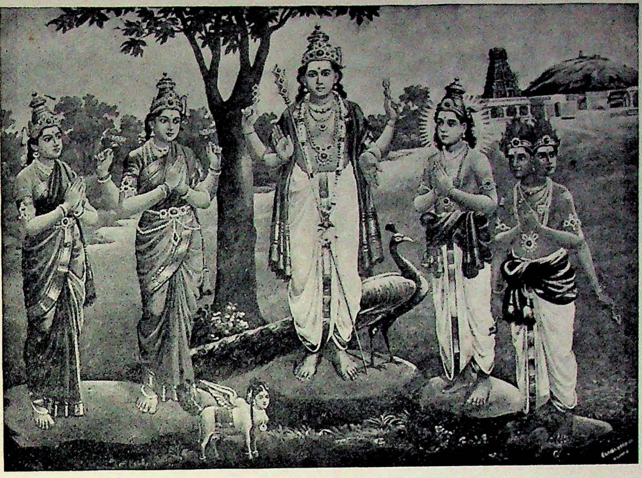
A beautiful carving on a pillar in the Tiruchendur temple.



Paintings of the six Padaiveedus or sacred places of Lord Muruga in the temple.
1. Tirupparankundram

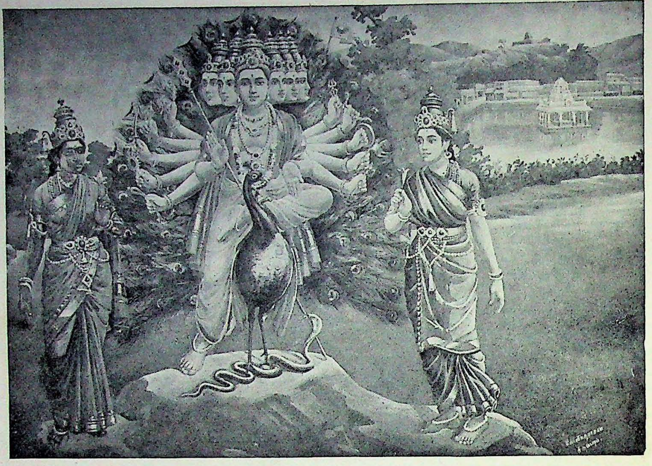


2. Story of Tiruchendur

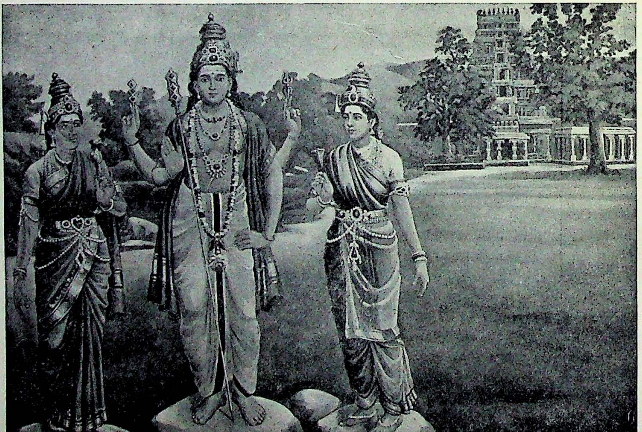


3. Story of Palni

4. Swamimalai



5. Story of Tiruttani



6. Pazhamathir cholai.

that he caused the construction of a Mandapa in memory of this incident and had it richly endowed with properties for the performance of a Kattalai for the Lord on the seventh day of both the annual festivals taking place in Masi and Avani. This Mandapam is known as the Pillayan's Mandapam. On both these days, the Lord is brought here for Ubhaya Mandagapadi and at the time of His arrival, a poem popularly known as Vadamalai Venba is recited.

In later years, Kattabomman, the powerful Poligar of Panchalakurichi who was also a great devotee of the Lord of Tiruchendur built another Mandapam at Tiruchendur. He directed during one of the annual festivals that the Lord be taken direct to his Mandapam instead of the Pillayan Mandapam. Vadamalayappa Pillayan did not resent to this order. But mysteriously enough when the procession started, a cyclonic wind occurred, the bearers of the palanquin were tossed about hither and thither and the procession ultimately landed at Pillayan's Mandapam without the knowledge of the palanquin bearers. Kattabomman realised his folly and apologised to Vadamalayappa.

The daily rituals in the principal shrine of Lord Subramania are conducted by turns by a set of twelve priests known as Poatties belonging to the Madhwa Adwaita sect. The rituals are governed by the Kumara Tantra. These priests are lodged in a separate place called " Poatty Madam ", an enclosure of houses where special facilities are provided for them. These priests can be recognised by the knots of their hair which resemble very much that of the Malayalee Brahmins. The poojas in the shrines of Shanmuga and other sancta are performed by a community of twelve Sivacharyars or Gurukkals. Other services in the temple are performed by a community called Mukkanis or Thri-Swathanthra Brahmins.

Poojas are performed daily to Lord Subramania according to the following routine.

1.	Viswaroopam	...	6-30 A.M.
2.	Udhayamarthandam	...	7-30 A.M.
3.	Mudhal-kalasandhi Siru-kalasandhi Peria-kalasandhi	...	Commencing from 10 A.M.
4.	Uchikalam		12-30 P.M.
5.	Sayaratchai		6-30 P.M.
6.	Arthajamam or Rakkalam	...	10-00 P.M.
7.	Ekandham	...	11-00 P.M.
8.	Palliarai		11-30 P.M.

Abishegas are conducted to the principal deity three times daily. Shanmuga receives abishegams on the Visakanakshathram day of every month and on the first day of Chithrai (April-May) and Iyppasi (October-November) months. On the last Friday of each Tamil month, Sendhil Nayagar and His consorts are taken round the outer giri prakara of the temple in procession on the Peacock Vahana. Processions within the inner prakaras are conducted every month on the days of Karthigai, Visakam and Sashti and on the first day of the Chithrai and Iyppasi months. Prasadams in the form of sacred ashes is given to the devotees in a particular kind of leaf which is called Ilai Vibhoothi.

The two principal annual festivals take place in the months of Masi (February-March) and Avani (August-September). The duration of both the festivals is 12 days. Of these the Brahmothsavam in Masi is the most important. During this festival, all the three temple cars are used for the procession while during the festival in Avani, only two of the temple cars are used. The seventh and eighth days of both festivals are most important and there will be a record crowd gathered from various places in the State. On these days, Lord Shanmuga graces the several Mandagappadis in and around the town. The floral decoration of the deity on the morning of the 8th day is all in green and it is a wonderful sight for seeing which, an enormous crowd gathers at the place. The temple cars are drawn on the 10th day and the Theppam takes place on the next day for both the festivals.

The Vasanthothsavam is another annual festival lasting for ten days in the month of Chithrai (April-May). Sendhil Nayagar with Valli and Deivayanai are taken to the Vasantha Mandapam during this period which will be suitably decorated and made specially cool.

The Visakam festival takes place for 12 days in Vaikasi (May-June). The last two days are the most important when a crowd of not less than two lakhs gather in the temple. The day of Visakam in this month is a specially auspicious day for all devotees of Lord Muruga and thousands of kavadis and milkpots are brought as offering on this day. The miracle of the cooked fish in the kavadis brought by devotees turning out alive when brought before the deity takes place on this occasion. It is this festival that brings the largest revenue to the temple.

Skandha Sashti is the next important festival celebrated in Iyppasi (October-November). The duration of the festival is six days. The events leading to the defeat and subjugation of Surapadma are enacted on the seashore on the Sashti day (6th day of the waning moon of the month). The Thirukkalyanam of the Lord with Deivayanai is celebrated the day after Sashti.

There are 24 holy theerthas at Tiruchendur, of which nine are considered very important.

The theerthas are:

1. Mukaramba theertham
2. Deivayanai theertham
3. Lakshmi theertham
4. Siddhar theertham
5. Ashta Dikpala theertham
6. Gayathri theertham
7. Savithri theertham
8. Saraswathi theertham
9. Iravada theertham
10. Thirusuli theertham
11. Valli theertham
12. Durga theertham
13. Gnana theertham
14. Sathya theertham
15. Dharma theertham
16. Muni theertham
17. Deva theertham
18. Pavanasa theertham
19. Skandha theertham
20. Sita theertham
21. Dasa Gangas theertham
22. Gandhamathana theertham
23. Mathru theertham
24. Pithru theertham

Tradition has it that Lord Brahma whose one head was nipped by Lord Siva regained it after a bath in the holy sea here. Angasundari, the Pandyan princess who was born with the face of a horse got a beautiful face after a bath in the Vadanarambha theertham.

About 200 yards to the south of the Shanmuga Vilas on the beach lies the Skandha Pushkarani, popularly known as Nazhi Kinar. The common belief is that it sprang up when the Lord planted his lance or 'vel' on the spot. This 14 feet square well has 34 steps and within it, there is a 1 foot square and 7 feet deep well. The water in the Pushkarani or bigger well is saltish and muddy looking, but that in the inner one crystal clear and how the two types of water occur at the same place has been a really difficult problem for scientists to explain. The inner well always maintains its level inspite of the worshippers baling out quite a large quantity of water daily.

The temple has got jewels valued at about Rs. 4 lakhs. There are gold kavachams for Lord Subramania, Valli and Deivayanai, Shanmuga and Sendhilnayagar with their consorts. The Abhayahastham, Crown and Vel of the deities are also made of gold and inset with diamonds and other precious stones. There are several gold plated and silver Vahanas. A silver pot presented in 1803 by S. R. Lushington, the first Collector of the district under the East India Company is preserved even now.

The annual income of the temple is estimated on an average at Rs. 3·5 lakhs. The temple has considerable landed properties, houses and shops, which yield an annual income of Rs. 83,800/-. The average annual expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs.

The following 19 subsidiary temples are attached to this shrine. These minor temples are situated within a radius of four miles of the main temple. The most important of these is the Sivakolundheeswarar and Sri Anandavalli Amman temple.

1. Sri Venkatesa Perumal within the prakara of the temple.
2. Sri Valliamman cave temple on the sea border.
3. Sri Thoondu Kai Vinayakar temple.
4. Sri Swarna Vanam Sastha koil.
5. Sri Sivakolundheeswarar and Anandavalli Amman Koil alias Mela Koil or Town Siva temple.
6. Sri Amirthaguna Vinayakar temple.
7. Sri Anantha Sastha koil.
8. Sri Alkonda Vinayakar temple.
9. Sri Arasalwar Vinayakar temple.

10. Sri Mutharamman temple.
11. Sri Sabhapathi Vinayakar temple.
12. Sri Maragathavalliamman temple.
13. Sri Veiluganthamman temple.
14. Sri Uchimahaliamman temple.
15. Sri Thalai-untri Sastha koil.
16. Sri Kundru Mel Ayyan Sastha koil.
17. Sri Chockar temple.
18. Sri Pirappudai Sastha koil and Saravana Vinayakar temple in Inam Thiruppani Puttantaruvai Village in Tiruchendur taluk.
19. Sri Bala Vinayakar temple.

The temple is administered by an Executive Officer of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. There is an Advisory Board consisting of a Chairman and ten members.

There are four inscriptions in the temple which relate to the age of the Pandyas. Two of them belong to Pandya Varaguna Maran of about 875 A.D., another to Pandya Mara Varman of 1282 A.D. and the fourth to Vikrama Pandya Deva.

90. KULASEKHARAPATNAM

Sri Pandeesar Temple

Lying between Manappad and Tiruchendur on the southern apex of the Bay of Bengal, Kulasekharapatnam was a port of significance till some time back. It is noted for its famous Siva temple dedicated to Sri Pandeesar, who is a Swayambu lingam. Kulasai Peruman Pandeesar and Kanchi Vijaya Kachi Konda Pandeesar are the other names of the Lord. His divine consort is known as Sri Aram Valartha Nayagi. Mango tree is the Sthalaviruksham here. Legend has it that this place was once under the sway of the reputed Pandya King Sri Kulasekhara Pandyan, who discovered the Swayambu lingam under a nearby mango tree, installed it and built this shrine, some 1500 years ago. After his great victory over his rival King of Kancheepuram (Kachi) through the grace of the Lord, he constructed the temple. From then onwards, the place came to be called as Kulasekharapatnam or Kulasai. The Lord was named Sri Kanchi Vijaya Kachi Konda Pandeeswarar or the God of the Pandya who won victory over the King of Kancheepuram. The image of the divine consort was also installed by this King.

The inspiring temple facing east, covers an area of about 75 cents. It is linked with several sacred centres by bus and train, the nearest railway station being Tiruchendur at a distance of about nine miles. It has a 150 feet high Gopuram and two Prakarams, apart from a few Mandapams. There are also several Uthsava Vigrahams here, all made of Panchalogam.

Poojas are performed daily by hereditary Brahmin priests. The temple owns antique jewellery in gold and silver, worth about Rs. 43,655/-. The landed properties of the temple comprise about four acres of wet lands and 15 acres of dry lands, which fetch an annual income of Rs. 5,111/- by way of rent; this amount is utilised for the maintenance. The annual festivals of the temple are celebrated in the months of Chithrai (April-May) and Iyppasi (October-November) when about 1,000 persons congregate here.

A single trustee appointed by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Dept. manages the affairs of the temple.

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

1	3	Alwarthiru-nagiri (P)	Alwarthiru-nagari	Sri Muthar amman Temple (F)	5,000	0·07	Sri Muthar-amman	Sri Bhootha-nathar Sri Bairavar	Alwarthirunagari Railway station ½ mile
2	3	do	do	Sri Adinathar Alwar Temple (V)	5,000	5·00	Sri Alwar Adinathar	Sri Adi-nayagi Sri Swami-Polinthunin-drappan Sri Thirupuli Alwar Sri Kuruganayagi	Alwarthirunagari Railway station 5 furlongs
3	3	do	do	Sri Paripoorana Sidhi Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·03	Sri Paripoorana Sidhi Vinayakar	...	Alwarthirunagari Railway station 1 mile
4	3	do	do	Sri Agilandees-wariamman Temple (S)			Sri Agilandees-wariamman		
5	3	do	do	Sri Emperu-manar Temple (V)	600	0·28	Sri Ethirajar *alias* Ramanujar		do
6	3	do	do	Sri Nambillai Temple (V)	100	0·03	Sri Nambillai	...	do

TALUK

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
951	3·76			Garden 1·00 Vacant Plot 0·50	—	700	Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
50,994	72·58	6·67		Groves 3·48	7,78,142	...	Gold { Punnai Tree, Swan, Car, Horse, Elephant } Silver { Indra Vimanam, Tholukkiniyan, Chandra Prabhai, Chapparam } Cars-3 Palanquins-5 Garuda Hanumar Sesha Lion	Six times a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Brahmothsavam in Chithirai Vaikasi Visakam Festival in Masi Thiruathyayanam in Margazhi Panguni Uthiram
						103			
825			3·13					Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
						500			Kodai festival once in 2 years
11,512	79·33	1064·74			12,400	...	Gold Palanquin Silver { Tholukkiniyan, Palanquins-2 } Ivory Palanquin	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Ramanuja Jayanthi in Chithirai
646	0·86		2·00			453	...	Twice a day by a Bhattachariar	Karthigai Deepam

TIRUCHENDUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

7	3	Alwarthirunagiri (P)	Alwarthirunagari	Sri Koorathalwar Temple (V)	Not known	0·17	Sri Koorathalwar		Alwarthirunagari Railway station ½ mile
8	6	Thirukallur (P)	Lakshmipuram	Sri Navaneetha-Krishnaswamy Temple (V)	135	0·07	Sri Navaneetha Krishnaswamy		Alwarthirunagari Railway station 1½ miles
9	6	do	Thirukallur	Sri Chera, Chola Pandeeswarar Temple (S)	500	0·11	Sri Chera Chola Pandeeswarar	Sri Sivakami Ambal	Alwarthirunagari Railway station 1 mile
10	6	do	do	Sri Vaithamanidhi Perumal Temple (V)	1,300	2·50	Sri Vaithamanidhi Perumal		Alwarthirunagari Railway station 1½ miles
11	8	Thenthirupperi (P)	Thenthirupperi	Sri Kailasanathar Temple (S)	1,200	Not stated	Sri Kailasanathar	Sri Alagia Ponnammai Sri Natarajar Sri Subramaniar	Alwarthirunagari Railway station 3 miles
12	8	do	do	Sri Magaranedunguzhaikathar Temple (V)	2,000	Not stated	Sri Magaranedunguzhaikathar	Sri Thirupperi Nachiar Sri Kuzhaikatha Nachiar	do
13	8	do	do	Sri Manimuthu Malaiamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·01	Sri Manimuthu Malaiamman	Sri Vinayakar	Srivaikuntam Railway station 3 miles
14	9	Mavidupannai (V)	Kurangani	Sri Muthumalaiamman Temple (F)	300	1·00	Sri Muthumalaiamman		Alwarthirunagari Railway station 5 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.		Vahanam		
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Report-ed by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

379	0·83			Shop		150	Palanquins-2 Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Festival in Thai
2,500						500		Twice a day by a Bhatta-chariar	
603		3·00		Palmyrah trees-70			Bandicoot	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
1,499	0·96				6,426		Palanquins-2 Car, Garuda Swan, Lion Hanumar Sesha	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Vaikunta Ekadasi Karthigai Deepam Sri Jayanthi Navarathri
2,576	Extent	not	stated			1,000	Rishabam Chapparam	Daily pooja by a Brahmin	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
5,096				Tamarind trees	1,15,721		Chapparams-2 Car, Lion Garuda Hanumar Sesha Elephant Swan, Horse	Twice a day by an Archagar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Pavithro-thsavam Festival in Margazhi
385	3·50	2·00						Once a day by a hereditary Poosari	Amman festival in Adi
9,225	7·83	14·54			6,640		Chapparam	Once a day by a hereditary Nadar	Kodai festival in Ani

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

15	16	Athoor Cusba (P)	Athoor	Sri Somanatha swamy Temple (S)	1,600	Not stated	Sri Somanatha swamy	Sri Somasundariamman Sri Anantha padmanabhaswamy Sri Vinayakar	Arumuganeri Railway station
16	17	Serudamangalam (P)	Senthamangalam	Sri Kailasanathaswamy Temple (S)	200	1·25	Sri Kailasanathaswamy	Sri Alagia Ponnambal	Arumuganeri Railway station 3 miles
17	19	Kayalpatnam (P)	Kayalpatnam	Sri Azhagia Manavala Perumal Temple (V)	250	0·10	Sri Azhagia Manavala Perumal	Sri Nachiaramman	Kayalpatnam Railway station 1½ miles
18	19	do	do	Sri Ganapatheeswarar Temple (S)	250	0·15	Sri Ganapatheeswarar	Sri Sivakoluntheeswarar Sri Aramvalarthambal	Kayalpatnam Railway station 2 miles
19	23	Arumuganeri (P)	Arumuganeri	Sri Arumuga Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·06	Sri Arumuga Vinayakar	Sri Santhana Mariamman Sri Uchimahaliamman Sri Selva Vinayakar	Arumuganeri Railway station ½ mile
20	23	do	do	Sri Somanatha Swamy Temple (S)	200	1·00	Sri Somanatha Swamy	Sri Somasundari Sri Vinayakar Sri Dakshinamurthy Sri Subramaniar Sri Valli Deivayanai	do
21	27	Ammanpuram (V)	Ammanpuram (East Moolakarai)	Sri Bhadrakaliamman Temple (F)	100	0·01	Sri Bhadrakaliamman		Nallur Road Railway station 3 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property: Vahanam	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

2,479	56 27	15 03			16,411		Chapparams-2 Cars-2 Palanquins-2 Rishabam Peacock Swan	Six times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Skandha Sashti
2,958	8·95	0·87				1,000	Palanquin	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Thiruvadhirai Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Karthigai Deepam Festival in Thai
331								Twice a day by a Bhattar	
270	Extent	not	stated					Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
857	3·50	0·37						Twice a day by a Bhattar	Vinayaka Chathurthi
6,114	10·08			Houses-50 Shandy		500		Four times a day by a Bhattar	
1,057	Extent	not	stated			30		Twice a day by a hereditary Pandaram	

TIRUCHENDUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

22	27	Ammanpuram (V)	Ammanpuram	Sri Mahaganapathy Temple (G)	200	0·17	Sri Mahaganapathy		Nallur Road Railway station 1¾ miles
23	27	do	do	Sri Vadamalai Vinayakar Temple (G)	45	0·05	Sri Vadamalai Vinayakar		do
24	29	Nallur (P)	Nallur	Sri Thirunageswarar Temple (S)	100	Not stated	Sri Thirunageswarar		Nallur Road Railway station ½ mile
25	31	Angamangalam (V)	Angamangalam	Sri Narasinganathar Temple (V)	Not known	0·78	Sri Narasinganathar		Kurumbur Railway station 1 mile
26	31	do	Kurumbur	Sri Adinarayana Perumal Temple (V)	Not known	Not stated	Sri Adinarayana Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi Sri Chakkarathalwar Sri Srinivasa Perumal Sri Kannan	Kurumbur Railway station 5 furlongs
27	33	Kachinavilai (P)	Kachinavilai	Sri Ponnambala Vinayakar Temple (G)	100	0·64	Sri Ponnambala Vinayakar		Kachinavilai Railway station ¾ mile
28	42	Kattarmangalam (V)	Kattarimangalam	Sri Azhagia Koothar Temple (S)	800	1·27	Sri Azhagia Koothar	Sri Sivakamiambal Sri Veerapandeeswarar	Nazareth Railway station 9½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
1,600	6·61	0·24				50		Twice a day by a Bhattar	Navarathri Thiruvadhirai Karthigai Deepam Sivarathri Vinayaka Chathurthi Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
806	4·49	0·82				1000		Twice a day by a Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Festival in Ani Vinayaka Chathurthi
1,603	2·37					150	Rishabams-2 Chapparams-2	Thrice a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
466	Extent	not	stated			10	Chapparams-2	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi
657	Extent	not	stated			Value not stated	Garudas-2 Palanquin	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi Sri Jayanthi Karthigai Deepam Vaikunta Ekadasi
399		4·00						Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Karthigai Deepam
667	4·66	68·92					Chapparams-2	Twice a day by a Gurukkal	Thiruvadhirai

TIRUCHENDUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

29	43	Mirankulam (V)	Meeranku-lam	Sri Sadagopa Vinayakar Temple (G)	300	0·06	Sri Sadagopa-Vinayakar		Srivaikuntam Railway station 10 miles
30	43	do	Vasavapa-cheri	Sri Lakshmi narayana Perumal Temple (V)	300	0·20	Sri Lakshmi-narayana Perumal	Sri Devi Bhu Devi	do
31	43	do	do	Sri Mutha-ramman Temple (F)	300	0·10	Sri Mutha-ramman	Sri Bhuthana-thaswamy Sri Pechiamman Sri Veerabhadrar Sri Bairavar Sri Katha Vinayakar	do
32	45	Karunkadal (P)	Peykkulam	Sri Sankaralinga-swamy Temple (S)	Not known	0·05	Sri Sankara-lingaswamy	Sri Ambal	Srivaikuntam Railway station
33	49	Elawari-mukki (P)	Eluvari-mukku	Sri Sastha Ayyan Nayanar Temple (O)	100	0·10	Sri Sastha Ayyan Nayanar		Nazareth Railway station
34	52	Kudiramoli (V)	Kuthira-moli	Sri Sundarana-chiaramman Temple (F)	125	0·12	Sri Sundara nachiaramman		Tiruchendur Railway station 7 miles
35	57	Tiruchendur (P)	Tiruchendur	Sri Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	2,000	1·84	Sri Subrama-niaswamy	Sri Valli Deivayanai Sri Shan-mugar Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sri Jagannathar Sri Mukkunni Pillayar	Tiruchendur Railway station 1½ miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H.R. & C.E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R .& C.E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
449	1·76	1·41					Chapparams-2	Twice a week by a Brahmin	Vinayaka Chathurthi Festival in Ani
	2·25	...				25		Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	
604	1·20	3·00				65		Once a day by a hereditary Pandaram	Kodai festival in Adi
242	1·60						Rishabams-2	Once a day by a Brahmin	Adi Thapasu
832	0·80	40·00						Poojas by a Pillai	...
857		19·42						Twice a day by a Pandaram	Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai Sivarathri
6,56,732	441·91	875·68		...	14,23,698	...	Ivory Palanquin; Gold: Peacocks-2, Chapparams-2, Kailasaparvatham, Ajam; Silver: Chapparam, Elephant, Horse, Swan, Vimanam; Cars 3; Indra Vimanam; Pushpa Vimanam; Palanquin; Ratham; Poongoil	Nine times a day by Poatty and Bhattars	Festival in Avani; Skandha Sashti; Vasanthothsavam in Chithrai; Vaikasi Visakam; Brahmothsavam in Masi

TIRUCHENDUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census		Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
	No.	Name							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

36	57	Tiruchendur (P)	Tiruchendur	Sri Muthumalai amman Temple (F)	12	0·02	Sri Muthumalai amman	Sri Venkata-chalapathy Sri Bairavar	Tiruchendur Railway station 3/4 mile
37	59	Udangudi (P)	Udangudi	Sri Ulaga Mutharamman Temple (F)	200	0·25	Sri Ulaga Mutharamman	...	Tiruchendur Railway station 10 miles
38	59	do	do	Sri Kandu Konda Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	0·50	Sri Kandu Konda Vinayakar		do
39	59	do	do	Sri Ulaga Mutharamman Temple (F)	100	0·08	Sri Mutharamman	Sri Muppi-dariamman Sri Kanni Vinayakar Sri Veerabhadrar Sri Uchini Mahaliamman	do
40	61	Manaduthan-dupathu (V)	Manadu	Sri Kaliyuga Varadar Temple (V)	250	0·60	Sri Kaliyuga Varadar		Tiruchendur Railway station 7 miles
41	61	do	Manadu-thandupattu	Sri Thoothu-valayan Temple (O)	Not known	1·94	Sri Sastha Thoothu-valayan	Sri Ambal	Nazareth Railway station 8 miles
42	61	do	do	Sri Mutha-ramman Temple (F)	Not known	0·21	Sri Mutha-ramman	Sri Mani Muthara-mman	do
43	62	Chettiapathu (P)	Chettiapathu	Sri Chidamba-reeswarar Temple (S)	500	0·25	Sri Chidamba-reeswarar	Sri Eswari Sri Ganesar	Nazareth Railway station 12 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)

436	0·50					...		Once a day by a Pillai	Kodai festival in Purattasi
7,443	0·90			Palmyrah grove 13·23 Buildings		500		Thrice a day by a Gurukkal	...
3,218	2·52			Palmyrah grove 4·85 Buildings		1,000		Twice a day by a Brahmin	
700	0·18			Houses-3		100		Twice a day by a Pillai	Kodai festival in Adi
379		67·13		...		100	Horse Elephant Rishabam Palanquin	Four times a day by a Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Panguni Thirukkalyanam in Iyppasi Navarathri Karthigai Deepam Thiruvadhirai
626		10·77				10	Chapparam Horse	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Panguni Uthiram Navarathri
1,994		11·88				200		Twice a day by a hereditary Nadar	Kodai festival in Chithirai
6,317		200·00				500		Twice a day by a Pandaram	

TIRUCHENDUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

44	66	Nangaimozhi (V)	Nangaimozhi	Sri Chockanachi-amman Temple (F)	Not known	0·03	Sri Chockanachi-amman		Nazareth Railway station 8 miles
45	66	do	do	Sri Kanni Vinayakar Temple (G)	200	Below 0·01	Sri Kanni Vinayakar		do
46	69	Sattankulam (P)	Thatchamoli	Sri Perumal-swamy Temple (V)	Not known	0·03	Sri Perumal-swamy	Sri Mutha-ramman Sri Mari-amman	Nazareth Railway station 10 miles
47	69	do	do	Sri Alagamman Temple (F)	Not known	0·03	Sri Alagamman	Sri Saptha Kannimars Sri Kanni Vinayakar Sri Bairavar	do
48	69	do	do	Sri Mutha-ramman Templo (F)	75	Below 0·01	Sri Mutha-ramman	Sri Uchi Mahali-amman	do
49	69	do	Sathankulam	Sri Viswanatha Visalakshi-amman Temple (S)	300	2·00	Sri Viswanathar	Sri Visalak-shiamman	do
50	72	Kombankulam (P)	Kombankulam	Sri Nachia-ramman Temple (V)	200	0·03	Sri Nachia-ramman	Sri Rangam-man Sri Andal	Nazareth Railway station 17 miles
51	73	Pudukulam (P)	Pandarapuram	Sri Narayana-swamy Temple (V)	60	0·25	Sri Narayana-swamy		Nazareth Railway station 12 miles

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property: Value of Jewellery Rs.		Movable property	Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Contd.)									
240		16·16							
480	...	Extent not stated						Once a day by a hereditary Bhattar	
2,329				Shops-10		100	Chapparam	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Festival in Chithirai
1,234	2·54	13·21		Houses-9		175		Twice a day by a Pillai	Navarathri Adi Pooram
1,765				Shops-8	...	Value not stated	Chapparam	Twice a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Kodai festival in Thai Navarathri
2,369	6·50	1·75		Shops-6	57,821		Silver Rishabams-2 Chapparams-6 Peacock Bandicoot Palanquin	Four times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Brahmothsavam in Iyppasi Skandha Sashti Navarathri Vinayaka Chathurthi
832	54·51	160·16						Thrice a day by a Brahmin	Adi Pooram
452		2·00	...	Grove			—	Poojas by a Nadar	Festival in Avani & Thai

TIRUCHENDUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

Temples under the Hindu Religious

Sl. No.	No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
52	79	Pallakurichi (P)	Pallakurichi	Sri Varaguna-pandeeswarar Temple (S)	1,000	0·25	Sri Varaguna-pandeeswarar	Sri Vadamalai-amman Sri Vinayakar Sri Natarajar	Nazareth Railway station 17 miles
53	79	do	do	Sri Sembakattu Ayyan Sastha Temple (O)	500	2·55	Sri Sastha		Nazareth Railway station 19 miles
54	80	Sasthavinallur (P)	Vairam	Sri Nanadee-swarar Temple (S)	Not known	0·14	Sri Nanadee-swarar	Sri Sivakami-ambal Sri Natarajar Sri Chandike-swarar	Nazareth Railway station 14 miles
55	81	Naduvakkurichi (P)	Naduvakkurichi	Sri Mutha-ramman Temple (F)	100	0·06	Sri Mutha-ramman	Sri Pechi-amman	Nazareth Railway station 18 miles
56	90	Kulasekara-patnam (P)	Kulasekara-patnam	Sri Chidambares-warar Temple (S)	1,000	1·00	Sri Chidam-bareswarar	Sri Sivakami-ambal	Tiruchendur Railway station 9 miles
57	90	do	do	Sri Kanji Vijaya Katchikonda Pandeeswarar Temple (S)	1,500	0·75	Sri Kanji Vijaya Kat-chikonda Pandeeswarar	Sri Aram Valarthana-yagi	do
58	90	do	do	Sri Mutha-ramman Temple (F)	Not known	0·05	Sri Mutharamman		do
59	90	do	do	Sri Vinnavaram Perumal Temple (V)	1,200	0·50	Sri Vinnavaram Perumal	—	do

TALUK (Contd.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Appraised by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Reported by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department (Concld.)									
388		0·84				1,000		Five times a day by a Brahmin	Navarathri
500		24·66						Once a day by a Bhattar	Panguni Uthiram Karthigai Deepam
2,160	1·84	50·00		Cocoanut grove 0·35 Garden 0·45 House		300	Chapparams-6 Rishabams-2 Kedayam	Twice a day by a hereditary Brahmin	
713	0·72	9·00						Poojas by a hereditary Bhattar	...
660	3·00	7·00				2000	Chapparams-2	Six times a day by a hereditary Bhattar	Manickavasagar festival in Margazhi
5,111	4 00	15·C0			43,655			Poojas by a hereditary Bhattar	Festival in Chithirai and Iyppasi
1,205						860	Sahadai Lion	Twice a day by a Bhattar	Kodai festival in Adi Navarathri
477		4·00	...			5000	Chapparam Garuda	Thrice a day by a hereditary Bhattachariar	Garuda Sevai in Purattasi

TIRUCHENDUR

Sl. No.	Location code unit adopted for 1961 Census No.	Name	Local name of hamlet or village	Name of Temple	Reported age (in years)	Area in acres	Principal Deity	Sub-deities	Location (Nearest Railway station)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							Temples outside the Hindu Religious		
1	19	Kayalpattnam (P)	Lakshmima-nagaram	Sri Somanatha-swamy Temple (S)	150	0·15	Sri Somanatha-swamy	Sri Somasun-dariamman	Arumuganeri Railway station
2	44	do	Venkateswara-puram	Sri Sankaralinga-swamy Temple (S)	300	0·08	Sri Sankara-lingaswamy	Sri Gomathi-ambal Sri Vinayakar Sri Bairavar	Srivaikuntam Railway station 10 miles
3	69	Sattankulam (P)	Sattankulam	Sr Subramania-swamy Temple (M)	59	0·05	Sri Subrama-niar	Sri Valli Deivayanai Sri Vinayakar	Nazareth Railway station 10 miles

TALUK (Concld.)

Annual income assessed for Fasli 1375 by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept. Rs.	Extent of immovable property (in acres)				Movable property			Periodical rites performed on behalf of temple	Festivals
					Value of Jewellery Rs.				
	Wet	Dry	Wet & Dry	Others	Apprai-sed by H. R. & C. E. (A) Dept.	Repor-ted by temple	Vahanam		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
and Charitable Endowments (Admn.) Department									
Not stated	Extent not stated							Four times a day by a Bhattar	
75	0·34						Rishabams-2 Chapparams-2	Twice a day by a Brahmin	Thapasu festival in Adi Karthigai Deepam
960	1·41					100		Twice a day by a Brahmin	

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY
23 OCT 1969
GOVT. OF MADRAS, MADRAS-

APPENDIX I

ALLOCATION OF WORK TO OFFICERS IN THE H.R. & C.E. (Admn.) DEPARTMENT

GAZETTED OFFICERS

1. Commissioner

He is the Head of the Department and exercises supervision and control over the administration of all religious institutions in the State subject to the provisions of H.R & C.E. Act 1959. He has judicial functions both on original and appellate sides under the provisions of the H.R. & C.E. Act 1959.

Subject to his control and supervision, a statutory body called the Kanyakumari Devaswom Board constituted under Madras Act 30 of 1950 for the incorporated and unincorporated Devaswoms in Kanyakumari District and the Shencottah taluk in Tirunelveli District is functioning.

2. Deputy Commissioners

The Deputy Commissioners are the regional officers of this Department who are supervising and controlling the administration of all listed institutions in their jurisdiction under delegation of powers made by the Commissioner. They have judicial functions also under chapter V and other sections of the Act, both original and appellate.

The post of Personal Assistant to the Commissioner has been upgraded to the cadre of Deputy Commissioner with judicial functions with effect from 29—1—1965. In addition to the office duties cast on the Personal Assistant to Commissioner, he is to attend to the Judicial enquiries.

Divisional Engineer

An Engineering Wing has been recently started as an experimental measure, to assist the Commissioner in the supervision of all the building works (Renovation and repairs) of religious institutions with the Divisional Engineer as its head. He has to supervise the building works of religious institutions, scrutinise the plans and estimates etc.

Assistant Commissioners

The Assistant Commissioners are District officers of this Department who are supervising the administration of all non-listed institutions. They are the Secretaries of the Area Committees constituted for each Division under section 17 of the H.R. & C.E. Act 1959.

Verification Officer

The duties of the Verification Officer are : (1) Appraisement of jewels and valuables belonging to religious institutions under the control of the Department throughout the State (2) the Annual check and verification of jewels and valuables in each religious institution (3) conduct of periodical reappraisement of jewels and valuables of institutions whose jewels and valuables have been appraised previously.

NON-GAZETTED

Inspectors

The Inspectors in this department are the field staff having jurisdiction over two or three revenue firkas, and in certain cases, entire revenue taluk. They are the local Executive officers. They inspect institutions in their jurisdiction and conduct local enquiries on petitions referred to them regarding administration and send reports to the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. They also audit the account of institutions with annual income of Rs. 1,000/- and below. They submit assessment reports, on the return of income obtained from the trustees for the levy of contribution and audit fees under section 92 of the Act. They enquire into all matters that are referred to them by the Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Commissioner.

Editor

He edits the journal "Thirukoil" a monthly journal published every month by this Department.

Epigraphist

He has to copy the ancient inscriptions in the religious institutions which have not been copied already by the Department of Archaeology of Central Government or any other departments of State Government and tablet them.

Executive Officers

There are Executive officers classified into Grades I to V entrusted with day to day administration of institutions or groups of institutions. They collect the revenues of the institutions and maintain proper accounts. The Executive officers of Grade I to IV are selected by the Madras Public Service Commission and all Executive Officers are appointed by the Commissioner and are subject to the disciplinary control of the Commissioner.

Details of officers, both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted

Gazetted

1.	Commissioner	1
2.	Deputy Commissioners including P. A. to the Commissioner	4
3.	Assistant Commissioners	12
4.	Verification Officer	1

Non-Gazetted

Junior Accounts Officer	1
Editor	1
Epigraphist	1
Gold-cum-silver-cum-Gem Specialist	1
Superintendents including Managers	10
Special Grade Head clerks	11
Inspectors	81
Assistants	34
Clerks	149
Typists	31
Steno-typists	16
Attenders	9
Last grade servants including those attached to Inspectors	145
Watchmen	14
Sweeper	1
Scavenger	1

Engineering Wing
(excluding Ministerial staff)

Gazetted

Divisional Engineer	1
Assistant Engineer	1

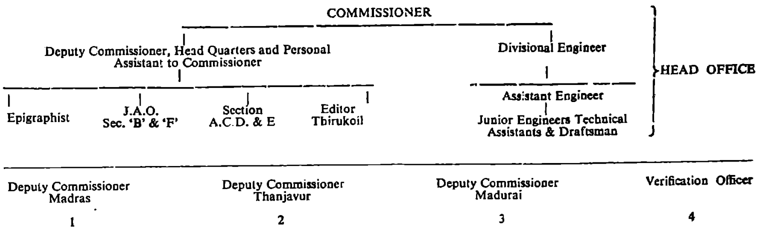
Non-Gazetted

Junior Engineers	2	
Architectural Draftsman	1	Posts not filled up
Chief Stapathi	1	Posts not filled up
Junior Stapathi	1	Posts not filled up
Draftsmen Gr. II	2	
Technical Assistants	2	
Tracers		

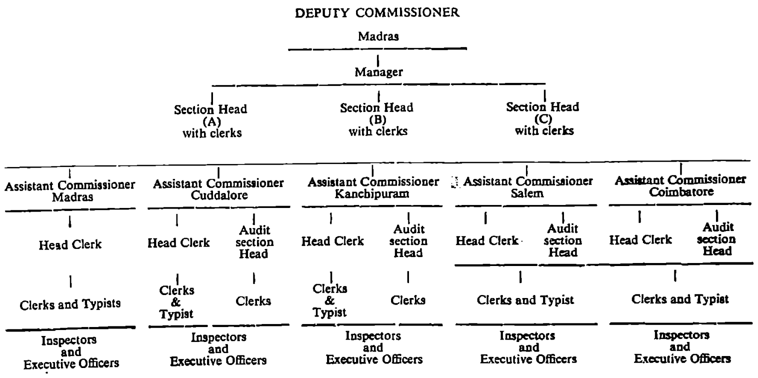
Executive Officers of religious institutions

Grade I	42 (includes posts of Executive Officers operated by Revenue Divisional officer and Asst. Commissioner)
Grade II	103
Grade III	160
Grade IV	116
Grade V	44

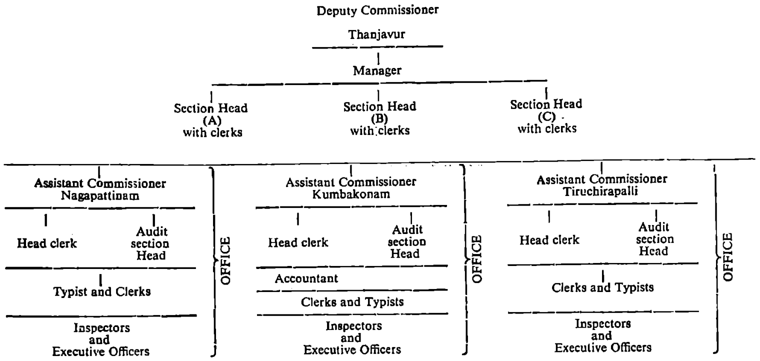
APPENDIX—II



APPENDIX—III



APPENDIX—III (Contd.)



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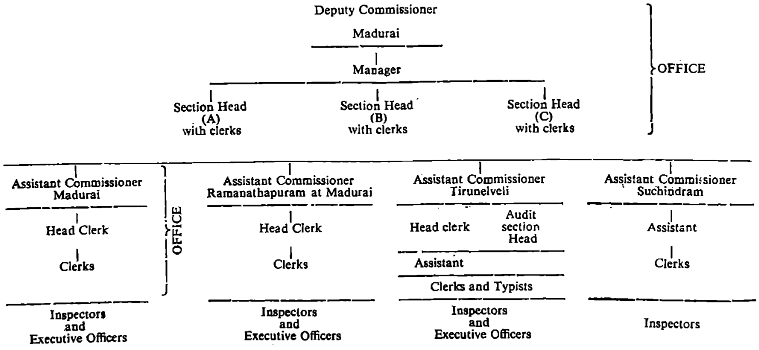

APPENDIX IV

A SELECT GLOSSARY OF TERMS RELATING TO TEMPLE SURVEY

Abhayam	Refuge
Abishegam	A holy bath given to the Deity with oil, milk, scented powder, honey, rose water, ghee, sugar-cane juice etc.
Adi Sesha	Divine serpent said to have one thousand heads and represented as forming the couch of Lord Vishnu
Agamas	Vedic principles governing Poojas in temples
Alwars	Vaishnavite saints whose hymns in praise of Vishnu are regarded as sacred
Amirtham	Nectar
Amman	Goddess
Arattu	A kind of holy bath given to the festival images of the deities, when they are immersed in water on the final day of the annual festival
Archagar	A Brahmin priest in a Saivite temple
Archana	Devotional worship offered to the deity by the priest with flowers or saffron
Arthajamam	The last of the daily poojas performed at night
Artha Mandapam	An intermediary space between the Sanctum Sanctorum and the exterior of the temple
Aru	River
Aru Padai Veedu	The six permanent abodes of Lord Muruga before He vanquished Surapadman as the generalissimo of the divine forces
Ashram	A hermitage or abode of ascetics; also a stage in the life of a Brahmin
Ashtothram	A form of Archana usually offered to the deity with a recital of 108 names of God
Asthana Mandapam	Assembly Hall
Asuras	Demons
Avatharam	An Incarnation of God
Bajanai	Group singing of divine songs
Bajanaikoil	A small temple containing portraits of Gods like Lord Krishna, Perumal, Sri Ramar etc., where group singing is done
Bala Roopam	Child-like figure
Bali Peedam	Altar or the sacrificial stone
Bhaktha	Devotee
Bhattachariar	A Brahmin priest belonging to the Vaishnavite sect who offers poojas in a Vishnu temple
Bhooloka Vaikuntam ...	Heaven on earth
Brahmahathi Dosham ...	The sin of having killed a Brahmin

Chakram	Discus of Lord Vishnu
Chapparam	Chariot
Dakshinayanam	The Sun's progress south of Equator (July-December)
Darshan	Sight of God or of holy men
Dasavatharam	The ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu to punish the wicked
Deepa Aradhanai	Illuminating the deity's face with burning camphor or with a deepam i.e., a lamp with oil and wick
Devadasi Inam	Lands endowed to dancing girls for their service to the temple through performance of dances before the deity during festivals. This is now abolished
Devasthanam	The body administering the affairs of the temple
Devaswom	The Keralite name for temples
Dwajasthambam	The flag-mast, usually a pillar fixed outside the main shrine in line with the Sanctum Sanctorum
Dwapara Yuga	The third among the four Yugas
Dwara Palaghas	Figures of guards of the deity found on either side of the entrance to the Sanctum Sanctorum
Gadha	Club
Garbagraham	The interior of Sanctum Sanctorum
Garuda	A mythological bird, the vehicle of Lord Vishnu
Gopuram	Pagoda
Grantham	A script pronounced like Sanskrit—Not a spoken language
Guru	Preceptor
Gurukkal	A Brahmin priest belonging to the Saivite sect who offers pooja in a Siva temple
Homam	The Sacrificial fire
Hundi	A sealed receptacle with a slit at the top in which devotees deposit cash and other valuables
Iravatham	The white elephant of Indra, the King of the Devas
Jeer	A spiritual head of Vaishnavites
Kailas	The abode of Lord Siva
Kalasanthi	The morning pooja
Kali Yuga	The last of the four yugas before Pralaya or Deluge
Kalyana Mandapam	A special mandapam dedicated for the celebration of the marriage of the Lord with Goddess
Kamadhenu	The holy cow which fulfils the desires of devotees
Kani	The unit of area for measuring lands
Karnapathiram	A special type of gem-set ear ornament

Karuvoolam	The safe room where the jewels of the deities are kept in a temple
Kasumalai	A necklace generally made of gold coins
Kattalai	A type of endowment of the devotees for doing periodical poojas or offerings
Kavacham	A metallic cover resembling armour
Kavadi	A decorated wooden pole with an arch over it carried on shoulders by devotees with offerings such as flowers, milk, rose-water etc., mostly for Lord Muruga with some parade
Kodi Kambam	The flag-mast
Koil or Kovil	Temple
Kritha Yuga	The first of the Chathur or four yugas before Pralaya
Kinaru	Well
Kireedam	Head-wear or Crown
Ksheerabdhi	Sea of milk
Kshethra	Sacred place
Kumbabishegam	Purification rites carried out after every renovation or construction
Laksharchanas	Worship with the recital of a lakh of divine names of the deity
Madam	Mutt, a religious institution
Madapalli	Temple-kitchen where the neivedhiyam is prepared
Mahabharatha	The Great Hindu epic describing the famous battle of Kurukshethra between the Pandavas and the Kauravas
Maha Mandapam	A big hall in temples for holding religious discourses
Mandapam	A big terraced hall
Mangala Sasanam	Scripts composed by Alwars in praise of Maha Vishnu
Mangalyam	The sacred ornament which is worn by married women as an insignia
Mantras	The sacred hymns
Manyam	Landed endowments to the temple servants for their services
Mavilakku	A form of offering to the deity in which a wick is burnt in an offering of flour paste
Mohini Allowance	A kind of allowance given to the temple
Makudam	The crown
Moola Vigraham	The presiding deity
Moolasthanam	Sanctum Sanctorum
Munivar	Saint
Nagabaranam	A gold or silver kavacham or metallic cover fashioned after the serpent with five heads to adorn the deity
Nagam	Serpent
Namam	The Vaishnavite caste mark of three vertical stripes on the forehead in 'U' or 'Y' shape

Nambudris	A class of Brahmins belonging to the Kerala State
Nava Thirupathis	The nine sacred Vaishnavite shrines
Nayanmars	The sixty three Saivite Saints, whose history is narrated in "Periyapuranam"
Neivedhiyam	Offerings to the deity, such as cocoanuts, plantains, jaggery, butter, sweetmeats etc.
Ochar	A sect of priests
'OM'	The sacred syllable representing the universal vibratory sound
Othuvars	Priests in Siva Temples
Padai	Army
Padakkam	A locket or pendant
Padhigam	Sacred song in praise of God
Paditharam	An allowance in kind
Palliyarai	The bed chamber where the festival deities are kept after the daily poojas
Panchaksharam	A sacred word signifying the five syllables of Namasivaya which means obeisance to Lord Siva
Panchalogam	An alloy of five metals
Pancha-Murthys	The five deities, namely, Vinayakar, Murugar, Lord Siva, Uma Devi and Chandikeswarar
Pancharatra	A Vaishnava Agama
Panchavirukshas	Five trees
Pandaram	A priestly class performing poojas to village deities
Payasam	Sweet pudding
Poatty	Tulu-speaking Brahmin priests from the West Coast
Pooja	A form of ceremonial worship offered to the deity
Poosari	The priest who does pooja at village temples
Prabandam	A celebrated vaishnavite poetic composition
Pradhakshanam	Circumambulation of the deity in a temple
Pradhishta	Installation
Pradhosham	Evening of the 13th Thithi, 90 minutes before and after Sun set. It is considered auspicious for worshipping Lord Siva
Prakaram	The verandah or passage around the Sanctum Sanctorum
Pranavam	The sacred syllable "OM"
Prasadham	Anything gives after being offered to God
Prithvi	Earth
Pushkarani	The sacred temple tank
Puthu-man	Ant-hill earth
Raja Gopuram	The main Pagoda

Rakshasas	Demons
Ratham	Chariot
Rathnakireetam	Ornamental head-dress, usually studded with diamonds
Rishabam	A bull
Rudrakshamalai	A rosary or neck ornament made of the berry of a particular sacred tree
Sapa--Vimochanam	Deliverance from a curse
Sadagopam	A small metal head-cover on which Vishnu's feet are engraved and which is placed over the head of worshippers in Vishnu temples
Sahasranama Archana ...	A form of archana or worship usually offered to the deity with a recital of 1,008 names
Sandanakappu	Smearing the idol with sandal-wood paste
Sangu	The conch-shell
Sannadhi	The passage leading to Sanctum
Sarukkam	Chapter
Sathu Murai	Concluding festival in honour of Vaishnava Saints
Sayanam	In a reclining posture
Sayaratchai	Pooja in the evening
Sevalkodi	The banner of Lord Muruga having the figure of a cock
Simha	Lion—A common vahanam used in temples
Sivacharyas	The Brahmin priests in temples belonging to the Saivite sect
Somavaram	Monday
Srikariam	The administrative head of one or more Devaswoms (i.e., temples) in Kerala corresponding to the Executive Officer of temples
Sthalam	A sacred centre
Sthala Puranam	The legend regarding the origin of a sacred place
Sthala Viruksham	The sacred tree connected with the legend of the temple
Sthupi	Pillar
Sunai	Water-fall
Swayambu	That which comes of its own accord
Thaila-Kappu	Smearing the idol with oil
Thapasu	Penance
Theertham	Sacred tank of the temple
Theerthavari	A festival during which the deity is immersed in holy water
Thenkalai	One of the major sects among Vaishnavites
Theppam	Floating festival
Ther	The temple car
Thevara Padasala	A school to teach Thevara hymns

Thirumanjanam	The bath for an idol
Thirumudi	The head of the chief idol in a temple
Thiruvadi	Sacred feet of a deity
Thiruvoymozhi	Devotional verses by Saint Nammalwar
Thirunakshathiram	An asterism under which a saint or a great person is born
Thiruneerpattai	Silver piece placed in lieu of three parallel lines of holy ash
Thiruppavai	A poem in Nalayira Prabandam by Sri Andal in praise of Lord Vishnu
Thirusoolam	A sacred trident
Uchikala Pooja	Pooja done in mid-day
Ugra	Fierce, powerful, angry
Urchavam or Uthsavam...	Festival
Urdhuva Thandavam	The cosmic dance of Lord Siva with one leg lifted in which He defeated Goddess Kali
Ushakala Pooja	Early morning Pooja
Utharayanam	The Sun's progress—North of Equator (January-June)
Uthsava Murthy	An idol taken in procession and worshipped on festival days
Vadakalai	A major sect among Vaishnavites
Vahanam	Divine Mount
Vamana	Dwarf, the fifth incarnation of Lord Vishnu
Varaga	A Boar, the third incarnation of Lord Vishnu
Varam	Boon
Varaprasadhi	The Almighty who grants boons to devotees
Vel	A spear or lance of Lord Muruga
Vibhoothi	The sacred ash
Vigraham	An idol
Vimanam	The roof of the Sanctum
Yaga	A special sacrificial ceremony
Yagasalai	The place in which a sacrificial ceremony is observed
Yanthra or Peetam	The seat on which the deity is placed
Yuga	An age of the world. There are four Yugas viz; Kritha Yuga, Thretha Yuga, Dwapara Yuga and Kali Yuga, each of which runs into several lakhs of years.

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